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Tower Views

By Clearway

Japan's Recognition Mood En Tour in Little Entente After the Echoes Roll By

¶ **The Seething Orient** — Great Britain's response to Japan's suggestion that non-Japanese vessels keep out of the Yangtse is a definite refusal. Britain will move its ships wherever it pleases in China waters, answers the Downing Street policy makers. China's great inland waterway has been open to foreign ships for nearly a century. The British lion will continue to use the worn trail to the waterholes of Oriental trade undaunted by explosive cocoanuts that have a habit of falling from the skies. Meanwhile American business men in Shanghai are urged to file their damage claims with the United States consulate-general, the Shanghai American Chamber of Commerce declaring that it proposes to seek payments thereof. And as the Anglo-Saxons with characteristic stubbornness insist on their right to do business at old stands, rumors are rife in Tokyo that one outcome of the Imperial conference now going on will be the announcement of Japan's recognition of the newly-established Peiping regime as the "legal" government of China. • Having gone so far in recognizing its penetration of China, Japan may next recognize that it is waging a war there.

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¶ **Little Entente Visits**—While the Rome Protocol states confer at Budapest, where the Mussolini-Hitler brotherhood is paraded for their edification, Foreign Minister Micescu of Roumania completes his little round of social calls in the Little Entente neighborhood. First by way of Budapest, giving friendly greetings to Hungarians at the station, he goes to Prague, where he establishes "identity of view" with Czechoslovakia; thence, back in Hungary, he speaks about the mutuality of a minorities problem; thence, to Belgrade, he finds the Yugoslavian foreign minister, Premier Stoyadinovitch, cordial, relations harmonious. Happy about the whole thing, M. Micescu, tells the press: "As waters of Danube flow by and banks remain, so are Roumanian foreign politics. Personalities change; politics continues the same." • Translated this may be taken to mean that members of the Little Entente have no intention of changing their relatives although they may make a few new friends.

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¶ **Keeping Russia Red**—The Red Parliament opens in the Kremlin; bright army uniforms and gay holiday attire flash against the Moscow snow banks; the trusties of Joseph Stalin gather to assure Russia's Strong Man that "all his counsel and all his advice they deem to be law." Against a background of fictitious democratic expression the authority of one man in Russia remains undisputed. But a party program evolves and Russians will like it or else—and it is admitted that most of them like it. This program includes building the nation's defenses, both against enemies without and within; raising the standards of living; advancing the national economy. It's an old ideal in the new Russia and perhaps present Parliament may do something to make it more workable. Meanwhile, however, "enemies within" appear to be those who disagree with the dictator. So three more prominent officials come under disfavor this week, and eight high Russian churchmen, along with numerous nuns and priests, are arrested, and consulates of Great Britain, Latvia, Estonia, Norway and Sweden are closed in Leningrad—some say because of espionage purposes, others declaring the act is in accordance with a general policy regarding parity of consular representation.

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¶ **Congress Functions**—The echoes of the President's message and the Jackson Day dinner speeches rumbling off into the distance, Congress gets down to business, passes its first appropriation bill of the session, includes therein an "item veto," giving the President even broader discretionary powers than requested. • Whether the "item veto" will be accepted by the Senate remains to be seen, but its intention is something which has been long advocated by students of government. Its utilization would discourage the inclusion of "riders" on appropriation bills, placed there by special interests. Such items sometimes operate to get wrong appropriations passed, since at present the President has not the power to pick off individual items but must accept or reject in toto.

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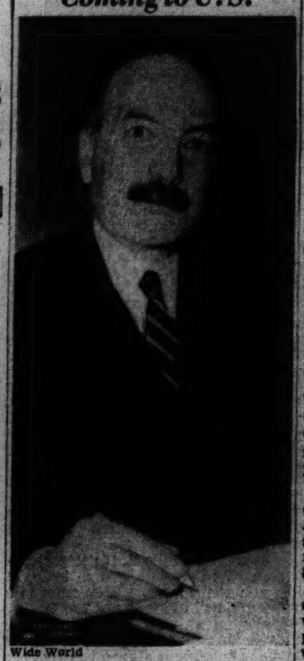
¶ **Low Tariff Republicans**—Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher and 1936 vice-presidential candidate, speaks up for the lower tariff and hence takes his stand against the old line Republicans. He asks his party to espouse reductions in excessive tariff rates that protect monopoly; advocates that such tariff revision be followed by warning farmers to expect no cash bonuses for crop restriction; advocates a "dollar redeemable in gold"; asserts that "by emphasizing party domination by large business interests," the party contributed to its own defeat in 1936. And he sums his theory up in the words: "Protect wage standards? Yes! Continue to protect monopoly? No!" • Well, it's a challenge to his own party, if not to the Democrats.

Coming to U.S.



Wide World

Count René de Saint-Quentin
Will Succeed Georges Bonnet as Ambassador From France

New Paris Envoy To U. S. Trained In Varied Posts

PARIS, Jan. 12 (AP)—The appointment of Count René de Saint-Quentin to be French Ambassador to the United States was announced officially yesterday.

For more than a year the Count has been titular Ambassador to Rome, but because of France's refusal to recognize the Italian conquest of Ethiopia and accredit him to Victor Emmanuel as "King and Emperor" he has been unable to take that post.

The Foreign Ministry said he would proceed to Washington within a few weeks, as soon as his personal affairs were settled, to succeed Georges Bonnet, who served in Washington from February, 1937, until June.

M. Bonnet was recalled then to become Finance Minister in the Cabinet of Premier Camille Chautemps.

A spokesman at the Ministry said that Count Saint-Quentin was being given a special mission. M. Bonnet went to Washington on a special financial and economic mission.

Jules Henry, who has been the French Chargé d'Affaires in Washington since M. Bonnet's departure, will remain as counsellor and Embassy spokesman, the Ministry said.

The Count entered the service in 1907 as attaché to the embassy in London. He was transferred to Turkey in 1909 as Embassy secretary, serving until the start of the World War. In 1914, he was attached to the staff of the fifth army.

After the Armistice he served as attaché to the French delegation at the Versailles peace conference, then went to Berlin in 1920 as secretary, and was appointed a year later as counsellor of the Embassy there.

In 1925, he went to Rabat, French Morocco, as secretary of the Moroccan Protectorate Administration.

He returned to the Foreign Office in Paris in 1926. He served first as director of commercial relations. Later he was promoted to the rank of a minister plenipotentiary and appointed director of African and Near Eastern affairs.

Loyalty in the Soviet: Parliament and Purges

Three More High Officials Now in Disfavor With Stalin Regime

MOSCOW, Jan. 12 (AP)—Official disfavor struck three more prominent Soviet officials yesterday.

Gregory Grinko, former Commissar of Finance, was accused by implication of spying for Germany and carrying out "subversive wrecking." The charges were made by his successor, Vlas Chubar, in a speech at a trade union conference of bank employees, which charged that German spies had been at work in the Finance Commissariat.

N. I. Vavilloff, widely-known agricultural expert and head of the All-Union Institute of Plant Culture at Leningrad, was criticized in connection with "hostile wrecking in Soviet Science."

The agriculturist, who has traveled extensively in the United States was criticized in the official newspaper "Socialist Agriculture" along with others in the Academy of Sciences.

Admiral M. V. Victoroff, who has been commander-in-chief of the navy, was the third high official involved. Navy Commissar Peter Smirnoff completed appointment of his staff without mentioning Admiral Victoroff.

Admiral Victoroff became commander-in-chief last September when Admiral Vladimir Orloff was removed from that post. Admiral Orloff had been a Vice-Commissar of Defense. Admiral Victoroff was elevated from command of the Far Eastern fleet.

Obedience to Stalin Is Keynote as Deputies Meet in Kremlin

MOSCOW, Jan. 12 (AP)—Soviet Russia's new Red Parliament opened its first session today with Joseph Stalin and other Government leaders watching from seats of honor in the rebuilt throne room of the Kremlin.

The Parliament, or Supreme Soviet, began its career when one of its two houses, the Soviet of the Union, met this afternoon.

The Parliament's 1143 men and women of undisputed loyalty to Mr. Stalin were elected last Dec. 12 in the first elections under the Soviet Union's new constitution. They brought instructions from many parts of Russia's vast area to tell Mr. Stalin that "all his counsel and all his advice we deem to be law."

Mr. Stalin, with a mauve spotlight trained on him, occupied a box at the head of members of the Politbureau of the Communist Party and Government officials.

A. A. Andreyeff, a member of the Politbureau, was elected by acclamation as president of the Soviet of the Union. He is a secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and formerly was Commissar for Railways.

Deputies included Red army commanders, provincial chiefs of the secret police, milkmaids, tractor operators and factory hands, all chosen at elections to the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities Dec. 12.

Some of the Georgians, Armenians and representatives of a score of

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Dubinsky Blames C. I. O. Leaders For Union Rift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Differences of opinion between David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and the leadership of the Committee for Industrial Organization were brought out into the open following an address by Mr. Dubinsky before more than 1000 executive committee members of this various locals of his union at the Manhattan Opera House here last night.

Mr. Dubinsky held that peace between the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor was absolutely necessary and blamed the C. I. O. spokesmen in the Washington peace parley last month for the breakdown of the negotiations. Efforts looking to an amicable adjustment of the differences between these two big labor groups must be started again, he declared. He said that while his union, the third largest affiliate of the C. I. O. and claiming a membership of more than 250,000, would continue in the industrial organization fold, he would not cease in his efforts to bring about an accord.

Assails C. I. O. Leadership

Mr. Dubinsky struck out sharply at the policies and strategy of the C. I. O. leadership, but without mentioning the name of John L. Lewis, head of the body.

"No man," he declared, "has a

(Continued on Page 17, Column 4)

Hull to Negotiate Trade Pact With Turkish Dictator

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—Pressing forward with its renewed drive for more reciprocal trade agreements, the State Department today set Feb. 23 for the opening of formal hearings on a proposed agreement with Turkey.

The announcement arouses particular interest here as it promises at an early date conclusion of the first agreement in the Hull program with a bona fide modern authoritarian state—although Turkey is classified as one of the "good" dictatorships.

To date the tendency has been to avoid even preliminaries with the more prominent nations having such government. Germany has sued in vain for negotiations.

Delay on Italian Pact

Negotiations to obtain an agreement with Italy were launched previous to the Italian invasion of Ethiopia, at which time Italy was a member of the League of Nations. They were dropped when that invasion began and have never been revived.

In the meantime it is learned that the question of recognition of Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia has been a factor in delaying conclusion of a formal treaty of commerce and navigation between Italy and the United States.

Washington feels that it can not conclude a formal treaty requiring ratification by the Senate if it is to be signed by the King of Italy in his additional capacity as Emperor of Ethiopia as well. However, no definite impasse has been reached and negotiations are still going forward. A formula similar to that employed when a new United States Ambassador was accredited to the King of Italy might be discovered which would meet the position of both governments on the matter.

Turkey's Favor Sought

Turkey—the newest entrant in treaty negotiations—is not considered to be the object of specific reference when President Roosevelt or his spokesmen expressed suspicion and disapproval of nations which do not practice the democratic form of government. Britain has for some time been seeking to attract Turkey more to the economic orbit of the democratic group. Germany is still the largest single factor in Turkish trade. It took 51 per cent of Turkey's exports and supplied 45 per cent of Turkey's imports in 1936. In the same year the United States trade accounted roughly for 10 per cent

(Continued on Page 17, Column 5)

This Interdependent World: Magazine Section.

In the Boston Section:

- Sales tax looms on legislative horizon.
- Change in flood control status hinted.
- Bridge from Winthrop to Hull proposed.
- Wadsworth supports British trade treaty.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

'Wall Street' of Mixtecs Found in Mexican Ruins

Third of a series of six articles describing an amateur explorer's trek with several expeditions among ruins below the Tropic of Cancer from Mexico, D. F., to Yucatan, to run daily.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

There is mystery, romance and adventure everywhere in old Mexico, but when the amateur explorer leaves the capital for a southward sally among the Republic's jungle ruins, extra dividends of Archaeological Excitement Pfd., are payable.

Almost as fascinating as rummaging through Egypt's Valley of Kings is a visit to long-lost "treasure vaults" at Monte Alban, or a tour of Mitla, primitive "Wall Street" of the Mixtecs.

When North America's magic carpet, the Pan American highway, is paved to Oaxaca (pronounced Wah-hah-cuh), these sites will be considerably more accessible. Meanwhile the journey is still more or less an adventurous one by narrow gauge railway from Puebla, model city of the Spanish Conquerors, some 85 miles southeast of Mexico City.

Leaving the capital at six in the morning allows plenty of time to reach Cholula about 75 miles distant, for an exploration of the mound before lunch at Puebla. Designating one of the village boys as official "car-watch-mister," and another as official "guide," we emphatically dismiss the rest. Men who have measured this pyramid of earth and rubble say that in area it is the world's largest.

Like all the great Toltec and most of the Aztec temples it probably grew by a series of additions, one temple being covered beneath the foundations of later ones. Tunnels are now being excavated to find out for sure. Cholula, however, was never as ornate as many others in Mexico, nor was it as well built.

Ascending a broad winding ramp, none of the ancient "grand staircase" can be seen until we approach the very summit. There a wonderful view of Orizaba and the whole Cholula Valley unfolds. Among the adobe and thatch homes of the 2000 villagers below are more than 160 churches, nearly all in ruins. The fortress-like cathedral before which we stand was built by sixteenth-century religious enthusiasts who tore down every Toltec temple in the area to erect a church in its stead. Such was the method of the conquistadors for showing the triumph of "true faith" over "paganism."

Climbing down the south side instead of keeping to the ramp, we came upon diggings opened by Mexican excavators. In the rain-washed soil was any quantity of earthenware bits in three colors, red,

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Philippines: U.S. to Extend Aid Until 1960

Both Governments Agree to Economic Link After Political Freedom

'Dominion Status'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—A plan for continuing until 1960 special economic ties between the Philippines and the United States which are supposed to end in 1946 under the Philippines Independence Act has been agreed upon in principle by the two Governments, President Roosevelt announced last night.

Under this agreement, the date of political independence becomes less important, and could either remain at 1946, as now set, or be hastened to 1939 or 1940, as proposed by President Quezon of the island Commonwealth. Continuation of a special economic regime and tie between the archipelago and the United States comes close to being the "dominion status" which some Filipino leaders and some Americans have urged.

Economic Tie-Up

Interpreting the plan announced by Mr. Roosevelt, the relationship between the Philippines and the United States would be not unlike that between Great Britain and Eire. While there would be no common sovereign, as between Britain and other members of the British Commonwealth, there would be an unusual economic relationship set on top of the inescapable after effects of 40 years of American responsibility for the islands.

Unless expedited, the political terms of the Tydings-McDuffie law would remain the same—complete independence in 1946. The economic terms of that law might remain the same, too; that is, imposition of a tax on all dutiable Philippine exports to the United States, the equivalent, in 1941, of 5 per cent of the American tariff, rising to 25 per cent in 1945.

But in 1946, instead of the tariff rising to 100 per cent, as proposed in the Tydings-McDuffie law, it would go only to 30 per cent, and would rise thereafter 5 per cent a year until 1960.

Gradual Adjustment

Under this scheme, a long and gradual period of adjustment would be given the Philippines. Immediately upon its establishment, insular producers and exporters could begin figuring, and the Philippine Government could start such steps as may be necessary to take their country from a protected market into free competition with the rest of the world.

Necessary time would be afforded, for example, for reducing the island's dependence on one crop—sugar, which cannot at present compete with Hawaii or Cuba, let alone Java. Other crops, in which the islands can compete—like Manila hemp or copra—could be stimulated, and sugar production be slowly reduced to the best lands, which may be able to compete with some other cane producers.

To make this alteration in the Tydings-McDuffie law presumably would require actual amendment of the statute or some sort of exceptional preferential trade agreement after 1946. If congressional action in needed, observers realize a hard fight is in prospect. Strong legislative opinion is that the United States should cut all ties with the islands as swiftly as practicable. Since one of the major motive forces behind the independence act was the desire of American sugar and vegetable oil producers to se-

(Continued on Page 17, Column 6)

They Represent 'Big Business'

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Industrial Leaders Talk With President

Alfred P. Sloan Jr.
Top—Chairman of Board of General Motors Corporation

Ernest T. Weir
Top—Independent Steel Manufacturer

Lewis H. Brown
Bottom—President of Johns-Manville Corporation

Martin W. Clement
Bottom—President of the Pennsylvania Railroad

Colby M. Chester
Insert—President of General Foods Corporation

Speed and Poor Visibility Held Threats to Auto Safety

DETROIT, Jan. 12 (AP)—The 1938 motorist has too much speed at his command and can't see enough of the road ahead or behind, engineers who design America's automobiles were told last night.

"Speed too fast for conditions is the highway's hugriest killer," Charles A. Harnett, New York State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, said last night in an address before the annual meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

Mr. Harnett outlined the views of 42 members of the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators on automotive safety factors.

Twenty-seven, he reported, expressed belief present-day cars have too much speed, and 38 advocated a driver's seat adjustable for height, to increase visibility.

"I do not believe that car stylists realize what so-called beauty in design can do toward magnifying danger," Mr. Harnett said. "Cowls have been built up to eye level. The top of the steering wheel is at eye level; rear windows are nothing but slits."

Visibility, he added, "has been sacrificed to an alarming degree. We have increased the speed and capacity of the modern car four times and have reduced the useful vision of the driver 90 per cent."

Mr. Harnett termed the driver "by far the largest factor in the traffic accident picture."

Mr. Harnett reported the opinions of the administrators of 40 states, the District of Columbia and the Province of Ontario, Canada, as statements "based upon their own personal experience and observation." Some of the results were:

That 34 believe present brake performance to be satisfactory.

That 33 said present-day headlights were unsatisfactory; 20 favored the three-beam position—city driving, passing, open country; 27 indicated favor for high mounting of the tail-light.

That 16 favored the blinking type of stop-light; 22 the steady dual stop lights.

That none believed present cars had insufficient speed.

That 23 opposed use of speed governors; 12 were in favor of them.

That 34 favored recessing the choke, throttle, and light switches; 37 recessing the robe rail hardware.

That 19 considered the driver's seat too low for adequate visibility; 17 thought it was not; 26 believed the present car hood too high.

That 41 expressed the view that dual windshield wipers and some form of defrosting device should be standard equipment.

That 14 felt a radio was distracting to the driver; 21 failed to agree.

In a personal recommendation, Mr. Harnett said he believed a three-color speedometer face—green for up to 30 miles an hour, amber from 31 to 50, and red above 50—"would have a psychological effect on the driver."

The automatically refrigerated automobile to make summer driving comfortable will not be long in making its appearance, L. W. Child, air-conditioning engineer, told the society.

He suggested the use of a non-toxic gas and an engine-driven compressor, much like the system in the average household mechanical refrigerator, to give the motorist a cool ride in 100 degrees of temperature at midday.

Economics in the News

Tax Principles—Ability to Pay Applied to Corporations as Well as Individuals—Proposals This Session

By H. B. E.

A proposal is afoot in the House of Representatives to divide corporations into three tax groups according to size. The rate would rise with the income, as in the personal income tax. It is doubtful, however, whether the theory back of this proposal, which the President applauded during the last campaign, is sound.

The theory is the classic one of ability to pay. In the last election campaign the President called it "the American principle." In reality, the credit should be given to eighteenth century Adam Smith, the father of modern economics. But Smith limited the doctrine to persons. Clearly a person and a corporation are different for purposes of taxation.

Take the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, for instance. This is one of America's richest corporations, with one of America's most fabulous incomes. Is it right, however, to call the A. T. & T. a corporate Henry Ford or J. P. Morgan? Clearly not; for the A. T. & T. happens to be owned by thousands of small investors, and, in consequence, is a small man's company. The larger the company, the more widely dispersed among ordinary investors is its ownership. It is generally the intermediate companies that are dominated as to ownership by rich men.

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A better tax canon in respect of corporations to invoke from Adam Smith is this: "Every tax ought to be so contrived as to take out and keep out of the pockets as little as possible over and above what it brings in to the public treasury of the state." This maxim is difficult to understand without explanation. So Adam Smith cites as one of the ways in which the maxim is violated a tax which:

> May obstruct the industry of the people, and discourage them from applying to certain branches of business which might give maintenance and employment to great multitudes. . . . While it obliges the people to pay, it may thus diminish, or perhaps destroy some of the funds, which might enable them more easily to do so.

The undistributed profits tax in its present incidence is just such a bad tax. It was supposed, inter alia, to plug a leak—the leak of the rich man's company. This is not, to repeat, the big company, but is mainly to be found among the intermediate sizes; some of them are used as personal holding companies by rich men who practically own the corporations outright. A remedy, obviously, was needed for this sort of thing. I say "obviously" because the object of those personal holding companies disguised as corporations was to save money in personal income taxes.

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Under the Revenue Act preceding the undistributed profits tax, they were prohibited from retaining an unreasonable proportion of their earnings. The law, however, was quickly shown to be a dead letter. What was "unreasonable" was impossible for the Government to prove in the law courts—just as the Government has found it difficult to prove "intent" to restrain trade in anti-trust suits.

The undistributed profits tax, however, burned down the entire house in order to roast the pig. It has actually penalized the little man for the benefit of the big fellow. For the proof I would invite the reader to get the little booklet on the tax published by Brookings Institution, p. 41 et seq.

Certainly the new proposal in the House would mitigate the present hardship on the small and growing corporation. But I think one would find the incidence of an amended tax based upon the graduated principle as uncertain as the present tax incidence has proved to be. A higher flat rate, with better safeguards against personal corporations, is what this column advocated during the tax debates. At least there should be offsets for losses and relief for debt-encumbered corporations, in addition to the lightening of the present burden upon the small and growing corporation.

President Bids Another Group To White House

To Follow Up Talks With 50 More Business Heads on Co-operation

Meet Jan. 19

Conference With Five Heads of 'Big Business' Leads to Better Feeling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—Fifty prominent business leaders will meet with President Roosevelt on Jan. 19 to discuss co-operative efforts toward economic recovery, Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, announced today.

The meeting fits closely with the President's conference with five outstanding industrialists last night, although it was arranged in December. The conferees will be members of the Business Advisory Council, a group of business leaders organized by the Department of Commerce. At their Dec. 1 meeting in Chicago, Secretary Roper extended an undated invitation to see the President.

Now, however, the date has been set for a week from today, and is integrated with the series of talks the President has been having.

President Roosevelt's motive for calling in big industrialists, as he did yesterday, is to try to convince them that there is nothing fundamental to fear in his policies; the industrialists' motive in coming to the White House is to find out if this is true. That much emerged in authoritative sources here today.

Sloan Says Better Understanding

As a result of last evening's talk, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of the board of General Motors Corporation, said on leaving:

> We have had an interesting and instructive talk with the President. All of us agree that we have a better understanding of each other's problems, out of which we are sure will come closer co-operation in meeting the difficulties of the moment.

That is the only official word that has come from the conference, and no plans have yet been announced for further meetings. But at the White House today, Stephen Early, the President's secretary, said that the Chief Executive's viewpoint was accurately expressed in a recently published article in which the major theme was to point out that business men have nothing to fear in the President's policies.

Secretary Early's statement and emphasis, which he said expressed the view of the President likewise, makes plain that the President in talking to the industrialists seeks to convince them that the uncertainty and fear they manifest is now groundless.

This fear, the White House recognizes, is no new thing. It prevailed last spring and summer at the very moment when recovery and profits were at their height. Moreover, it is felt that business has never recognized that the President was holding to moderate views.

In 1933, it is pointed out, Mr. Roosevelt's course was considerably more temperate than that of the Longs, Coughlins, and Townsends, and he constantly resisted pressure for more extreme measures. The President believes that in 1933, the country was considerably to the left of his policies, and that he was steering a middle course.

Centers on the Tail

Moreover, the emphasis of all recent presidential statements—and this was probably the burden of the talk with the industrial leaders last night—was to compliment the "96 inches of dog" and attack only the "four-inch tail." The fact that the five industrialists who talked yesterday with the President can with legitimate interpretation be associated with the "four-inch tail," makes the President's conciliatory gesture all the stronger.

The leaders, whose spokesman was Mr. Sloan, included Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the board of the National Steel Corporation; Lewis H. Brown, president of the Johns-Manville Corporation; M. W. Clement, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Colby M. Chester, president of the General Foods Corporation and chairman of the board of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Also present was Donald R. Richberg, former administrator of NRA, who said he was called in by the President at the last moment as an "unofficial observer."

Informed analysts in Washington are impressed by the eminence and power of the group consulted: men who could do much toward heightened business activity if they would so recommend, and the encouraging statement issued by Mr. Sloan on leaving is an intimation that the way to an understanding is open.

Seeks Co-operation

President Roosevelt in his annual message said that he could not "conscript co-operation," and now he is setting out to win it.

It is assumed, therefore, that the President gave these industrial leaders a statement of his prospective policies, both legislative and administrative. They, in turn, probably asked for as clear assurances as they could tactfully request that no new "surprises" would be sprung on them.

The matter of confidence between the largest industrialists and the President is an imponderable affair,

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

'Return of Free Enterprise' Held Nation's Hope by Frank

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Granting of a new deal for free enterprise so it may show what can be done without the obstruction of "shortsighted private monopoly" and "muddle-headed politics" was urged by Glenn Frank, chairman of the Republican program committee before the New York Board of Trade at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel today.

"The political genius of America is not bankrupt nor under monopoly," Dr. Frank said. "There is a vast fund of leadership in the nation that suffers neither from rigor mortis of reaction nor from the St. Vitus dance of irresponsible Utopianism."

Free enterprise under capitalism and democracy, Dr. Frank held, had not failed to meet modern conditions, but, on the contrary, had been responsible for the unusual success of the American nation.

He called on the people to find and follow that type of leadership which would help to lift "the standard of stable intelligence, effective competition and sound social sense." Around such a banner, he held, could rally those who believed in democracy and an intelligent modernized economy of private enterprise.

System Held Imitation

Dr. Frank said he was tired of reading almost daily obituaries of free enterprise in America, and said the system now fading was only a perverted imitation of free enterprise.

"Free enterprise is courageous, flexible, competitive," he declared. "It needs no papa, political or otherwise, to guarantee cost of production."

In fixing the blame for present critical conditions, Dr. Frank stressed that short-sighted entrepreneurs and foggy-minded politicians had committed four crimes to cripple the present system, and had opened it to the challenge of more radical criticism. These, he said, were:

1. Adoption of measures which sought to guarantee profit to private capital, such as some phases of the National Industry Recovery Act.

2. Enactment of legislation or policies fixing artificially high prices, so that the economic system became too rigid to adapt itself well to changing conditions.

3. Passage of legislation to aid and keep alive weakened elements in the economic system, thus jamming the gears through subsidizing inefficiency.

4. Adoption of measures designed to stop unfair competition but in too many instances strangling fair competition.

Muddle-Headed Ventures

"Short-sighted ventures in private monopoly and muddle-headed ventures in political planning are to blame for much of the trouble," he said.

"No one has a right to sign a death warrant for free enterprise until the system has been given a fresh chance. The overwhelming majority of Americans are not willing to scrap our economy of private enterprise."

In pleading for a better change for the capitalistic system, Dr. Frank held two factors were essential for its success or, for that matter, the success of any system. First, he said, it must have the confidence of the people, and, second, it must be administered by leaders who are inspired and unselfish.

America would never achieve a balanced economy without balancing its politics, he added.

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First U. S. Balloon Ascension Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Just 145 years ago this month Jean Pierre Blanchard, intrepid Frenchman, stepped into the gondola of a weird contraption tugging at its ropes in the old Walnut Street prison yard, dumped some ballast, and soared off on what is believed to be the first recorded flight in the New World.

Recent ceremonies, with Philadelphia Aero clubs and Navy "blimps" participating, commemorated the event.

Commander C. E. Rosendahl of the Lakehurst Naval Station, was chief speaker at a luncheon, and presented Marcel De Verneuil, French Consul here with a placque depicting the ascent.

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A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Sybil Speaks

The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the fifth installment. The Diary appears three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Tuesday, September 13th.

Henry is ever right. At ten this morning report was made that Governor Bernard refused an assembly, and that troops were in truth expected.

But James Otis proved an admirable moderator and to-day's meeting again proceeded decorously enough though its resolutions were none too loyal. Sam Adams does well know that most of us who are peaceable, law-abiding folk, will tolerate no violence. As Henry says, we protest decently and legally as Englishmen should, and can find other means to assert our rights than muskets.

Only at one moment did Mr. Otis overreach himself and cry out, pointing to the muskets lying before him. "There are the arms! When an attempt is made against your liberties they will be delivered." Some in the crowd called out for excessive action, but the cooler heads prevailed, and naught worse was done than the calling for a convention of all the province to meet in Faneuil Hall.

Their Voice May Be Heard

To this body they elected Mr. Cushing, Mr. Otis, Sam Adams and Mr. Hancock, a committee to represent them. Privily do I feel that Henry should have been appointed also after his great services, but in my heart am I glad that he is not quite in the forefront in this affair, for Governor Bernard did rage at these proceedings, and Henry does privily admit that as the Governor has not called an assembly, he does not quite see how this new convention can legally speak for Massachusetts. Howsoever, if they do but speak loudly enough so that their voice may be heard across the ocean, we will be satisfied.

To my great sorrow it was voted by a very great majority that everyone should provide himself with firearms and ammunition.

Henry did relate that my brother William made a most elegant speech, expressing the sympathy of Virginia, and a letter was read out from the merchants of New York, communicating their agreement not to import British goods.

William does ever love excitement, and he came home filled with silly talk of rebellion, an things came to the worst, until I dubbed him "Sam Adams," and said I could not tell them apart did his voice but squeak and tremble, as it assuredly would soon from overspeaking, at which Henry did chide me therefor, and we did have words.

The assembly did soberly request that the select men wait on the several ministers of the gospel in our good town to desire that the next Tuesday might be set apart as a day of fasting and prayer for our unhappy province.

William Doth Scoff

William, who doth oft belie his congregational upbringing, did scoff, and I trow that in Virginia he does attend the Church of England. He vowed that godly Mr. Cooper might e'en preach with a musket hidden behind the reading desk or, e'en displayed at its foot. And at my high displeasure he did only call me "Pretty Puss," and declare with great levity that so long as he be predestined for damnation, as I so patently feel him to be, of what use would prayer and supplication be? And when I did but ask support of Henry, I shame to state it, he but laughed.

William's influence in this household is not for good, and this night did I discover the real reason of this northern journey. He goes to visit Sir William Johnson, the great Indian agent, at Johnson Hall in the Province of New York. It all concerns that wretched Virginia land of his, and he and Henry grew so deep in discourse thereon that they e'en forgot Red Coats and custom duties, and sat before the fire till the candles died down in their sockets.

Henry did hold my hand in his, and e'en did slip his arm around my waist this long evening through, yet saw not my misery that this talk of Virginia land for us goes on. I vow he shall not waste his substance on that wilderness, and oh, but I do wish my brother William anywhere on this good green earth but in my home.

Adelaide Stedman

Sons of Liberty Parade Past Wentworth Home

Standards of Speech Found Lowered by Movie Language

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Control of the film industry by a group appearing to be "self-fortified against good speech, good manners and the social habits of civilized people" has worked vast harm to the standards of public taste and morals in the United States, Better English, a monthly magazine, charged Jan. 8 in an editorial addressed to Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc.

"Vulgarisms debase both mind and emotions," the editorial says. "Cynical speech tends to fix low social goals. Tawdry or meretricious speech heard in motion picture plays leads to trivial conduct patterns. Vicious speech habits, especially in impressionable youth, often lead to crime."

While no one would submit to illiterates in charge of an educational system, the motion picture field, far more influential in some quarters than the school, has fallen into unqualified and incompetent hands, the editorial continues.

Legacy Debased

"Through ignorance of, or blindness to, our great cultural traditions, or through sovereign mistrust of your 100,000,000 customers, you have permitted the wholesale debasement of the rich legacy of English speech," Mr. Hays was told.

Hollywood has discouraged the use of vital, dramatic speech, according to Better English, and has failed to gain from the fact that nearly every important writer in the two hemispheres was called to work there.

"Whatever he had in him was leached out," the magazine charges. "The steam-roller passed over him and the outcome was dull, banal and indistinguished scripts.

British Butler Praised

"The only person emerging from the Hollywood mill who speaks good English is the British butler—and he is used as a comedy butt!"

By debilitating speech and thereby thought, the larger number of motion picture films have become a force "for creating national infantilism," it declares.

The editorial concludes by calling upon parent-teachers' associations, churches, schools, and colleges to join in blacklisting offending motion pictures. A reform movement should produce a new, clean-sweeping broom to purify the film product for an average American audience of 100,000,000 persons a week, it holds.

Presbytery Bars Church Gambling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—Condemnation of the use of gambling devices to bolster church finances was voiced here today following unanimous adoption of a report by the presbytery of New York describing such practices as one phase of a "gambling mania sweeping over the country." The Presbyterians saw, however, a wholesome trend toward "a better conscience" in an increasing number of churches.

"In these days, when church budgets sometimes present formidable problems, there is a tendency to let down the bars and yield to money-raising methods which are no credit to the church," the report says. "The church cannot afford to put itself in a compromising position by resorting to get-something-for-nothing methods, however harmless they may seem. If the church cannot maintain itself financially without resorting to questionable and undignified methods, then its spiritual influence is of dubious quality."

With an eye to proposals of a state lottery, which the meeting indicated were likely to arise, Dr. Wesley Megaw, minister of the Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, demanded even stronger condemnation of gambling than was incorporated in the report, and declared that in order to protest such a lottery, "we as a presbytery should have our skirts clean."

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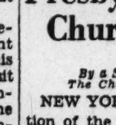

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Methodist Groups Unite at Meeting

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 11 (AP)—Delegates representing three branches of the Methodist Church gathered here today to launch "a spiritual life movement throughout American Methodism."

The meeting of leaders of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Protestant Church is a forerunner of the unification of the three branches, now awaiting formal approval of the South Church general conference.

An estimated 1000 to 1200 persons were expected here by later afternoon, when Dr. H. C. Morrison of Wilmore, Ky., president of Asbury College, will attempt to revive something of the atmosphere of the days of John Wesley by conducting "an old-fashioned Methodist class and testimony meeting."

More than two score nationally known church leaders will take part in the various programs, continuing through Friday night.

The occasion is the Aldersgate session of the general missionary council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, whose members are commemorating the 200th anniversary of the evangelical conversion in London of John Wesley, founder of the church.

Savannah was selected for the celebration as the only American city in which he and his brother Charles worked.

Dr. Soper Resigns Post As Ohio Wesleyan Leader

DELAWARE, Ohio, Jan. 12 (AP)—Dr. Edmund D. Soper resigned Dec. 10 as president of Ohio Wesleyan University, a post he had held since 1928. Dr. John E. Brown, president of the university's board of trustees, announced acceptance of the resignation, effective Aug. 31.

Dr. Brown said the board's executive committee would take up consideration of a successor promptly. Dr. Soper came to Ohio Wesleyan from Duke University, Durham, N. C., to succeed John W. Hoffman.

Born of missionary parents in Tokyo, Dr. Soper attended Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penna., and taught in Northwestern University in addition to Duke and Ohio Wesleyan.

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RIDE THE SEABOARD TO SUNSHINE IN FLORIDA

Virgin Islanders Urged to Foster Self-Sufficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. THOMAS, V. I.—A steady assumption of more of the burden of self-government was urged upon the Virgin Islands by Gov. Lawrence W. Cramer at a New Year's reception here. The Islands must also prepare, he said, for a substantial reduction in the large flow of federal funds into the Islands, which has made possible a number of social advances.

Under the personal interest of President Roosevelt in the Islands, the Governor said, the Administration has settled 380 homesteaders on land which will eventually be theirs, and which will give them a great degree of economic independence. Family units of housing to the number of 350 have been built under the low cost housing program and the program of the Virgin Islands Company. Five miles of asphalt surfaced streets have been built or are being built, and 34 miles of asphalt road. Six miles of salt water lines are being laid to supply water for sanitary purposes and fire protection, and much money is being spent to develop the islands for tourists.

The Governor called on the people of the islands to carry, in the future, a larger share of the burden of government. There are many ways, he said, that can be worked out by which the local government may be accorded a greater degree of local autonomy but most of them will depend on local self-sufficiency. The objective of the Administration is to work out plans looking to the eventual control by the local government of all local activities.

The Governor revealed that the St. Thomas harbor will come in for considerable development during the year. "As you know," he stated, "next year it is proposed to do a very substantial amount of work in improving the harbor of St. Thomas." The improvements to the harbor are of great importance to islanders here as the harbor constitutes the greatest asset the island has.

The Governor said that he had received fuller co-operation from the Municipal Council of St. Croix in his rehabilitation plans than he had received from the Municipal Council for St. Thomas and St. John. Governor Cramer revealed that the Municipality of St. Croix had gone to the aid of the Government owned Virgin Islands Company with a loan of $25,000 at a time when the company needed ready cash. "In St. Thomas there has been co-operation with our development program, but unfortunately not to the degree shown by St. Croix."

Back Tariff Cuts, War on Monopoly, Knox Urges G.O.P.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 12 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox wants the Republican party to espouse reductions in "excessive" tariff rates that "protect monopoly."

Party experience with the tariff, he held today, dictates "a lesson which can be ignored only at the peril of defeat in 1940."

In an address which he called "deliberately provocative," the 1936 vice-presidential candidate said his party should follow tariff revision by telling farmers to expect no cash bonuses for crop restriction. Then, he said, the Government should provide a "dollar redeemable in gold."

Colonel Knox' address differed in some respects from the party's last platform, which called for "sufficient" tariff protection against "destructive competition" and proposed "reasonable benefits upon the domestically consumed portion" of crops which show exportable surpluses.

The Chicago newspaper publisher said Republicans lost in the 1912 and 1932 elections after upward revision of the tariff. This revision contributed to defeat in 1936, he asserted, "by emphasizing party domination by large business interests, enriched through the indirect subsidy of an excessively high tariff, under which they were freed completely from competition in the domestic market."

Colonel Knox presented as "an unpalatable truth" the contention that "millions of workers and farmers" in 1936 came to regard the party "as the special representative of entrenched wealth."

"The Republican Party, sponsor and champion of the protective tariff from its birth, must now recognize that the time has come to reduce the protection to fit the change in conditions," he said. "Protect wage standards, yes! Continue to protect monopoly, no!"

After such a declaration, he held, the party "could then, with both logic and justice, oppose any direct cash subsidies to agriculture."

Arctic Night Flights Canceled by Wilkins

BARROW, Alaska, Jan. 12 (AP)—Sir Hubert Wilkins yesterday eliminated moonlight flights over the Arctic wastes from Point Barrow from his plans to search for Sigismund Levanevsky and his five Russian comrades who disappeared Aug. 13 on a trans-polar flight.

Sir Hubert shifted his base to Aklavik, in the extreme northwest corner of the district of Mackenzie Canadian Territory, yesterday.

The Polar explorer said he would search from Aklavik to lattitude 80, longitude 145 in northeastern Alaska, then north to lattitude 86, back along longtitude 148 and then return to Aklavik. This area is one of the least-known districts in Alaska.

Sir Hubert, employed by the Soviet Government, said he would return to Barrow in March, when the arctic daylight periods are long enough for extended flights.

Senate Confirms Black As Third Aide to Farley

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Senate confirmed yesterday the nomination of Ramsey S. Black of Pennsylvania to be third assistant postmaster general. Mr. Black now is postmaster at Harrisburg.

New York Court Ends Fight For $13,000 Walker Pension

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 12—Moves by the Transit Commission to enable James J. Walker, former Tammany mayor of New York City, who resigned under fire, to qualify, through appointment as its associate counsel, for a pension estimated at $13,000 a year are today "out of the window," following a unanimous ruling by the Court of Appeals here yesterday.

The appointment of Mr. Walker at a salary of $12,000 a year was made on Aug. 16 last without a competitive examination and its validity was at once questioned by the Civil Service Reform Association. If the appointment had been held valid as of the date it was made, Mr. Walker would, thereby, have re-entered the public service within five years of his resignation as mayor on Sept. 1, 1932, with the result that his pension rights would have been protected.

When the Civil Service Reform Association and other civic bodies intervened, however, the Transit Commission went to the State Civil Service Commission with a request for a ruling that would exempt the job to which it had named Mr. Walker from the competitive list, holding that it was a temporary appointment for one year only.

Meanwhile, Milo R. Maltbie, chairman of the public service body, of which the Transit Commission is a branch, had never signed the Walker appointment, and while the State Civil Service Commission approved the appointment after a hearing, the Walker job remained without official sanction because of Mr. Maltbie's declination to sign on the dotted line.

The Transit Commission then reappointed Mr. Walker as of Sept. 26 for a six-months' period, but this was too late to preserve his pension rights without legislative action.

The Civil Service Reform Association, through H. Eliot Kaplan, its counsel, had meanwhile instituted court proceedings, the case going finally to the appeals tribunal, whose action yesterday disposes of the case finally.

The appellate division's ruling upheld that of Justice Samuel I. Rosenman of the State Supreme Court, who held that the Transit Commission's method of making the Walker appointment was illegal.

Mr. Kaplan, commenting on the ruling, held that it established a precedent in interpretation of the civil service law in New York State, namely, that no appointment to any post in the civil service might become effective until it had been authorized by a civil service body. Mr. Kaplan held that this would apply to all branches of the civil service.

'Best 10 Novels' Listed by Phelps For Rotary Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 12—Rotarians asked William Lyon Phelps of Yale to pick for them the best 10 novels of the past year, and also the 10 best books of non-fiction. Dr. Phelps consented, and his lists are published in the current issue of Rotarian Magazine. They are as follows:

Fiction

1. "A Mighty Fortress" by Le Grand Cannon Jr.
2. "Northwest Passage" by Kenneth Roberts.
3. "Emma" by Louis Paul.
4. "The Devil and Daniel Webster" by Stephen Vincent Benét.
5. "Swords in the Dawn" by John Beaty.
6. "Ezekiel" by Elvira Garner.
7. "John Cornelius" by Sir Hugh Walpole.
8. "Light Woman" by Zona Gale.
9. "The Missing Miniature, or The Adventures of a Sensitive Butcher," by Erich Kästner.
10. "Rumbin Galleries" by Booth Tarkington.

Non-Fiction

1. "Look Eleven Years Younger" by Gelet Burgess.
2. "Life With Mother" by Clarence Day.
3. "Showman" by William A. Brady.
4. "Present Indicative," by Noel Coward.
5. "Pushkin," by E. J. Simmons.
6. "Bulwark of the Republic," by Burton J. Hendrick.
7. "The Goncourt Journals," translated and edited by Lewis Galantiére.
8. "The Rest of My Life," by Carolyn Wells.
9. "Pages From an Oxford Diary," by Paul Elmer More.
10. "The Cruise of the Joseph Conrad," by Alan Villiers.

Ford Enters Denial Of Union's Charges

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 11 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company, before the National Labor Relations Board here today, denied charges that it had acted to discourage union activity in its Buffalo assembly plant.

A complaint, issued by the NLRB Dec. 31, contained charges that the company had let 16 employees go for union activity.

The complaint was based on charges made by the United Automobile Workers of America, which also accused the company of threatening union representatives with bodily harm and threatening to discharge employees who joined that union.

Ulysses S. Thomas, counsel for the company, declared:

"We would like to enter a general denial to all of the serious charges in this complaint."

Dean Francis M. Shea of the University of Buffalo, acting as trial examiner, refused to accept an oral answer and instructed the company to file a written answer by tomorrow morning.

Fish Strike Accord Near in Nova Scotia

LUNNENBURG, N. S., Jan. 11 (CP)—Settlement of the 13-day tie-up of the Lunenburg fishing fleet appeared near today as the Fishermen's Federation of Nova Scotia reached agreement with dealers on a higher price scale. Recognition of the federation still provided an obstacle.

Negotiations, carried on as fishermen picketed the waterfront, resulted in a proposal by Lunenburg Sea Products, Ltd., that captains previously fishing for the firm be given 15 cents a pound for halibut, 2¾ cents for haddock and 2 cents for prime cod. Union men said the company previously had paid 2½ cents for haddock, 1¾ cents for steak cod and 1½ cents for market cod.

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French Owners Reject Parley But Premier Meets Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 12—Despite a serious setback caused by the refusal of employers to attend a meeting today between Labor and Capital, the French Government is going ahead with its efforts to set up a new code of social peace in France.

Premier Camille Chautemps, however, today met Leon Jouhaux head of the Confédération Générale der Travail, the French labor federation—and discussed terms of a bill incorporating a "modern labor charter."

Claude J. Gignoux, head of the powerful French Employers' Association, has consented to express his opinion of projects separately to the Premier, but he refused to attend the conference on the grounds that the Government had rejected the owners' requirement that all labor groups be represented at the meeting, instead of permitting the C. G. T. to speak as the collective representative for French labor.

This uncompromising attitude of the employers is severly criticized by a portion of the French press today. Public sentiment, momentarily at least, is inclined to be unfavorable to the owners, partly as a result of recent revelations indicating that the bombings of headquarters of the Employers' Association in Paris last September were work of C. S. A. R. or Secret Committee for Revolutionary Action, which has been disclosed as of Extreme Right political sympathy.

In an effort to exploit this development, the Socialist and Communist press today openly suggest that the bombings were engineered by the employers themselves to stir up feeling against the workers.

Need for a hasty solution of the social conflict in France is emphasized by the new selling drive against the franc which brought the pound down to 147.65, the lowest since last October. Even this level is maintained only with great difficulty by the constant and massive intervention of equalization fund. The dollar stood at 29.55 francs.

French Labor Code

PARIS, Jan. 12 (AP)—French employers would be permitted to discharge workmen only with union approval under the labor agreement proposed today to promote "social peace" in industry. The pact also would ban picketing and occupation of factories by strikers.

The proposed labor code was said to consist of three principal points:

1. Complete liberty of private employers to hire, accompanied by obligatory establishment by the management of advisory bodies—under union control—to pass on all discharges.
2. Continuance of arbitration in controversies between operators and employees, strengthened by mandatory acceptance of conciliation accords where both sides have agreed to place their problems in the hands of an arbitrator.
3. Denial of the right of workers to strike, except after a majority vote, plus an absolute ban on occupation of factories and on picket lines.

The suggested legislation also was said to provide for a system of government employment offices to supervise placing all workers in public services and affiliated industries.

Dutch Food Ship Sunk Near Spain; All of Crew Safe

MADRID, Jan. 12 (AP)—Witnesses reported today seeing the Netherlands freighter Hannah, mysteriously torpedoed, sink off the eastern coast of Spain.

The sinking but not the actual attack by an unidentified submarine was observed from the lighthouse on Cape San Antonio, off which the ship was attacked yesterday.

The 3730-ton vessel, bound for Valencia with a cargo of food, went down about 47 miles south of that city.

The lighthouse witnesses said the crew took to lifeboats and reached shore safely with the aid of boats from Alicante and Javea.

The incident, first of its kind in over two months, recalled the wholesale attacks on Mediterranean shipping which virtually were ended by establishment Sept. 14 last of a Franco-British anti-piracy patrol with eventual Italian support.

Speed: Bill Passes In Seven Minutes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Australia—West Australia may not hold the record for rapid legislation as a general rule, but its recent feat in rushing a bill through all stages, including introduction, in less than seven minutes sets a pace that most legislatures may find difficulty in equaling.

The bill was one allowing proclamation of a special holiday to celebrate the King's birthday on a different date from that on which the event actually fell. The King's birthday coming Dec. 14, in the midst of the Christmas trading, business men objected to a holiday at such a season and the celebration was therefore moved to Nov. 15.

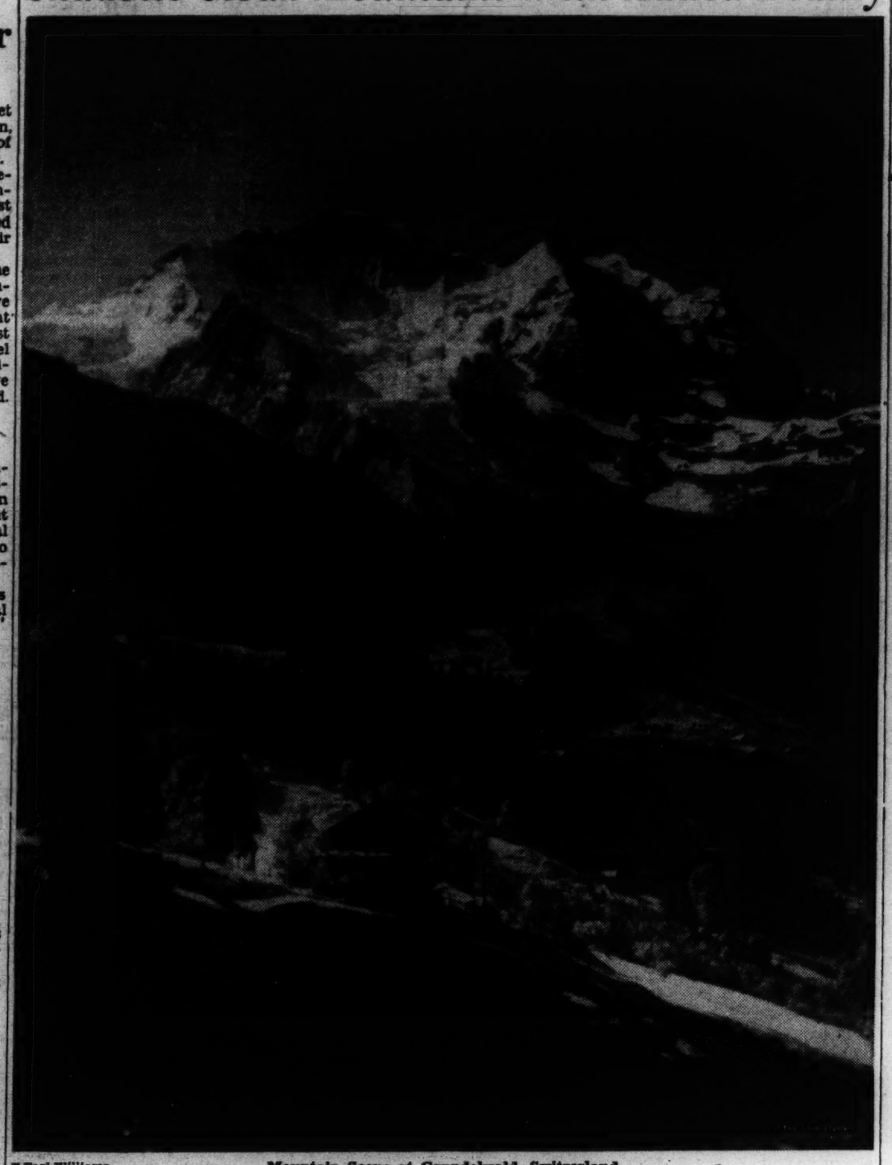
Propaganda Is Declared Threat to Democracy

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 12 (AP)—Elisha Hanson of Washington, counsel to the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, told New York State publishers yesterday that "a constantly growing propaganda machine now operating in Washington . . . may result in the destruction of our democratic form of government."

He spoke before the annual meeting of the New York State Publishers Association.

Mr. Hanson said that "every department of the Government and every one of the alphabetical agencies has a publicity division busily engaged in grinding out official propaganda for public consumption."

Shadows Cloak Mountains With Added Beauty



F. Earl Williams

Mountain Scene at Grundelwald, Switzerland

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

GRUNDELWALD, Switzerland—Everywhere is the beauty of changing shadows, tumbling down from the ice-crested peaks of the Wetterhorn and Schreckhorn. They cross the glaciers, darken the mountain torrents, cloak the foothills, spill over the snow-covered slopes, fill the valley of the Black Lütschine, and settle quietly on the glacier village of Grundelwald, two miles below.

To this center of the Bernese Oberland come visitors from all the world. They come to skate and watch the hockey and curling matches, to ski and join in the thrills of the ski-jumping. But these things are new. The whine of iron runners on the icy grooves of the bobsleigh runs is a song of more recent years. There are more gentle attractions in this "Garden of Switzerland" than the winter sports.

There are the delicate pinks of dawn on the snows of the "Peak of Storms," and the misty purples of the slopes which deepen into early night in the Valley of the Lütschine. Thus some come just to watch the shadows. And some to climb to where the shadows start.

Roumania Alters Balance on Danube

Austria and Hungary Now More Independent on Italian Relations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Jan. 12—Interest in Italy's meeting here with the two other powers of the Rome Protocols, Austria and Hungary, has come to center primarily on the political changes in Roumania, which have considerably affected the balance of power among the Danube states.

So largely did calculations swing to that country's move toward the Fascist powers through the advent of the pro-German anti-Semitic Goga government that the "secret" conferences, which came to an end yesterday, as far as the official discussions were concerned, are not expected to register any definite result beyond reaffirmation of the protocols and the pacts and agreements derived from them.

Since the signing of the protocols in 1934 Italy has found the friendship of Austria and Hungary rather less immediately vital to her. Italy's treaty last year with Yugoslavia not only settled old antipathies, but gave her much-needed ore, while prospects have opened up of oil imports from Roumania. Rome dispatches already report the lifting of restrictions on the use of gasoline. These are unquestionably gains of practical value.

The possibility that Roumania may be brought into the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo anti-communist pact is far more intriguing to Italy for the moment than Rome's relations with Austria and Hungary, neither of which have shown any inclination to break with the democratic powers. But Italy is far from wishing to see Vienna and Budapest slip from its grasp. Its influence may be seen in a marked toning down of the hostility to the Goga cabinet in the Hungarian press.

Recognition of France Withheld

It is clear, however, that the efforts of Count Galeazzo Ciano Italy's Foreign Minister, to induce the Hungarian Premier and Austrian Chancellor to give sensational demonstration of their solidarity with the Rome Government by officially recognizing General Franco's rebel government in Spain have been as fruitless as his attempts to have them join the anti-red bloc.

Neither has Count Ciano succeeded in his reputed aim of procuring their withdrawal from the League. While both Premier Daranyi of Hungary and Chancellor Schuschnigg of Austria issued statements sharply critical of the League, there was little indication that they would be willing to go further, while neither found it compatible with his country's interests to commit himself too deeply on the Spanish situation.

In short the two statesmen clearly indicated an attitude of greater independence, due partly no doubt to Austria's concern over the political implications of the Rome-Berlin axis. The growing domination of Germany in central Europe, together with Italy's heavy commitments in Ethiopia, Northern Africa and elsewhere leave Austria no doubts as to Italy's keen desire to have Austria independent. Yet Italy's ability to guarantee that independence is problematical.

Hungary Treads Cautiously

Hungary is watching with mixed feelings Italy's rapprochement with Roumania. She has not forgotten that Transylvania is still in Roumanian hands, and until it becomes a little clearer as to whether the Goga Cabinet, with its small minority following, can maintain itself in power for any considerable time and, if so, what authoritarian measures it will employ to fortify itself, it is bound to tread cautiously.

Both Austria and Hungary feel that Italy is now more concerned in strengthening her relations with Germany and in breaking the Little Entente combination than to defend Austrian independence or champion Hungary's revisionist claims.

It is natural that in the existing circumstances Budapest and Vienna do not look upon Rome with the same confidence as they did some years ago and that they are seeking to solve their own problems, political and economic, in an attitude of greater independence.

Roumanian Liberals End Party Split

By the Associated Press

Bucharest, Roumania

The National Liberal Party's executive committee has decided to end a party split by reuniting with the section which split with the National Liberals in 1930.

The reunited party, in opposition to the extreme nationalist policy of Premier Octavian Goga, planned a course of watchful waiting toward the new government.

Constantine Bratianu was named party president and former Premier George Tatarescu general secretary.

Jewish Issue Raised

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Jan. 12 (AP) — The American Minister, Franklin Mott Gunther, told Premier Octavian Goga today that the United States was deeply concerned over evidences of anti-Semitism in Roumania.

"I acted entirely unofficially," Mr. Gunther said after visiting Mr. Goga, nationalist and anti-Semite, whose new Roumanian Government has taken measures against Jews.

"I observed that we have a large body of law-abiding Jews in the United States and that American public opinion would follow events here with eager interest.

"I recalled the reaction in America when Germany took extreme measures. It was my impression that the Premier would proceed cautiously. He said Roumania would air the question in Geneva."

Canada's Arms Revenue

OTTAWA, Jan. 12 (CP) — Export of arms, ammunition and implements of war to the value of $82,430 was licensed under 18 Government permits during December, according to a statement just issued. Since the revenue licensing system has been in vogue, 97 permits have been issued, their value $907,170.

Foreign Minister on Visit to Czechs and Yugoslavs Supports Entente

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Jan. 12—Roumania has just concluded a "demonstration" of solidarity with its partners in the Little Entente, seeking to dispel misgivings resulting from the pro-German leaning of the new Bucharest Government.

Visiting both Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, the new Roumanian Foreign Minister, Istrate Micescu, apparently has succeeded in emphasizing official statements that there is no change in Roumanian foreign policy.

There are, however, observers who feel the simile chosen by the Foreign Minister—"as the waters of the Danube flow by, and the banks remain, so personalities may change but Roumanian foreign policy continues to be the same"—has the air of protesting a bit too much.

Round of Visits Made

Mr. Micescu first went to Prague by the way of Budapest where he said a friendly word to the Hungarians at the station. After a night and day in Czechoslovakia where he established "identity of view" with Kamil Krofta, the Czech Foreign Minister, he went back over a part of the same route.

This time, just when the Rome Protocol states were meeting in Budapest and about to discuss Hungarian minorities in Roumania, Mr. Micescu again talked to Hungarians at the Budapest station and assured them that Roumania is already considering the minority question. He then continued his journey to Belgrade for another day of conferences and entertainments.

Confers With Stoyadinovitch

In Yugoslavia Prime Minister Milan Stoyadinovitch, who is also Foreign Minister, received and entertained the Roumanian Foreign Minister as Prince Paul, the Regent, is still in Athens for the wedding festivities of the Crown Prince of Greece.

The two Foreign Ministers discussed all common questions, the general European situation, the League of Nations and their future plans, and assured each other they will carry on foreign affairs in accordance with the principles of the Little Entente and the Balkan Entente.

Soviet Envoy Acts

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Soviet Minister, M. S. Ostrowski, yesterday asked Moscow to relieve him of his diplomatic post because "in view of the government change in Roumania, my remaining here further is without purpose."

The new government of Premier Octavian Goga, formed when recent parliamentary elections failed to give any party a clear majority, has shown fascist and anti-Semitic tendencies as well as signs of increasing friendship for Germany.

Diplomatic relations bteween Soviet Russia and Roumania, broken in 1918 during the Russian revolution, were resumed in 1934.

Officials recalled, however, that since the resignation of Foreign Minister Nicholas Titulescu in 1936 relations between the two nations have been increasingly cool.

'Stone Age' Men Go on Radio In Plea to Britain for Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria — While the treatment of Australia's aborigines is an old and thorny question in the Commonwealth, it has suddenly taken a new and rather surprising turn with the discovery by these men of the Stone Age that by organizing, radiocasting their pleas, memorializing King George and otherwise calling attention to their cause they can arouse public interest in ways that will insure more serious consideration of their problems.

A few weeks ago there was placed in the hands of Lord Gowrie, the Governor General, a petition to King George signed by 1814 of Australia's mission-station aborigines, requesting that he grant them power to propose a member to the Federal Parliament. It was the first petition of the kind to a British King.

Text of the Petition

The petition, which was originated by the natives of Victoria, was couched in orthodox terms and ran:

To The King's Most Excellent Majesty, In Council. The humble petition of the undersigned aboriginal inhabitants of the continent of Australia respectively sheweth:

That whereas it was not only a moral duty, but a strict injunction included in the commission issued to those who came to people Australia that the original inhabitants and their heirs and successors should be adequately cared for, and whereas the terms of the commission have not been adhered to in that (a) our lands have been expropriated by Your Majesty's Governments, and (b) legal status is denied us by Your Majesty's Governments, and whereas all petitions made on our behalf to Your Majesty's Governments have failed,

Your petitioners humbly pray that Your Majesty will intervene on our behalf, and, through the instruments of Your Majesty's Governments in the Commonwealth of Australia, will prevent the extinction of the aboriginal race and give better conditions for all, granting us the power to propose a member of Parliament, of our own blood or white men known to have studied our needs and to be in sympathy with our race, to represent us in the Federal Parliament.

Consideration Promised

This document was turned over to the Federal Government, by the Governor General and Prime Minister Lyons promised early consideration.

The next move of the aborigines has been a regular weekly radio hour campaign for better treatment. Over the air they press their view that too much attention has been focused on them as interesting relics of a past age, and too little regard has been paid to the part they could play in the modern development of the country they once owned.

Emboldened by these moves, the aborigines seized upon the January observance of Australia's 150th birthday at Sydney, commemorating the first white settlement in 1788, as a suitable moment for further dramatic moves. For the opening of the sesquicentennial celebrations they announced a "day of mourning" and a general boycott of the celebrations.

Treatment Attacked

Support for the case of the aborigines was expressed by Prof. F. Wood Jones in a recent address to the Anthropological Society of Victoria. He strongly indicted the white man's treatment of the Australian native.

There were 300,000 happy and healthy aborigines in Australia when the white man came, he said. Today there were fewer than 50,000, and twice as many half castes, existing miserably. When white settlement began in New South Wales, there were 40,000 blacks. In 100 years they dwindled to 5000; and after 150 years there remained only 500. Victoria began with 12,000, and had but 50 two years ago.

"Tasmania had the first Royal Society in the Southern Hemisphere, and it studied stone implements in its rooms in the city while the last remnants of the race were left to die in neglect," Professor Wood Jones said. He appealed for the cooperation of royal societies, universities and anthropological societies in moving the public and governments.

Challenged

The criticisms voiced by Professor Wood Jones were not accepted without challenge. At Canberra, Joseph A. Carrodus, Secretary of the Interior, said the Commonwealth Government was making genuine attempts to help the aborigines.

Western Australia's Act, he asserted, placed the native on a better footing than the dark races in any other country, with the possible exception of New Zealand. He added that the Commonwealth Government was trying to induce all state governments to conform with it, and a Commonwealth Act was being drafted on the same lines for application to the Northern Territory.

The secretary of the Aborigines' Friends Association in Adelaide, the Rev. James H. Sexton, who is a leading authority on native affairs, regards the step rather as a reflection on the reputation of Australia.

Of Mixed Race

"A wrong impression will be created thoughout the Empire and Europe that nothing is being done to help the aborigines," he contends. "The State and Federal Governments, as well as missions," he says, "have never been so alert in furthering the interests of the aborigines, and it is doubtful whether any political representation would further advance their well-being. The 1814 signatories to the petition are mainly of mixed blood and are not content, like the old stock, to accept their fate in an uncomplaining spirit."

Mr. Sexton says the 50,000 full-blooded aborigines still roaming about Australia are chiefly concerned with getting daily necessities. They experience hardships in times of drought, but little is heard about their needs. Those of mixed blood, however, are of different caliber—they aspire to something beyond the daily struggle for existence. They should be removed from the scope of aboriginal regulations and given a chance to enter the life of the community, and come under the white men's laws.

"There would be no need for any petition to the King if the Commonwealth Parliament did its duty and made the care of the aborigines a national responsibility," says Mr. Sexton.

The South Australian Government has appointed an advisory board of government and private members to enquire into, and report upon, steps necessary for the better protection and well-being of the native population. The last comprehensive investigation was made a quarter of a century ago and some of laws affecting the aborigines are 100 years old.

Duchy Has One Jobless

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LUXEMBURG—Only one man was without employment in the Duchy of Luxemburg, according to recent official statistics.

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Radio Interference Theory Checked in Multiple Tests

News in Radio

A remarkable check upon one theory as to the cause of the so-called "Luxembourg effect" in radio transmission has been provided by Dr. V. A. Bailey, professor of experimental physics at the University of Sydney, New South Wales.

The "Luxembourg effect," first noticed in 1933 on transmissions of Radio Luxembourg, consists of the modulation or impressing of one program from a powerful distant station upon the program of another distant station not of the same wavelength. This effect, of course, mars reception of the second station.

The phenomenon, predicted by Dr. Bailey in a mathematical study, has been called "gyro-interaction." The term means a type of interference caused by collision between the generated frequency of a radio station and the natural frequency of the earth's magnetic currents.

While abroad recently, Dr. Bailey tested his theory through collaboration of 10 radiocasting stations. About three dozen observers cooperated. On the second night of these observations, the predicted phenomenon of gyro-interaction was observed.

One striking prediction verified by the experiments was that a power of one or two kilowatts (that of the ordinary domestic radiator), if radiated in the form of a 200-meter wave, would suffice to produce changes in the atmosphere at heights of about 60 miles, perceptible by interaction with another wave. This contrasts with the opinion generally held previously that observable interference could be caused only by stations with powers exceeding 50 kilowatts.

Another interesting prediction indirectly confirmed by the experiments is that a notable increase in interference may occur as the frequency of the interfering station is made to pass through the earth's natural frequency. That is, a type of "resonance" exists between a station and the earth's magnetic field.

Relating the steps of the theory's evolution, Dr. Bailey said, "While acting as examiner for the University of London in 1933, I read a thesis by a radio research candidate in Sydney. In the course of reflecting on this thesis, I conceived an idea which offered a simple explanation of the so-called "Luxembourg effect." This was that a powerful radiocasting station, of about 200 kilowatts, must be able to impress its modulation on the wave from another station when the latter wave is reflected from the ionosphere (or electrified region of the atmosphere) in the neighborhood of the powerful station. To develop this idea more quantitatively, I invited Dr. D. F. Martyn to collaborate with me, and so we produced the first mathematical theory of the subject.

Predictions Verified

"This theory was in agreement with most of the known facts of the interaction of radio waves, and it made at least two predictions, which afterwards were verified. It indicated, among other things, that interaction is strongest when the interfering station has a long wave length, and that the effect becomes inappreciable for much shorter wave lengths.

"More than a year ago, in the course of attempting to develop a mathematical theory of the influence of several waves acting simultaneously, I discovered an inaccuracy in the earlier theory. This at first seemed of no great importance, but closer inspection showed that it concealed an unexpected and important conclusion. This was that radio interaction could be produced not only by high-power stations using a long wave length, such as 1500 meters, but also by low-power stations using the lower wave length of the broadcasting band, around 200 meters. Results of the experiments abroad strongly confirmed the new theory."

Radio Boom Seen

If the national housing plan, as projected for both the Federal Government and private capital, goes through to completion, it will launch the greatest boom the radio industry has ever seen, declared Sayre M. Ramsdell, vice-president of Philco Radio and Television Corporation.

Mr. Ramsdell pointed out that the housing plan is aiming at an unprecedented expenditure of $16,000,000,000 over a four-year period. "This alone," he said, "would stimulate every branch of industry, including radio."

"In addition, millions of new homes, apartments and flats would be springing up throughout the country. When their homes are new, people are more fastidious and particular. They take a greater interest in seeing the home better furnished. They imperceptibly attempt to live on a slightly higher standard. The old, worn radio still doing service in an old house would never do for a bright, shiny new apartment or home."

Efficiency at Sea

A striking example of the efficient use of radio direction-finding at sea was experienced recently by the captain and crew of the Greek vessel Anastassias Pateras. The motorship Leinster of the Coast Line picked up the Greek ship's distress signal on her auto-alarm radio call, but the position given was found to be inaccurate. Instead of being directly ahead, the Leinster's radio direction finder showed her to be 51 degrees on the port bow. Heading in this direction, the Greek vessel was found and the Leinster stood by while temporary repairs were effected.

The captain of the Leinster called up the nearest shore station on his radio telephone and was put through to the London office of his line, to whom he reported the casualty. Speech both ways was clear. Thus the three radio units operated with successful efficiency, namely, the auto-alarm, the radio direction-finder, and the radio-telephone.

'Wired Wireless'

A new radiocasting service by "wired-wireless" under the control of the post office and British Broadcasting Corporation is to be tried out at Southampton, Eng., in the fall. This will be a relay service similar to about 350 which are already in operation in Great Britain which serve some 200,000 listeners. These services, according to terms of their licenses, may be terminated by the end of 1939. Should the Southampton service prove a success the other relay systems probably would be absorbed and come under post office control.

The service will be operated over the existing telephone lines at small charge each week. Subscribers will have to provide their own loudspeakers, and will have a choice of several broadcast programs.

Radio Brevities

A report received from the Cunard-White Star liner Britannic stated the television transmission from Alexandra Palace had been received successfully when about 100 miles away. This is believed to be the fist time since high-definition television started that it has been received by a ship at sea.

Television in color is the latest forecast by John L. Baird, At the annual meeting of Baird Television, Ltd., he stated he had succeeded lately in transmitting large screen images by wireless in color. He said the new process required much development, but he was convinced that in time color television would supersede the present black and white pictures.

Hilton Rufty, composer, pianist and carilloneur was soloist for a special program over WRVA in Richmond, Va., and a national network last week when the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts presented the Richmond musician in a program featuring what are said to be two of the oldest pianos in existence. The instruments, which are in a perfect state of preservation are part of the Henry P. Strause collection.

Police Radio Net Crosses Borders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The way of the criminal is to be made more difficult in 1938 by extension of the police radio net into international zones, says the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

In the South, New Orleans, La., police will try exchanging messages with Mexico City and Havana. To the north, Buffalo, N. Y., and Detroit stations have tentative plans to try communicating with Canadian law enforcers. The Federal Communications Commission has licensed the tests.

The proposed plan to tie together communication facilities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the United States Army, Navy, and Coast Guard, and state and municipal police departments, is still in the "mapping stage," according to the I. A. C. P.

Radio has proved such an efficient helper in law enforcement, it is declared, that there are about 20 statewide hook-ups, while municipal and country broadcasting facilities total around 600.

From one station in Detroit, in 1929, police communication by radio has grown until there are more than 2000 radio licensees throughout the country, the association states.

Beginning this month under a new federal communications rule, intercity radio police messages must be sent in code, through zone or interzone stations.

Plan 'Classes on Air'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—Broadening the scope of its program of instruction on the air, Columbia Broadcasting System will institute soon a series of educational broadcasts for adults, William S. Paley, president of the system, announced yesterday.

Explorers of Hollywood

Arthur Pederson

Rachel Field

Man Plus Typewriter Equals Wealth, to Writer's Child

Author! Author!

If you don't see an author in the throes of composition it may seem that writing is the easiest way in the world to earn a living. But when a member of an author's own family underestimates the length and depth of his labor, that is out-Brutusing Brutus.

It is what happened to J. B. Priestley, the English author, who told the story between rehearsals for the New York opening of his play, "Time and the Conways."

It appears that one of the five young Misses Priestley was planning her future. With a flight of fancy equal to that of her illustrious parent she said that she would have "a huge place in the country with lots and lots of horses."

Mrs. Priestley remarked cautiously that this was a rather ambitious plan, likely to run into money, to which her daughter replied, "Oh, that's easy. I shall just build a nut in the garden and put a man there with a typewriter."

Between twelve-hour rehearsals and an occasional conference with his publishers (Harpers) Mr. Priestley found time to explain his method of writing either book or play. After the idea is born he lets it lie fallow for a year, sometimes even two years. Once he actually begins to write he proceeds at a prodigious rate. At the Arizona ranch where the family came from England this fall Mr. Priestley completed an as yet unnamed play in just 21 days of writing. He has another play in thought on which he intends to go to work when he gets back to Arizona, and it will have to move fast, for he has promised to go off on a holiday in March with Mrs. Priestley, packing in to the heart of the Indian country, "where there are no roads and no people." In April the family will return to England.

Main Street, Hollywood

The increasing disposition of people to read books which are both educational and entertaining is resulting in a surprising number of non-fiction books on the best-seller lists. It is a tendency which is pleasing even to writers of fiction like Rachel Field and Arthur Pederson, collaborators on "To See Ourselves" (Macmillan), in which they set out to prove that Hollywood is just another Main Street, more provincial than some Main Streets and as neighborly and simple at heart as any small town. There are not many stars in Mr. and Mrs. Pederson's book, but there are a lot of soda clerks, grocery shop owners, and bungalow court dwellers.

Back in their own apartment, 'way east on Tenth Street in New York City, they sat before an open fireplace the other day giving an excellent exhibition of collaboration in an interview.

They drove out to California, which accounts for some chapters in the book. They took their Scottie, which accounts for others. Miss Field had expected to work on the scenario of her "Time Out of Mind." But she didn't, which provided more material. And Mr. Pederson, who more or less went along for the ride, ended up as assistant story editor of one of the major film companies, which gave more grist for the writing mill.

No thrifty writer could possibly disregard all the incidents which practically dropped into their laps. The Pedersons started a notebook. Then they progressed to conversations, which developed into definite dialogue, and pretty soon they were outlining a new chapter each night. While Mr. Pederson was at the studio the next day, Miss Field wrote it all out in longhand. Then Mr. Pederson had a try at rewriting and typing. And so the book grew.

The Pedersons have a serise of humor, which was fortunate, for here was the name of the author of "God's Pocket" and "Time Out of Mind" meaning nothing to the butcher, the baker, or seemingly to the studio folk. What did happen, though, was that the shopkeepers liked the author for herself and their homely remarks went straight into the book.

Women and Utopias

Novels sometimes grow out of strangely unrelated things. "Some Plant Olive Trees," by Emma Gelders Sterne (Dodd Mead), for instance, had its inception in a very serious, factual, non-fictional study of Utopias. Mrs. Sterne was not interested in sweeping proposals for putting the world in order or the one answer to "What is the good life?" What she wanted to learn was the specific plans for the establishment of separated and isolated communities either in the world or in regions of the imagination.

The word Utopia means "a good place," though Sir Thomas More, who coined it, was careful to explain that a slight change in spelling would connote "the land of nowhere." Mrs. Sterne says that she was studying "the good place that is nowhere" and found the phrase "tragically pertinent" to the Vine and Olive colony that tried to strike root in Alabama in the early years of the nineteenth century and left with only a memory and two barren olive trees growing on alien soil. This colony, with its idealistic aims, is no isolated phenomenon in American history, since in almost every state at some time there has been a similar group.

Mrs. Sterne remarks that neither among the founders of these actual Utopias nor among the hundreds of literary Utopias has she been able to detect the hand of a woman. So she makes one of the characters in her own book say, "Women don't plan Utopias. . . . They have enough to do patching, repairing, completing."

But the author shakes her head, remarks that she does not quite believe it, and that she still asks, "Why should not women plan Utopias?"

Marjorie Shuler

Chicago Consumers Organize

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Finding that Chicago has 1200 inhabitants who belong to the Consumers' Union of New York, a few members of this group have organized some of their fellow members into a Chicago chapter of the organization. They call it the Chicago Consumers' League.

Post-card notices brought about 200 persons out to the first meeting. For the second gathering, Arthur Kallett of New York, director of Consumers' Union, came to Chicago to speak. Now the organizers, who include several Chicago lawyers, a University of Chicago professor, and an editor, are laying foundations for expansion. They want 10,000 members.

Leaders say the object is to supply consumers in the Chicago market with local services that a national organization like Consumers' Union cannot be expected to give. For example, they propose to find out what stores in Chicago handle products recommended by their union, and send out this information to members. They also hope to investigate local perishable products, like milk, that the national organization cannot test at a distance.

Further, according to Mrs. Alfred Kamin, secretary, it is hoped to organize consumers for action. If the price of meat seems unreasonably high, as it has here this winter, the leaders want to find out the reason and give it publicity so that consumers may know what they can reasonably demand, according to Mrs. Kamin, who is both attorney and housewife.

The Chicago Consumers' League is working in close co-operation with consumer co-operatives here. The president of the new board, George Mahin, is also active in the movement of consumers' co-operatives in the Chicago area.

The Chicago Consumers' League is of non-profit character and announces that its membership is open to all.

Janssen and Ann Harding Share in Theater Eclat

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 12 (AP)—Werner Janssen won the plaudits of music critics yesterday for his local debut Dec. 10 as conductor, while his wife, Ann Harding, won almost as much credit for having packed the old Lyric Theater.

From the opening chords of Mozart's "Magic Flute" overture to the final pizzicati of Jean Sibelius' First Symphony the audience alternately looked toward the darkened box in which sat the actress and cheered the music.

The conducor took five curtail calls before he was permitted to retire to his dressing room, where waited his wife and mother. Even then the 2800 seated audience and 800 standees called for another bow.

Miss Harding faded gracefully into the background by failing to appear in her box until the lights dimmed. As the final chord brought the first "bravos" she left hurriedly for the dressing room.

House Empowers President to Veto Portions of Bills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—The House passed the first appropriation bill of the session yesterday and included a provision giving the "item veto" to the President in even broader form than he had asked. Far-reaching consequences are expected to spring from the measure, if passed by the Senate, and nobody seemed more surprised than members of the House themselves that they had finally approved the reform without even a record vote which has been advocated for years by students of government.

The proposal is directed against the habit of blocs to include "riders" on appropriation bills for particular group interests, which a President finds embarrassing to veto. At present an executive can send back a whole appropriation bill to Congress, but he may not pick off individual items or riders. Under the broad power voted by the House, however, Mr. Roosevelt or some other President could whittle down the appropriation bills and possibly others to suit himself. Instead of being directed particularly against "riders" it gives him power to pick and chose within an appropriation bill. Some Republicans appear to have voted for the surprise measure under the impression it applied only to the $1,414,968,000 for the 39 independent offices covered in yesterday's bill. The provision, however, is much broader than that; it applies not only to the pending appropriation but to all future appropriations of this and later administrations.

Virginia Man's Bill

The action was instituted by Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, chairman of the Subcommittee on Independent Offices. Only one amendment was added to his proposal on the floor, a provision to exempt the veteran's administration from the individual veto privilege. The always alert veterans' lobby, which put over the bonus, obviously felt that their group needed protection against the counter-activity of an economy-minded President.

In his budget message President Roosevelt asked power to veto individual items in money bills, and said it was for Congress to decide whether this could be done by legislation or constitutional amendment. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan had favored the constitutional amendment process for the reform. But Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, chairman of the Judiciary Committee Headquarters, insisted that Congress has the right to carry through the step without any constitutional change. He proposed that a separate provision be incorporated in each appropriation bill, to cover the specific bill, giving the President the item veto power.

The Woodrum Amendment goes farther than this and gives the President authority to "aid in balancing the budget or in reducing the public debt"; deleted items would be sent back to Congress within 60 days and would become effective after that time unless passed by Congress over the President's veto. The rest of the bill would become law under the President's signature.

Senate Opposition Expected

Mr. Woodrum said last night he had no doubt about the constitutionality of the provision, and declared the authority was not confined to the independent office appropriation or even to appropriation bills as a class, but to all "riders" and separable money provisions of general legislation.

If this is so, then the House has passed one of the most important financial changes in relation to the Executive in a long time.

"In my judgment, Congress could do no one act which would so greatly strengthen the President's hand in his fight to hold down governmental expenses," said Mr. Woodrum.

There is reason to suppose that in its present broad form, the proposal will encounter opposition in the Senate from Republicans who believe the President already has excessive authority.

The House, in the first of the big appropriation bills, showed unusual restraint in adding to the amounts recommended by the Appropriations Committee, increasing it, in fact, by only $10,000. The bill itself is $3,732,000 less than recommended by President Roosevelt in his budget, and $118,538,000 less than the amount voted last year. Whether this development is symptomatic of a real economy drive remains to be seen. Several efforts to increase the bill failed.

The House hopes to run one new appropriation bill through every week of so, from now on, to the number of about a dozen.

World Crop Control Is Urged by Maddox

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J.—Wider international distribution of economic resources by lowering tariff barriers, co-ordination and extension of crop production control systems by international agreements and extension of reciprocal trade agreements are seen by Prof. William P. Maddox of the Princeton University politics department, as an effective three-point program to ease the international economic situation if adopted by all nations.

Professor Maddox, speaking before the New Jersey League of Women Voters here, held that the setting up of an economic boycott against agressor nations would be an ineffective step and would only aggravate the international situation. Any application of the neutrality act would not be effective, he declared, and might easily lead to further difficulty with any country against which it was applied.

Current international political and economic unrest was attributed by Professor Maddox principally to uneven distribution of economic resources. He specifically urged reduction of such tariffs as the Hawley-Smoot imposts, which, he contended, have been the cause of much loss of trade by the United States and have resulted in the enactment of retaliatory legislation by countries affected.

Fusionists Rout Tammany; Pass Budget and Elect Leader

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—New York City's Council, elected by the non-political machinery of proportional representation to replace malodorous generations of aldermanic law-making, today has written in its first definitive action a chapter in precedent without equal in City Hall annals here.

In a chamber the very timbers of which are saturated with the Tammany tradition of doing things, the new body has made its initial act the passage of an anti-Tammany budget with which Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia is launching his second reform administration, superseding that approved by the machine Democrats in the old Board of Estimate and Board of Aldermen.

Its second precedent-making move was a routing of Tammany forces in the chamber, where the Wigwam's steam-roller has ever functioned to perfection, sending the Tiger running to shelter, shorn and shaven and desperately seeking counsel to find out just what had happened to him in the swift sequence. The Tiger had surpassed himself with impassioned clamor, but without avail, to prevent the naming of Councilman B. Charney Vladeck, American labor member from Manhattan, as majority leader.

Of such is the essence of eventualities which kept the body four hours in session late yesterday, with service on city pay rolls depending on its deliberations and organization still in dispute eight days after the council originally convened to get down to business.

Battle for Control

As on the first day, the battle for control continued to dominate proceedings, with the difference that with this second week, the full 26 members were assembled, whereas one had been unavoidably absent in the first. As events have shaped themselves, this ranged the Tammany Democrats on the one hand with 13 votes, and the fusion bloc, constituted of six American Labor Party members, three Republicans, two Fusionists and two insurgent Democrats, with 13 on the other, giving the fusion president of the council, Newbold Morris, the deciding vote under the charter.

Preoccupied with their own hastily-conceived strategy to prevent this fatal deciding vote on the tie that would lose them the patronage in this body, the Democrats were totally unprepared when Mr. Morris suddenly confronted them with a petition to which the 14 opposition names, his own included, had meanwhile been affixed, naming Mr. Vladeck to the majority leadership. This office does not require a vote under the charter, merely the determination of the majority to organize, and Mr. Morris was able to participate as a member of the council.

The prelude to the coup had been the issue of action on the election of a vice-chairman. The Democratic bloc contends the body already has a vice-chairman since it was able to summon 13 votes for Councilman John V. Cashmore for this place. This constituted a majority of the councilmen then present, but lacked one of all those elected, which, Mr. Morris contends, is necessary to transact business under the charter.

With all the councilmen present yesterday, Joseph Clark Baldwin, 3rd., Republican, offered the Democrats "a chance to prove what you contend, that you have organized this body with a majority." Knowing they could not summon 14 votes at this time any more than they could a week ago, the Tammany bloc resorted to bedlam and, directed from the sidelines by organization legal talent, split their vote three ways as a device to extend the issue indefinitely or force adjournment.

Fusion Nominee

The fusion nominee for the vice-chairmanship—Councilman James A. Burke, Queens Democrat, who has consistently favored the anti-Tammany strategy since the organization bloc refused to recognize his ambition for outstanding preference for his borough—garnered the full Fusion strength. The calculated vote division among the Democrats precluded any tie, however, and thus the vice-chairmanship issue heads the list of unfinished business when the council reconvenes next Tuesday afternoon.

After having been thrown into retreat on the majority leadership, no Democrat had anything to reveal today on the probable course of this bloc in the interim.

It required three hours for the Democrats to explain their approving vote on the new city budget of $589,152,051 which they had held up for six days. Their acquiescence rested on the stipulation that, if the La Guardia budget is thrown out by the courts, the old budget will stand. Even so, three of their number refused to vote, making the outcome 20 to 3.

Noisy as these proceedings were, they paled into insignificance in the succeeding scene when the Tammany contingent found itself confronted with the fight of its political life. Over the continual roar only the voice of Mr. Morris and his pounding gavel and the fact-giving adjurings of Mr. Vladeck made any sense. ehTDemocrats were banging their desks, shouting wildly, denouncing all and sundry and running everywhither about the floor. Such became their state of bewilderment and consternation that Francis D. McGarey, legal advisor of Frank V. Kelly, Democratic leader of Brooklyn, advances from his wall position to help his followers.

Continual Uproar

The continual roar with which the Democrats sought to outsound procedure produced only phrases such as, "this is dictatorship," "look at the American flag," "you can't pull this stuff," "I'll not be silenced unless the police are called, and then I'll sue the police," "you are as low as a thief."

Councilman Vladeck took up the latter point.

"There was a time when the people were powerless to prevent the stealing of elections," he said. "You Democrats have 13 votes—not a majority sufficient to elect a vice-chairman. You insist that you have elected Mr. Cashmore—then you are either not sincere or you want to steal the election. We will not permit Tammany to steal this election."

Democratic strategy on the delay on the La Guardia budget also had anaylsis from this quarter. Mr. Vladeck followed Mr. Cashmore's lengthy legal phases in explanation of his vote of approval with his own explanation of what had happened to cause the about-face.

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Britain Blocks Japan's Move To Bar Yangtse to Neutrals

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Great Britain today refused to submit to an attempt by Japan to close the Yangtse River to neutral merchant shipping.

An informed source disclosed that Japan had suggested it would be impossible to permit the passage of non-Japanese vessels up China's great inland waterway, on which foreign ships have had the right to travel for almost a century.

The British Government, said this source, replied that it reserved the right to move British ships wherever it pleased in China waters.

Peiping Accord Expected

TOKYO, Jan. 12 (AP)—A highly-placed foreign observer predicted today that Japan shortly would recognize the newly-established Peiping regime as the legal government of China.

This would entail withdrawal of Shigeru Kawagoe, presently accredited to the government of China's General Chiang Kai-shek.

Recognition of the Peiping regime was believed in some circles to have been the decision of the Imperial Conference of highest government, army and navy officials who were summoned by Emperor Hirohito yesterday.

Pre-conference speculation was that a formal declaration of war against China would be drafted, but there was some belief that the Peiping recognition was decided instead.

[An Autonomous government of elderly Chinese statesmen was formed Dec. 14 at Peiping after its conquest by Japan. The new regime changed the city's name back to the old Peking.]

A foreign office spokesman said today that a week or longer probably would elapse before the Government made public the statement of policy drafted at the Imperial Conference.

U. S. May Leave Hankow

HANKOW, Jan. 12 (AP)—In anticipation of a possible flight of the Chinese foreign office and other government departments from Hankow, United States Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson today sent Chinese members of his embassy staff to Chungking to arrange living quarters.

Chungking, in Szechwan Province, nearly 900 miles up the winding Yangtse River from Hankow and nearly 1500 miles from the coast, already is the seat of Lin Sen, president of the National Government.

Ambassador Johnson said he had no intention of moving to Chungking unless and until China's Foreign Office moves there, and there was no sign such was imminent.

American consular officers intend to remain here whether the Japanese take Hankow or not.

Claims for Damages

SHANGHAI, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Shanghai American Chamber of Commerce tonight sent circulars to American business men who have sustained losses here as a result of the Chines-Japanese conflict, suggesting that damage claims be filed immediately with the United States Consulate General.

The Chamber explained the nature of losses for which it felt compensation should be sought and said it planned to undertake to obtain payment of such claims.

Among the list of items suggested were rent, storage charges, wages, interest, municipal rates, land taxes and transportation charges.

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Canadian Pushes Home on Wheels Around Empire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Mr. William R. Drinkwater, former railroad fireman, gold prospector, lumber jack, and steamboat worker, is pushing his "home" around the British Empire.

Starting off from Edmonton, Alta., with 15 cents, he has trekked 2600 miles for seven months along some of Canada's loneliest trails, and worked his way across the Atlantic aboard a cargo boat bound from Montreal to Manchester.

At night he curls up inside his buggy, which resembles a large push-cart mounted on bicycle wheels, with a canvas canopy. He has slept in this buggy on the prairie and in the main streets of some of Canada's largest cities. Besides his bed, it contains cooking utensils, food supplies and a change of clothing and boots.

Mr. Drinkwated has five daughters in Vancouver. He made his way across Canada doing odd jobs. He was born in North Derbyshire and is visiting friends in the Manchester district before making his way to London. Later he hopes to work his passage to South Africa and so continue to push his "home" round the Empire, collecting experiences which will be well worth re-telling when he returns to Vancouver.

U. S. Chinese to Fast In New Year Mourning

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 12 (AP)—American Chinese, mourning the invasion of their homeland by the Japanese, will observe Chinese New Year's Day Jan. 31 with fasting instead of the usual fireworks. The money they usually spend on feasting and noisy celebration will be sent to China for food, clothing and supplies.

Police Captain Eddie Chitwood said Chinese leaders here had disclosed these plans to him but added that they would observe their usual custom of paying all debts on New Year's Day.

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Dinner Forks	doz.	36.00
Dessert Knives	doz.	29.25
Dinner Knives	doz.	32.25
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STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER—First Floor

Van Dongen Canvases Shown

Wintering (1895) — Self Portrait

Two Paintings by Kees Van Dongen on Exhibition at the Municipal Museum in Amsterdam

Amsterdam Sees Van Dongen Art After 25 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—It is 25 years since Kees Van Dongen—Dutch by birth and French by naturalization—exhibited his paintings in his native country. Judged by this first great retrospective exhibition now being held in the Municipal Museum, Amsterdam, it appears that Van Dongen is not only a portrait painter with a name in the cosmopolitan society of Paris, he is also a painter of landscapes and flowers. Many of the pictures now brought together in Amsterdam are on loan from the Luxembourg, Paris, others come from French and Dutch collections and a number from the painter's own studio.

Among the hundred or so canvases, arranged in Amsterdam as a tribute to the painter, is the well-known portrait of Anatole France, the portrait of Rappoport, the Russian philosopher and Communist envoy; "Pont Alexandre," a typical picture of Paris, and many portraits of people who once were prominent in Parisian society.

Grew Holds $2000 Given by Japanese For Panay Victims

TOKYO, Jan. 12 (AP)—A donation of $2000 by Japanese citizens for victims of the American gunboat Panay was presented to the United States Embassy today, but Ambassador Joseph C. Grew indicated that eventually it would be used to benefit Japanese.

The Ambassador agreed to hold the sum in trust only until it was decided how the money should be used.

Editors of the newspapers Nichi Nichi and Mainichi took the fund to the Foreign Office. It was raised as a consolation gift after the Panay was sunk above Nanking by Japanese naval planes on Dec. 12.

Mr. Grew expressed appreciation of the "apparent sincerity of feeling" in which the donations were proffered but said "it is the belief of the American Government that American nationals should not receive nor take direct benefit from sums of money thus offered.

"It is my expectation that shortly a prominent Japanese will constitute himself recipient for the gifts which the Japanese offer in evidence of their feeling, to be devoted to something in Japan that will testify to the good will between the two countries."

Canada Plans Test On Water Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—In a joint endeavor to assure the validity of legislation giving the provincial governments control of water rights, the Federal Government will test the law in the courts soon.

The test is designed to facilitate the work of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration, under which water conservation projects were undertaken this year in the three Prairie Provinces, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta.

Steady Political Gains Made by British Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON.—Women are taking an increasing share in the public affairs of the British metropolis, according to official returns issued by the London County Council.

Women elected to seats on municipal councils in London boroughs in 1937 totaled 246. This compares with 235 at the previous electoral contests, which were held in 1934; with 116 in 1919, when the franchise was first extended to women, and with nine in 1909, the first general metropolitan borough council election at which women were eligible as candidates.

Holt Fails to Block Job

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—F. Roy Yoke won Senate confirmation to be Collector of Internal Revenue for West Virginia yesterday despite an objection from Senator Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia that the appointment was "personally obnoxious" to him. The vote was 46 to 18.

Third International Moves to New Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

The Third International, or Comintern, the Communist international organization founded in 1919, has moved from its former modest quarters in Maneshnaya Square.

The Comintern—despite a long list of organizations waiting for building accommodations—was given priority, and has been installed in an elaborate new structure on Lenin Hills. It is near the location which the United States had viewed as a possible sight for an Embassy, during the time that such a structure was under contemplation.

Red Parliament Meets in Kremlin

(Continued from Page 1)

other nationalities making up the two-chambered parliament left home by dog sleds or camels and saw railroads and cities for the first time on their trips to Moscow.

Stalin's Role Awaited

The main question as parliament opened was whether Mr. Stalin, himself one of the deputies, would assume power openly as chairman of the new Soviet presidium—the group which will exercise parliamentary powers when the chambers are not in session—or continue wielding power as secretary general of the Communist Party.

In either case, it was agreed, his authority would remain undiminished.

Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper has declared the parliament—known as the Supreme Soviet—would be a "working, not a talking" body, and outlined its program as:

1. Building the country's defenses against enemies without and "capitalist agents" within.
2. Raising the standard of living.
3. Advancing the national economy to first rank in the world.

Program Unchanged

That has been the program of the Soviet Union for the past several years. What the new congress, as an intended legislative body, could do to further it was, for foreign observers, a problem. There was some doubt among many foreigners that any legislative bills would be submitted during the session.

One of parliament's first tasks was selection of the presidium consisting of a chairman, 11 vice-chairmen, a secretary and 24 members. It was expected that the presidium alone would do whatever lawmaking was to be done.

The parliamentary members, 184 of them women, were thoroughly checked for their loyalty to Mr. Stalin before elections. If any shows a deviation from the straight line, foreign observers agree, removal by recall—or possibly in stronger fashion—is fairly certain. Stalin recommended such procedure in a speech Dec. 11.

Consulates Closed in Russia

MOSCOW, Jan. 12 (AP)—Diplomatic circles said today that the Soviet Government had obtained the closing of Leningrad consulates of Great Britain, Latvia, Estonia, Norway and Sweden.

Officials were quoted as saying the closings were in accordance with a general policy but that exceptions would be made for those nations having agreements on parity consular representation.

"The Soviet Government feels there is no further need for consulates in the Soviet Union," one foreign office official was quoted.

[For the past four months Soviet Russia has been at work on what is termed "reciprocal" policy, which would permit consular representatives in Soviet cities in numerical proportion to those maintained by Soviets abroad.]

The closings would leave Finland, Poland, and Denmark with consulates in Leningrad. Russia maintains consulates in Poland and Finland. Norway was allowed by treaty to retain a consul at Archangel.

Diplomats expected Denmark would be asked to close her Leningrad office and that Turkey's representation would be reduced. German and Italian consulates in Leningrad already are closed. The United States has a consulate in Moscow only.

Liverpool Marks Silver Jubilee Of Settlement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng. — Friendship and personal service are the cornerstones of Liverpool University Settlement, which recently observed the Silver Jubilee of its work for the poor of South Liverpool.

The labors of a few university graduates residing in a slum have made the Settlement notable for its benefits to the needy.

York House Boys' Club, built by the Settlement and opened by King Georgs when Duke of York in 1926, is one of the premier boys' clubs in England. The four "houses" into which York House is divided are groups of boys which compete with each other in all games, thus training each individual in co-operation, loyalty and leadership.

A flourishing men's and women's club is also controlled by the Settlement. On its premises classes are held to turn to good advantage the leisure of the unemployed. An outstanding feature of the classes is the diversity of the students—boys and veterans, ex-dockers and ex-clerks study together subjects ranging from shorthand to sociology and from Esperanto to engineering.

Next door to the club is the David Lewis Theater where productions of high-class dramas are given at nominal prices. Sunday concerts, for which the admission charge is 2d., have been held at the theater continually for 27 years.

The theater's latest enterprise is the installation of talkie apparatus; educational and entertainment film shows are given for school children, English and foreign films of high artistic merit are shown, and experiments are being made in the use of films in secondary education, especially for language teaching.

Camping is another activity sponsored by the Settlement. Parties of men and boys have been sent every year to the Welsh Mountains.

Recently a young archæologist, Mr. W. J. Varley of Liverpool University, suggested that some of the out-of-work campers should help in the excavation of an ancient British hill fort in Cheshire. The men entered into the digging with enthusiasm, many of them taking great interest in the historical significance of their finds.

Social research carried out by residents of the Settlement has borne rich returns. Two inquiries made into overcrowding in Liverpool were partly responsible for the housing program by which the City is transferring thousands of its slum-dwellers to comfortable and well-equipped homes.

War Over N. Y. Fair Tags Headed for a Court Test

ARMONK, N. Y., Jan. 12 (AP)—The fight over whether New York state residents must carry "free advertising" of the 1939 World Fair on their auto license plates headed for a higher court today.

Martin McBohin, former marine sergeant, was fined $5 last night by Justice of the Peace Julius A. Raven for covering with adhesive tape the words "New York World's Fair 1939" on his license plates.

Although the fine was suspended, Mr. McBohin insisted that he would appeal the case to the county court. His attorney, Thomas J. O'Connor, charged that the inscription violated the state and Federal constitutions and forced a person "to act as a sandwich man without compensation and against his will." Mr. McBohin, incidentally, lives at 1 Battle Street, White Plains.

Bomb Cargo Loaded On German Vessel

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, Jan. 12

A cargo of aerial bombs, the first shipment of an order totaling 2500 tons, was being loaded aboard the German steamship Crefeld yesterday in the Delaware River off Essington.

The cargo is being taken on at a mid-stream anchorage designated by the War Department for the loading of explosives.

Dichmann, Wright & Pugh, Inc., shipping agents, said the bombs would be sent to Germany for reshipment, but declined to name the final destination. A spokesman for the company said he did not know where the bombs were manufactured.

Station KMTR Soon to Occupy Its New Studios

With Monitor Newscasters

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Station KMTR, one of the first stations in California to radiocast "The Monitor Views the News," shortly occupies its new and unique studios.

Built in Spanish "'dobe" style the story-and-a-half building, located in a four-acre square block in the heart of Hollywood, will contain radiocasting studios, business offices and recreational facilities for the station staff. The entire building is surrounded by a short wall and the patio, or interior court, will be landscaped with cacti, semi-tropical flowers, and palms. The dull red roof and light beige walls of the building are expected to command attention and acclaim.

Though KMTR architecturally is an expression of old California, its technical facilities are the latest and are arranged in unusual fashion. Each studio is arranged around a master control room which is elevated and within full sight of each program. Each studio also has its own control booth.

Other program facilities of KMTR include a fine organ, said to be the largest in any western station; an old 1000-pound bell cast in Peru in the sixteenth century, used for time signals; special concert grand pianos spotted in the studios for radiocasting; special facilities for radiocasting recorded programs and space for their filing and care.

For the staff of KMTR badminton and tennis courts have been installed. Half of the structure is devoted to office space and salesrooms, the latter provided with charts showing instantly the available time.

Radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" are given daily over KMTR at 0:00 p. m.

KMTR radiocasts on a frequency of 570 kilocycles.

This is article number 151 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, Jan. 14.

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Corset Salon, Second Floor

Theatrical Saturdays Open

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy—The "Sabato Teatrale" or Theatrical Saturday for the Italian working classes, which met with success a year ago, has now been inaugurated for the 1937-38 season, opening performances being given in two Roman theaters as well as in other cities on the same day to enthusiastic audiences.

Theatrical Saturday is one of the means adopted by Mussolini for bringing the masses to the theater which is regarded as a means not merely of recreation and enjoyment but also of cultural and social education.

A central organizing board makes the arrangements by which performances are given on each Saturday afternoon throughout the season, all over Italy at very low prices, for members of the Dopolavoro or National Afterwork Association. Grand opera, drama, musical comedy and revue all find their place in the season's program. The performances are given in fine theaters and by good companies.

Prices range from two lire (about 10 cents at present exchange) to 50 centesimi or 2½ cents; and, for those who cannot afford even this, some 10 per cent of the places are allotted free of charge. All spectators must be members of the Dopolavoro Association. Special arrangements are made for cheap transit for rural workers.

During the last season (Jan. 9 to April 24, 1937) 250 performances of plays and operetta and 57 of grand opera were given before audiences numbering a total of 344,533 persons, of whom 312,923 paid for themselves.

Coimbra University Honored

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON—Coimbra, the picturesque old University town, recently celebrated the 400th anniversary of the establishment there of its famous seat of learning there after its final transfer from Lisbon.

About 150 universities and scholastic institutions—European, American and Asiatic—sent delegations to the commemorative festival, which lasted three days.

One of the most imposing ceremonies was held in the great "Hall of the Hoods" when several foreign delegates were invested with honorary doctorates. Dr. Oliveira Salazar, the Premier, and an old student of Coimbra University, was present.

Coimbra University was first founded in Lisbon by King Diniz in the thirteenth century. In 1308 it was moved to Coimbra only to be moved back again to Lisbon in 1338. In 1354 it went again to Coimbra, but in 1377 moved into Lisbon once more.

This continual coming and going caused one of the old chroniclers to call it the Lisbon-Coimbra University. In 1537—400 years ago—it went to Coimbra for the third time, and it has since remained there. It is this last phase at Coimbra which has been the subject of the recent celebrations.

Coimbra itself has many beautiful buildings, and its scenery is said to have inspired some of the loveliest cantos of the great classic poet Luiz de Camöens' "Lusiad." This famous poet was himself a student at the University.

Philadelphia Sees Chance of Starting Housing by Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12—If the Philadelphia Housing Authority experiences no difficulty in acquiring land for its projects, the local program should be well under way before spring, according to John Graham Jr., technical advisor to the state housing authority.

With Philadelphia in the lead, he declared, Pennsylvania has an opportunity to set the pace in the national slum-clearance drive.

"Philadelphia is fortunate," said Mr. Graham, "in view of the fact the Federal Government has already allotted $12,000,000 for slum clearance there and the 10 per cent required from other sources has been supplied by the Board of City Trusts."

Passage of the Wagner-Steagall bill by the last Congress authorizes distribution of $500,000,000 to states for new dwellings.

Educator Gets New Post

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 12 (AP)—The election of Prof. Dwight Sanderson of the New York State College of Agriculture, as president of the American Country Life Association, was announced by Cornell University today.

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CRUISE SHOP—FIRST FLOOR—CHESTNUT

John Wanamaker
PHILADELPHIA

Women's Activities — A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Personal Letter—A Chat Across the Miles

Fashions—Food — A Wednesday and Friday Page

Writing to One's Friends And Relatives

Can Be a Form of Giving. It Can Enrich the World's Good And Can Build Affection, Harmony and Unity

The Personal Letter—1

By Alice Myers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Here's a letter from Mary you'll enjoy"—my office mate tossed it across to my desk the other morning. "She always writes just as she speaks, which is a great thing in a friend, don't you think? It brings her so swiftly close." A few days later another friend in writing me said: "Tell Dorothy I loved her last letter. It was such a delightful, rambling one and I could just hear her saying so much of it. Tell her I'll answer it soon." These two comments, so similar, both spontaneous, and coming close upon one another, set me to thinking about these longer, more intimate letters that form a part of nearly everyone's correspondence.

Have you ever stopped to analyze why certain letters are such a joy to receive? You know the kind. The very sight of their familiar envelopes kindles a glow of anticipation. Letters that are just too good to keep entirely to yourself; you must share bits, at least, of them with someone else at once. Letters that prove almost as interesting to friends who do not know the writer as to you who know the writer well.

Help the Reader to See You

I dipped into a cubbyhole of my desk and pulled out a packet of letters. (Theoretically, I don't save letters, but . . . well, if friends will write such interesting ones!) Yes, there was Clara's last "volume"—which reminds me, I have something more to add to her discussion of the relative salaries and expenses of business girls in her country and mine. I can just see her writing that letter, seated in her garden in a "chair which was never intended as a typing chair." Her letter brings her very close—can it be two years since last we met?

And a letter from Margaret—it takes me right into the buttercup field with her and I feel as if we'd had a grand talk. And one from Ruth, written during her lunch hour. I know she is busy and her letters are never very long, but Ruth always manages to let me know what she has been thinking, remembers to answer my questions, and wants to know a dozen things about us. Her letters are invariably a treat, and somehow never sound as if they were dashed off in the rare margins of time at her disposal.

Conversational

And what about the letters you like to receive? Conversational, aren't they? After all, what is a letter but a substitute for a spoken conversation? Full of give and take it should be, then, don't you think? Jane's, for instance. Very full of herself, to be sure; in fact, bubbling over with what she sees and does and thinks. But at the same time, radiating such a genuine interest in you that you feel certain whatever is of concern to you is of equal concern to her. There is a good deal in her letter about you, too, isn't there? She mentions things she sees and hears that remind her of you. She solicits your opinion on this or that, and very often has something nice to pass along that someone has said about you and your work. There is no sense that Jane is so occupied with her own work, important though it is, that she has no time to think of you, and you finish the letter for the second time with a sigh of delight and the wish that you could be there or she could be here to tell you all the other things she can't possibly take time to set down on paper.

Whether you are wife or mother or daughter, relative or friend, you can so fill your thought with a desire to give and to share that you will write letters that bring joy to those at home or away. Such letters do not depend for their charm so much on beauty of phrase and perfection of composition as on the spirit that goes into them. They depend on your having a keen interest in others and a desire to share the harvest of your experience, whether it be to comfort, to encourage or merely to entertain. Then try putting yourself in the place of those to whom you are writing. Considering what you think they would like most to hear, not necessarily what you would like most to write, is one way to discern what to say, and—which is equally important—what to leave unsaid.

Intimate Homelike Bits

If John has a hobby, perhaps you have seen or heard or read something that will add to his information on that subject. If you are writing to daughter Jean, away at college, won't she be longing for all the family news—what kind of dress you bought Sister Sue for school, how many blossoms you've had from those bulbs she planted, what you have heard from brother Ned, who is also away and has no time for extra letters to her? And most of all, she will want to feel your interest in everything she is doing and your steady encouragement.

Perhaps you are traveling in distant places and are writing home to family or friends who have never been where you are. Your descriptions of scenery, of cathedrals, of markets will interest those at home much more if you sprinkle them with references to that with which they are familiar. Perhaps a certain quaint village reminds you of the small town in Maine where you have spent your vacations together. Or some rare view will make you think of that day you both climbed Mount Roosevelt in the rain.

Can Be Cultivated

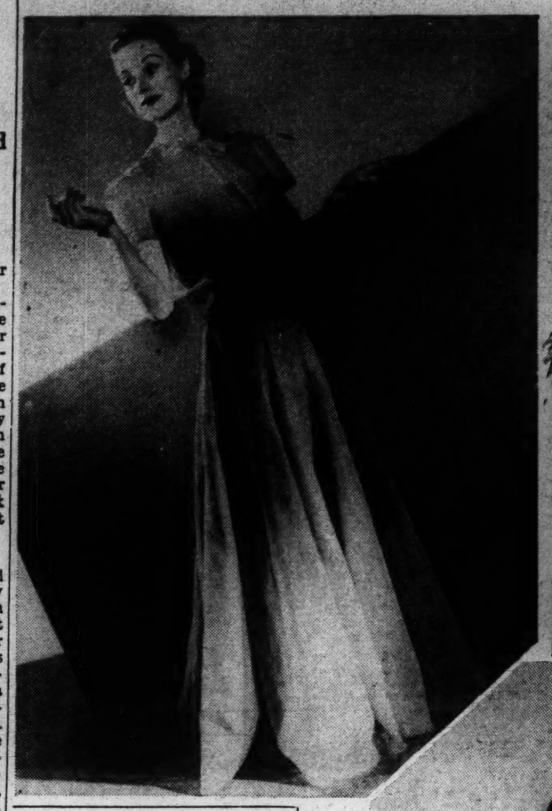
Such a method can be cultivated if it does not already come naturally and spontaneously. You can train yourself to watch for things that will especially interest this friend or that. Jot them down if need be. This kind of letter has the effect of including the reader; it attracts a mental rejoinder, just as good conversation attracts a verbal response.

"I wish my aunt would write me something interesting," recently declared a young friend in a disappointed voice. "All she ever says is, 'Monday I went to such and such a place. Tuesday I met so and so. Wednesday I had dinner with Mrs. This or That,' and so on through the week. And what do I care about all those people and places I never heard of?" concluded the girl as she tossed the missive into the wastebasket.

A letter like this aunt's reminds me of the person—haven't you all met her—who monopolizes the conversation every time a group gets together. Absorbed in setting forth her own ideas, she is closed to all else and the conversation resolves itself into an uncomfortable monologue in which the other members of the group fidget in their chairs, failing even to get a word in edgewise.

Just as the perfect hostess, alert to prevent such an occurrence, tries to draw each guest into the conversation, so the writer of truly delightful, intimate letters makes a definite effort to appeal to the particular interests of her correspondent.

This group of informal articles on letter writing is running on Wednesdays. Next week we shall speak of notes and invitations of an informal and semi-formal sort.



Damora; Charmante Studio, Inc. Courtesy of Saks-Fifth Avenue and Bonwit Teller

Upper Left—Silk Marquisette Dinner Gown in Dull Raspberry Tones. Half-Inch Tucks Trim the Long Bodice and the Bolero. Right—Evening Dress in Flowered Celanese Taffeta, Designed by Howard Greer. The Empire Silhouette Is Stressed by Double Rows of Velvet That Outline the Waist at a High Point. The Same Velvet Is Shirred to Form Shoulder Straps. The Bodice Also Is Shirred and the Skirt Breaks Into a Moderate Fullness. Below—Frothy Evening Frock of Black Net and Lace. Its Gracefully Fitted Bodice Descends to a Low Hipline, Where the Voluminous Skirt Is Pleated Onto a Lace Band. Short Lace Sleeves Finish the Net Bolero

Frocks for Winter Ballrooms

Spread Gossamer Skirts and Flaunt Gay Boleros

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Now is the time for all gay girls to come to the aid of dancing parties. The season burgeons with them and fashion throws its colorful fabrics like rainbow bridges across ballrooms and banquet floors. Everything moves in an atmosphere of romance.

Lace, net, chiffon and marquisette create gossamer skirts of incredible width, and even taffeta, satin and crepy textures spread their hems over immense territory. Beneath diaphanous materials can sometimes be seen form-molding petticoats, often contrasted in color with the frock.

The material may be set into the belt in groups of pleats, which so play with the light that there is a feeling of perpendicular stripes. At other times the fullness is lowered to the hipline and there attached with a heading to a corselet bodice. Again, accordion pleats may form the entire dress, giving it the effect of a Greek costume, and this effect is stressed by a narrow belt at the waist and crossed bands that outline the bust.

Bodice of Ribbon

For other than Greek drapery, the brassière bodice is most often seen. Frequently it is made of a different material from the frock, perhaps of ribbon, and this material may be used again as bands on the skirts or on the visible petticoat. Shoulder straps with this type of design usually begin at the front-center and spread, forming a V, or else lock the neck in a halter. Shoulders are usually bare because every frock has its little jacquette or bolero.

The ever-revolving fashion cycles have, in the past, stressed at different periods three types of silhouette, the spreading skirt, often fortified by hoops of crinoline; the tubular silhouette, with its straight and rather scant drapery; and the bustle silhouette, with its artificial extension in the back. At the moment, the mode presents all these shapes simultaneously, each in a version considerably modified from its most extreme interpretation, but none the less recognizable and typical.

In the Contemporary Mode

Today we call the bustle, "backfullness." No pad is worn, but the material may be heavily pleated or a huge bow can take a wide-winged flight. The tubular skirt appears both in the Empire silhouette and in the modern skirt swathed at least to the knees or perhaps all the way, and slit for freedom of movement. The voluminous skirt, although it wears no crinoline, obviously imitates its ancestor.

Bodices do not, to anything like the same extent, merge themselves in history or revolve in cycles. Their lines today are for the most part novel and the idea of accompanying jacquettes is contemporary.

Embroidered in Soutache

One of the newest enthusiasms in these are very short models embroidered in soutache. When the dress is dark, these are bright, and marvelous color combinations are wrought when the frock sets a bright key itself. For instance, one raspberry-red dress seen by the writer wore a peacock jacquette; and a pink frock added a bolero in parma-violet. White lace jacquettes are also new and much worn with black. Coral, too, is a favorite accent for black. Red sets gray on fire; while gray and white are a new and unusual blend—needing to be touched up, however, with bright hues. Tailored jacquettes of plaid taffeta are having a vogue, and in one model the plaid was repeated in the brassière top of the frock, otherwise of black marquisette. Boleros made of flowers are a charming novelty.

In Accessory Departments

These accessories, so very attractive and practical, offer a means for exhilarating a drooping frock which has already weathered a number of occasions. They are offered in great variety in the accessory departments on the first floors of department stores.

Another clever device, but one that demands some needlework at home, is to have two tops for one skirt. When, in a somewhat formal circle, a hostess says, "Don't dress for dinner," the guest can wear a long, pleated skirt of lace, crepe or taffeta and a tailored bodice with a high neck and short or long sleeves as she prefers. It is not difficult to effect an invisible union at the waist between skirt and top, under an interesting girdle. The girdle may be twisted out of soft ribbon in two or three colors or it may be attached to the skirt and extend smoothly almost to the bustline.

A second bodice with an evening décolletage and softly molded to the figure, will double the usefulness of the skirt and transform its aspect beyond recognition. In each case the effect should be that of a one-piece dress.

The Cold Shoulder!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What to do with that cold roast, be it veal or beef? It was fair-sized in the beginning, to ensure its being tender. The first cooking it was served hot, with browned potatoes. Next day, cold, for lunch, nicely sliced, with a salad. The third time as a goulash, with plenty of golden brown onions, flavored with what was left of the original gravy and a little chili powder. Then the ragged pieces were pared off and put through the mincer, to turn up in the guise of rissoles, for lunch. And still the roast persisted!

Hash was taboo. Yet the roast must be used in the interest of ordinary economy! But how, and not lose face before the family when once more it made an appearance?

Leaving the generous portion still adhering to the bone, smear the meat with butter, or beef dripping, seasoning with pepper. Then wrap it securely in thick buttered papers, which come around the butter from the store or dairy. (I save all these valuable buttered wrappers.) Put the buttered package into an open roaster, and place in a hot oven to warm through thoroughly, taking about half an hour. Like Phoenix rising from its ashes, the old roast, smelling as appetizingly as a fresh one, and looking equally as juicy and tempting, makes a dashing debut, to be heartily approved by the admiring family.

But what about gravy for this pseudo-roast?

When sending the larger roasts, the butcher knows to include a good lump of beef suet. This is sliced and skewered to the veal or beef, while roasting slowly, thus allowing a nice quantity of beef dripping. Then before making the gravy in the roaster, after the dripping has been poured off, the crisp, browned pieces of suet are laid aside for flavoring of future gravy-less meat.

So when the pseudo-roast is on the menu, some of the beef dripping is used to fry one good-sized onion. Small chips from the browned beef suet (which has been kept sweet and firm in the refrigerator) are added to the frying onions. Enough flour to make a paste, and "pot liquor" from the potatoes, cabbage, or other vegetables being boiled, make a delicious gravy. If it should be pale, a little browning added will make it simulate the true beef gravy. It may be strained before serving, or left as is. Do not add salt, as the vegetables are salted; just pepper to taste.

British Girls on Friendship Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A Friendship Tour, designed to unite the young womanhood of Great Britain with the young womanhood of South Africa and Rhodesia, is planned for the early part of 1938.

In April, the Union Castle liner "Garth Castle" will steam out of Southampton with a party of girls—twenty-five of them, all between the ages of 17 and 19, and all selected from the Public and Private Schools of England and Wales—on an adventure which may well be one of the most thrilling of their lives, since they will be bound upon a voyage not merely of discovery, but of good-will; ready not only to learn, but also to teach the best things of Empire.

The tour which is being organized by a special committee set up under the auspices of the Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women, is not the first of its kind. In 1928, and again in 1936, similar tours visited the prairie farms and the holiday camps of Canada, while, in 1934, a party of schoolgirls went out to Australia and New Zealand, where they had the opportunity of staying in the cottage homes at the Fairbridge Farm, of visiting the thermal regions in New Zealand and, more valuable still, the opportunity of meeting, in a friendly, informal way, the girls of Australian up-country schools, and of Australian sheep-ranches.

The coming tour will be run on similar lines. South Africa and Rhodesia provide, between them, enough of beauty and of interest to attract any party of young people—the Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, the Matopos, Kruger National Park, the Drakensberg Mountains, the Wilderness—but the object of the adventure will not stay there. There will be schools to visit, games to be played, friendships to be made—a better understanding of life in general to be achieved.

Personnel for the coming tour is being made a matter of careful selection. The special committee is responsible, in consultation with the headmistress of each school from which application for a place is made, for the choice of the girls. It is important, it is stated, that only those "of the right outlook and spirit" become members of the party. Those who are open-minded and eager to learn will be ready, when they return home, to pass on to others something of their experience and their newly-found knowledge.

Edinburgh Version Of a Jam Sandwich

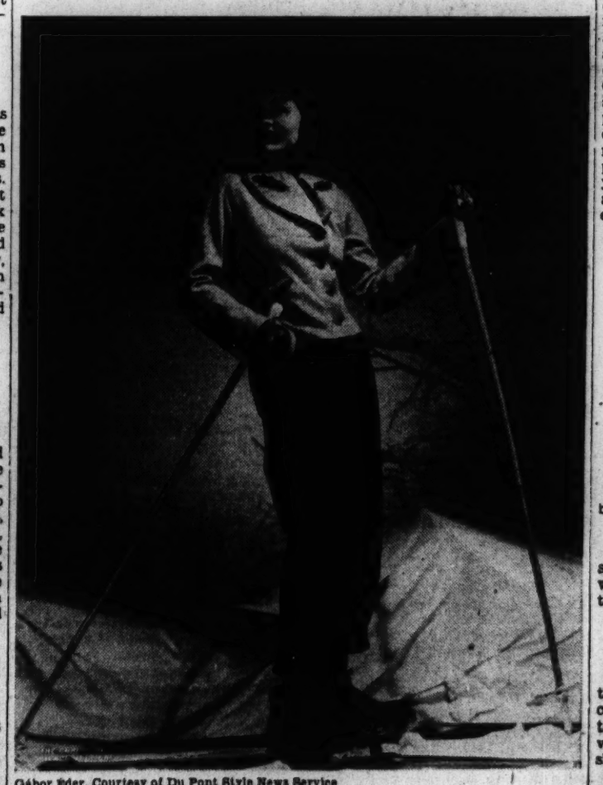
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are jam sandwiches and jam sandwiches! Some are made with bread and butter, and jam between; and again, with cake. So when I was recently in Edinburgh, visiting relatives, who live in a tall, discreet house of stone, with a slate roof, out Morningside way, I was happy to renew my acquaintance with a British version of the jam sandwich. It was so delicious, I had my cousin give me the recipe.

Cream
1 cup powdered sugar with
2 ounces butter. Add
1 egg. Whip well and add
1 more egg. Next add
2 tablespoons milk into which has been dropped some
Vanilla or lemon flavoring. Then work in
1 cup flour to a smooth paste. Spread the mixture evenly over the greased, papered cake tin, and bake for 15 minutes in a fairly hot oven, about 350° to 400° F.

When cool, slice with a thin, sharp knife, and spread with jam. Over the top of the jam sandwich sift powdered sugar, and serve either for afternoon tea or as a dessert.

It is equally acceptable in the lunches of school children.



Gábor Eder. Courtesy of Du Pont Style News Service

Page Boy Silhouette as Seen in Ski Togs

With the coming of snow in something more than an inconsequential flurry, ski togs become the order of the day, or at least of the week-end. This young skier is off to a start in a gray wool ski jacket in page-boy styling. She has chosen one that has been made highly resistant to water and wind by a water-repellent treatment that covers the fibers of the fabric with an invisible film so thin that it does not affect the appearance or feel of the fabric. This jacket, cut to allow for ample arm action, is also attractive in such colors as Kelly green with navy, or light blue with navy, each with contrasting color leaf appliqué trim on sleeves and wide revers.

Why Not Be a Merchant?

Hard Work But Challenging, Says Sara Pennoyer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"Every day unfolds a new story and offers problems which make a constant appeal to the cleverness and intelligence of the employees. The jobs are never static." Mrs. Sara Pennoyer, Fashion Promotion Director of Bonwit Teller, was giving an enthusiastic account of the day-on-end dramas which are enacted behind counters, among display racks and backstage in the great retail houses of the country.

"Even in respect to your own advancement," Mrs. Pennoyer went on, "you cannot know what is going to happen, for the organization of stores is very fluid and permits advancement on the basis of demonstrated ability instead of only by chronological steps as in the case of some businesses."

Mrs. Pennoyer herself has climbed the rungs from that of sales clerk. From her account one would gather that a number of good reasons exist if you are a girl—a girl with certain tastes—for choosing to earn your living and build your career in a department store.

As the essential guarantee of satisfaction and success in department store work, one must be temperamentally a merchant, Mrs. Pennoyer believes. This implies not only an interest in commodities but a sincere devotion to people, for a merchant must understand not only style and quality in material things but, quite as much, the habits of life and thought among the people to whom she wants to sell.

To the Last Minute

A department store worker, must never keep her eye on the clock or feel the day's work to be over because a bell strikes, Mrs. Pennoyer emphasized. The tardy customer, the last-minute emergency must be taken care of not only with courtesy but with the same apparent freshness of interest which might greet them in the morning. In the past she has herself delivered purchases to customers when the regular delivery service slipped up.

Although a woman who has no family responsibilities may extend her professional life into all hours, Mrs. Pennoyer agreed that such claims would be very difficult for anyone with a home, and perhaps not justified in her case. Indeed she said she frequently tells young candidates for jobs that department store work is so exacting a career for women who wish to achieve important positions in it that a choice almost has to be made between business success and domestic experiences, for to do justice to both is close to impossible.

As to the value of college training, Mrs. Pennoyer feels that the knowledge and the discipline acquired in college are all to the good, but cannot compensate for the merchant's temperament, if this be lacking. Adaptability to the vocation, she said, is more desirable than a college education, if the choice has to be made.

The basic experience for merchandising is almost always selling. Girls who look forward to becoming buyers, advertising or promotion directors, or executives, commence by exhibiting to customers the merchandise for which they ask. Only so, it is believed, can women learn values and public taste—knowledge which is essential to every type of employment in a store.

Mainly for Women

All these careers are preeminently feminine and Mrs. Pennoyer thinks that there is for young men no such promising vocation as retailing in the United States offers to girls.

The very large majority of people employed in department stores are women and their customers are mainly women, for it is our sex which disburses about 80 per cent of the money spent. Moreover, the American department store, although it must always be fundamentally a profit organization devoted to selling, often arrives at this goal by educationa, and art routes. Free exhibitions, lectures, classes and personal assistance in budgeting are among the enterprises by means of which department stores associate themselves with their clienteles and become social forces in their cities and communities. They are constantly expanding their scope and in their complex organization women are more favored than men.

Told in Story Form

In a book for young people called "Polly Tucker, Merchant" (Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.00), Mrs. Pennoyer has told the story of a girl who progresses from one kind of selling to another and one type of shop to another, who writes advertising copy and does fashion interviewing, and finally becomes a fashion expert and buyer in a department store. The story gives the reader a picture of the inside drama of retailing.

Supplementary chapters, written by women leaders in the retail field, contain valuable information regarding those qualities which the personnel directors of department stores seek to find in their applicants. Beside the talents that are obviously important, such as a smart appearance, charm in meeting people, and a love of beautiful things, emphasis is placed upon acquisitiveness, objectivity, the ability to take punishment, and the courage to plan your next step, see your opportunity and bring it to the attention of your employers.

H. J. K.

Through the Editor's Window

Courtesy and the Need to Slow Down

By Mallicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

That it takes a certain amount of time, even a sense of leisureliness to be courteous, is the substance of an interesting thought given out by Agnes Rothery, a writer of travel books on Scandinavia. People who let themselves rush about and feel in a hurry are certainly likely to have no time for the little thoughtfulnesses that make others glad to have them around. If Americans traveling abroad have seemed to you discourteous (and alas, they have had that reputation), Miss Rothery imputes it largely to their practice of trying to see too much on a European trip. "They hurry about so much they haven't time to be civilized," she says. "On the other hand, when Europeans really get acquainted with Americans, they find them generous, kind and likable." We hope so; but the real point we get out of it is that Americans and any others who give an impression of discourtesy and boorishness, when neither of these qualities is from the heart, probably need to SLOW DOWN.

Miss Rothery maintains that good manners are the open sesame of travel. People visiting other countries should show the same courtesy in them that they would if they were visiting a private home, she says; and adds: "Courteous treatment of others wins courtesy in return, no matter what land one visits."

♪ ♪ ♪

In a sense are we not all travelers? Even a trip to the neighborhood store makes us so, or progress in solving some personal problem. And while it may not fall to the lot of many of us to help "dispel the legend of the gum-chewing, loud-spoken tourist," we are all in the position of the traveler who may find that courtesy and a thought for others brings courtesy in response and therefore a happier impression of the "country" in which we are traveling.

The very eagerness with which people go after etiquette books should show us all that there is a willingness, even an urgent desire to express at least the forms of courtesy. Happily, too, most etiquette books rightly remind their readers that courtesy must come first of all from the heart; and presumably said readers try to meet this requirement.

♪ ♪ ♪

We have always found that people are, on the whole, kindly. Some of the worst troublemakers prove, on close and more leisured acquaintance, to be fundamentally kind. Look at the generous, loving spirit that again and again seeks expression in time of great disaster or sharp emergency. No, we ourselves cannot be convinced that the signs of discourtesy and boorishness to be seen on every hand if one, unhappily, indulges in looking for them, are due essentially to discourtesy and boorishness of the heart.

It is true that much of the discourtesy in human life may be due to shyness, to fear, to self-pity, loneliness and resentment. But we believe that even more is caused simply by hurry and rush.

♪ ♪ ♪

For we in these modern days stew ourselves into thinking that hurrying will in itself get us there! So off we all go, and everybody take the consequences! In such a tense, hectic frame of mind, there is no time to notice anything, let alone be really thoughtful of others. Like Alice and the Red Queen it is "Now! Now! Faster! Faster!" and we are so taken up with the whistling wind we make that any "Where are we going?" or "Why all the rush?" does not even talk English to us. Figuratively speaking, we leave, in this mad dash, a trail of people we have "run into." We may not know it, but we have actually knocked some of them down, like hit-and-run drivers. They really needed—everybody needs—our kindliness and little acts of courtesy that hurry never takes time to see or grant.

We all wish to see the land of our travels in its true light, to enjoy our trip, so to speak, and to have people glad we came. We don't really prefer those conflicts, or at very least others; lack of pleasure in us, which are left in the trail of a mad rush. We all know, too, in our better moments, that we would actually make time by slowing down all along the route; because by slowing down we can see and give expression to the lubricating little acts of courtesy that make us more welcome and more truly satisfied travelers.

A Wednesday Column

Warning

Be careful if inclined
To be opinionated,
Unless you don't mind
Becoming antiquated.

Le Baron Cooke

Household Hints

Removing Paint From Glass

Paint may be removed from glass by using strong hot vinegar.

Protects the Surface

I wash my linoleum with thin hot starch. It forms a clear gloss to which dirt will not stick and protects surface, making it stay clean.

(Mrs.) I. M. B., Minnesota.

♪ ♪ ♪

When Hanging Pictures

Pictures that hang should have a thumb tack placed in each lower corner next to the wall. This holds the picture away from wall and prevents the dirty spot that usually shows when picture is removed.

(Mrs.) A. S., Illinois.

♪ ♪ ♪

Saves Steps

A pint or quart size jar filled with sugar and another with flour and kept within easy reach of the stove saves steps when small quantities of these ingredients are needed in cooking, for usually large containers are kept on a high shelf not so easily reached, and it seems like unnecessary work to take down a heavy container for small quantities.

(Mrs.) R. J. F., Florida

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The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

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Reward Pledge Spurs Police To Rid New York of Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Vice and gambling, hardy perennials in the dark alleys of nearly every large city, were approached today from an angle apparently without precedent here, when Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine assigned 25 lieutenants to a morals squad whose promotion to high positions will depend directly upon individual success in uprooting crime.

No unusually critical conditions were seen behind the police commissioner's move, although he is known to be dissatisfied with the prevalence of certain types of crime persisting in spite of police action. Periodically, the New York Police Department undertakes city-wide drives for stricter enforcement of morals laws, and in this case, objectives were listed as control of gambling, pool rooms, bookmaking, handbook operators, disorderly saloons, cabarets and dance halls.

To the 25 lieutenants, the commissioner said, in effect: "Go to it. See how much dirt you can drag to the surface and purify. If you can show me the results, I'll make you a captain."

The lieutenants will supervise squads of plain-clothes men, working out of the city's 16 inspectors' offices, from the offices of borough captains and from police headquarters.

"Promotion to the rank of captain will depend upon their honesty, integrity, efficiency and intelligence while assigned to the duty of supervising the men enforcing the morals law," the commissioner said in answer to questions by newspaper reporters.

La Guardia Guards Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Less emphasis on psychiatry and more attention to human sympathy has worked wonders with child problems in New York City, according to Mayor La Guardia, who consistently condemns methods of the juvenile experts who "measure heads" and peer carelessly into the personal affairs of families.

While social workers have disagreed with the city's program, the proof of a pudding is in the eating, the Mayor holds. This shows that conditions surrounding juvenile development here have definitely improved, he declared.

"We've reduced the number of children brought before the children's court by 35 to 40 per cent," he told the Protestant Home Missions Council yesterday. "We're trying to get the judges to reduce the number still further."

Mayor La Guardia was particularly caustic with respect to the work of child experts and psychiatrists who delve into social backgrounds to reveal situations or circumstances which humiliate children.

New York City's public school system was beginning to use a more sympathetic and understanding approach to child problems, Mayor La Guardia declared.

"No child in New York City must under any circumstances be put into a patrol wagon," he said, in outlining the official attitude toward juvenile delinquency. "Some of them are not little angels, either, but we're trying to get the correct approach to these children."

Opening of 250 playgrounds during the past four years helped to reduce delinquency by providing wholesome recreation, the Mayor added.

$9,000,000 Slip

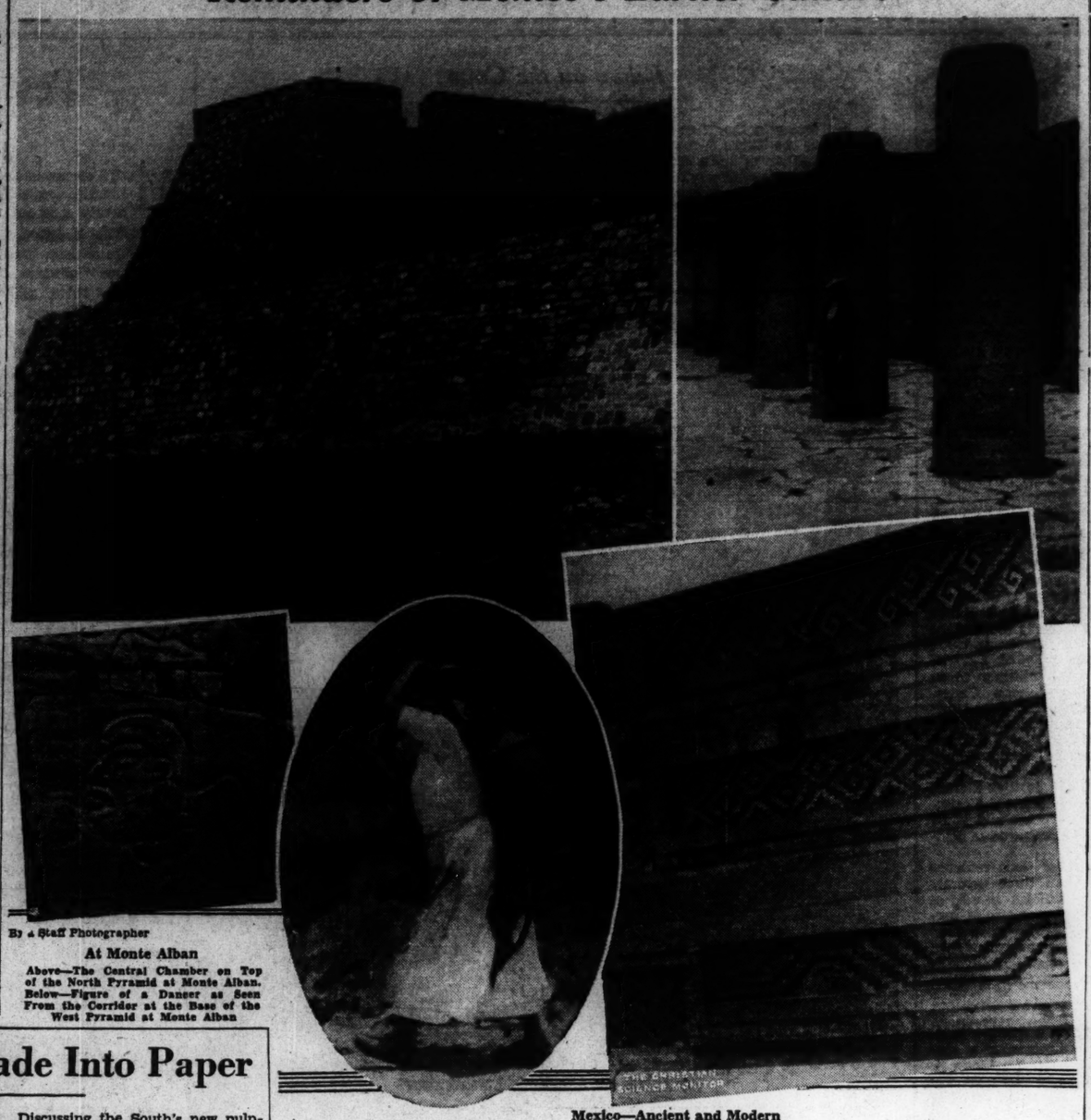
BRIDGEVILLE, Del. (AP)—W. B. Truitt expected a check from a New York State firm for some Christmas holly. It came, drawn on a New York City bank for $9,000,015.

Mr. Truitt's bill was for $15.

He wrote the sender advising him of the "slight error," but asked if he could keep the check as a souvenir.

"I like to hear by friends gasp," he explained.

Reminders of Mexico's Earlier Culture



By a Staff Photographer

At Monte Alban

Above—The Central Chamber on Top of the North Pyramid at Monte Alban. Below—Figure of a Dancer as Seen From the Corridor at the Base of the West Pyramid at Monte Alban

Mexico—Ancient and Modern

Upper Right—Mitla, in the Hall of the Monoliths. Lower Left—A Native of Mexico. Lower Right—In Hall of the Mosaics at Mitla

Romance Still Surrounds Ruins in Mexico

(Continued from Page 1)

black and white, together with fragments of bone and obsidian formerly used for tools and weapons.

Puebla is noted throughout North America for fine tiles and pottery so the afternoon found our party visiting the title factories as well as the local museum. Rising again the next morning at six we climbed aboard the narrow gauge for Oaxaca, 228 miles further south, passing Tepeaca, famous base camp of Hernando Cortes, Tehuacan at the junction of two great "highways" and countless jungle villages too much alike to mention.

This is one of the richest regions in Mexico. From Oaxaca valley came much of the gold and silver Cortes and his followers found pleasing to their natures. Native basketry and weaving ranks with the best in Mexico.

Colorful Mexican Market

A visit to the market on Saturday is a rare treat. The Indians and their wares offer a babble of soft tongues and a riot of color. Vendors come to market from villages sometimes 100 miles distant. A most popular article with travelers is the native zarape or blanket which can be had in numerous sizes, colors and designs costing all the way from one Peso to 100.

Mitla and Monte Alban can both be reached from Oaxaca by good motor roads. Monte Alban, only five miles away, is now the most talked of site in Mexico proper. Latest diggings have led to the belief that here may be found treasure bearing the same relation to American archaeology that the finds in Tutankh-Amn's tomb bear to Egyptian.

Recently, Monte Alban expeditions have been led by Lic. Alfonso Caso, chief of the Mexican research department, who uncovered this year relics of a civilization possibly older than the oldest Mayan. Following the original builders, the Zapotecs occupied the site for several centuries during which time the old new Mayan Empires of Yucatan and the Chichimecs and Toltecs of the Valley of Mexico rose and fell.

The last epoch marked a period of decay during which Mixtecs moved in to occupy the temples. Monte Alban itself is a tremendous promontory overlooking the union of three valleys. It was named by the Spanish conquerors centuries ago after Mont Albano in Italy where they had served as soldiers in the Italian campaign. Dominance of such rich agricultural land together with proximity to great mineral wealth assured the city of its food supply and ceremonials for centuries while the steepness of the slopes made it a citadel safe from attack by enemies.

It was the finding in "Tumba 7" of more than 500 jewels, necklaces of gold, pearl, jade and turquoise, an exquisite rock crystal goblet, breastplates curiously worked in beaten gold, rings, masks, earrings, lip ornaments and diadems of gold, jade and obsidian, which led to accentuated digging and added finds. All are now on display in the National Museum, Mexico City.

More recent excavations among the ancient citadels, show fine frescos in tombs 104 and 105—the first paintings of the Zapotec civilization to be found. Dr. Caso feels that here are links of prime importance for the interpretation of the long-missing culture. Almost perfectly preserved, they are believed to belong to the period between the sixth and eleventh centuries A. D., yet the colors were so fresh when excavators uncovered them that even the brush strokes could be seen.

Ever since the days of Cortes, Monte Alban has been the object of much vandalism, but treasures are still to be found. Eighty-four underopened tombs have been mapped but not yet explored. And beneath the South Platform, facing the Tiger Temple, are the relics believed to be pre-Mayan, perhaps of the same age as the "archaic" relics beneath El Pedregal.

Plan of Ancient City

The central feature of this ancient city is a vast level court known as the Plaza del Sol, flanked by terraces and pyramids. Three pyramids are in the center with a fourth standing diagonally at some distance to the south. On the north side of the Plaza Dr. Caso uncovered a grand stairway, 130 feet wide, 42 feet high, reputedly the widest in America. On the west has been found a row of grotesque human figures, athletes, swimmers and dancers, depicted in relief on stone.

The ruins at Mitla, ancient "town of the souls" or Lyobaa, are about 35 miles east of Oaxaca, and if one would spend more than a day there the apparently delapidated block of buildings which includes the Post Office, Hotel and Curio Shop can be well recommended as the only "oasis in the desert." Entering the patio by a fine old colonial doorway, one is transferred immediately to an enchanting garden featuring a fine old well. The establishment is run by the Quero family, motherly Senora Angelica Quero y Toro and her husband Don Rafael, descendants of hospitable innkeepers at Mitla for several generations. They offer room and board for three pesos fifty a day, which is less than a dollar American money.

Mitla Rich in Tradition

Mitla is far richer in tradition than Monte Alban. There is little doubt but what it was one of the most sacred of all Zapotec religious centers at one time, the traditional "resting place" of their greatest priests and chiefs for ages. Here the Zapotecs brought into play the greatest architectural adornments of which they were capable, using trachyte, adobe, and an excellent mortar compounded of lime, sand and water.

Mitla's masonry is unequalled in the entire Oaxaca valley. It seems to have been the aim of the builders to make their joints so perfect that they could hardly be detected.

The series of quadrangles composing the principal ruins would make a perfect southwestern pueblo plan with rooms, corridors and broad entrances similar to those in New Mexico and Arizona. Even the doorframes are unique, being constructed of tremendous stones. The lintels are so large it makes one wonder why any person could label such engineers as these "barbarians." As for mosaic work—nowhere in primitive America can anything be found to compete with it. Appearing almost Moorish, geometric designs have been used in sunken wall panels to suggest textile patterns.

Hall of Monoliths

Outstanding among Mitla ruins is the group of buildings which includes the restored palace, with seemingly top-heavy walls and once red-painted mosaics. Through three doorways we enter the Hall of Monoliths where six columns carved from solid volcanic rock rise more than 10 feet. Two tall men stretching out their arms from opposite sides can just about touch each other's finger tips.

An L-shaped corridor leads to the patio of the palace of the High Priest. Here probably the most beautiful mosaics of all are to be found, framed in their panels. Below our feet are subterranean ruins no less wonderful and, according to tradition, a number of these underground passages connect with subterranean caves. But even possession of powerful searchlights are not sufficient to tempt one to prowl too far along the crumbling tunnels.

Farm Waste Made Into Paper

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 12 (AP)—Dr. Frederick W. Hochstetter, who came to America from Germany 35 years ago and worked for a time with both Edison and Steinmetz, announces that he has discovered a new process for changing straw and other waste farm products into relatively inexpensive newsprint and synthetic cotton.

The paper would cost about $30 a ton, compared to the present cost of $50 a ton, would be more flexible, less brittle after exposure to light, would not discolor, would be more opaque and take less ink than that now in use, Dr. Hochstetter declared.

Dr. Hochstetter has more than 80 patents in his name and has brought applied science to the aid of such unrelated industries as petroleum and talking pictures. His sponsors are Michael Benedum and Joseph C. Trees, wealthy Pittsburgh oilmen.

Explaining his process, the inventor said he first hydrates straw, treats its chemically through a secret process, and then dehydrates it. The product, after bleaching, is snow white and similar in quality to ordinary wood pulp. From this point he can produce either synthetic cotton or paper. The "cotton," he said, could be made much cheaper than real cotton.

Dr. Hochstetter predicted that the farmers would be among the first to benefit from his invention, getting from $2 to $5 a ton for materials which they now throw away.

Discussing the South's new pulpwood industry, Dr. Herty said:

"There's lots of people above the Mason and Dixon line and in Canada anxious to find any argument why newsprint mills should not be built in the South. But they know we can make it cheaper and can make it just as good as they can."

Dr. Herty, who has devoted several years to experiments which led to production of newsprint from southern pine, said "beautiful newsprint" was now being made out of black gums and tupelo gums, and added that newsprint would be made for the first time out of soft maple at his Savannah laboratory next Tuesday.

Frank Heyward Jr., Georgia state forester, told the conference that at least 10 pulp mills would begin operations within the next 81 months, using 820,000 cords of wood annually.

Newsprint of South Taking Rapid Strides

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 12 (AP)—Dr. Charles H. Herty of Savannah, Ga., yesterday advocated county-wide participation in reforestation and community demonstrations of proper forestry management to preserve and expand the South's forest resources.

The expert spoke at the third Southeastern Planning Conference here, sponsored by the state planning boards of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi in co-operation with the National Resources Committee.

Work of Women In World Weighed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—Despite their 20 years of opportunity in England and the United States, women today are not pulling their weight either in political or economic fields, Mrs. Mary Agnes Hamilton, former member of the British Parliament, told the American Women's Association last evening.

Mrs. Hamilton, who is at present a member of the London County Council, criticized lack of leadership of women both in Parliament and on the council. However, in both countries, she said, in the betterment of social relations and social conditions, "they are playing a part of profound importance. They have a new honesty and a new comprehension of what is good and evil. Perhaps through their influence they are making their secret contribution to the political life of which they are a part."

The obstacles to women's progress are not all "external," Mrs. Hamilton asserted. "They are partly internal in that they are in the point of view that women bring to their task.

Huge Warships for France?

PARIS, Jan. 12 (AP)—Members of the Navy Committee of the Chamber of Deputies declared today that the French Government was considering construction of two 42,000-ton battleships to meet the threat of Italy's new naval building program.

Conferences of the naval general staff, Cesar Campinchi, Minister of the Navy, and the Chamber's committee were said to have resulted in a decision to build the huge warships provided France's naval bases were adequate to receive them. The navy has begun a survey of its bases and port facilities to determine that point.

Members of the committee also said all vessels included in the 1938 naval program probably would be laid down before spring.

When Premier Mussolini announced on Jan. 7 that Italy would build two new 35,000-ton battleships, the Roma and Impero, members of the committee said France must "reply" thereto.

France laid down the 35,000-ton battleship Richelieu in 1935 and a sister ship, the Jean Bart, in 1937, as replies to Italy's Littorio and Vittorio Veneto, also 35,000-ton fighting ships, laid down in 1934, launched last summer and now nearing completion. Premier Mussolini then announced the Roma and Impero.

Prior to expiration of the London and Washington naval treaties on Dec. 31, 1936, the chief naval powers were bound to build no fighting ships of more than 35,000 tons. That limit has gone by the board, although the American, British and Italian navies hitherto have observed it in designing new ships. Reports that Japan was planning battleships of 40,000 tons or more have not been confirmed.

The largest fighting ship afloat today is the British battle cruiser Hood, 42,100 tons, completed in 1920 before the naval treaties were made.

Opper for Tax Board

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt nominated Clarence V. Opper of New York today to the United States Board of Tax Appeals. He is to fill out the unexpired term of 12 years from June 2, 1926, of Logan Morris of Utah, who resigned.

U. S. Jailing of Puerto Ricans Held to Fan Fire of Freedom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—The refusal of eight Puerto Rican Nationalists, convicted of conspiracy to assassinate Federal Judge Robert A. Cooper, to defend themselves against the Government's charges has added new fuel to the fires of independence on America's island possession, Arthur Garfield Hays, counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, stressed today.

"By ignoring the United States and its claims, the eight men have acquired a martyr status which undoubtedly will be more effective in promoting their cause than if they had stood for trial in the normal way," Mr. Hays said.

Refusing to take part in the selection of a jury, to introduce evidence or to cross-examine witnesses, the Nationalists were convicted during a four-hour trial at San Juan yesterday and sentenced immediately to terms of five years' imprisonment in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta. The case had been expected to require several days.

Case Held Typical

"The whole procedure is typical of the Nationalist attitude, which challenges the jurisdiction of the United States Government and has encouraged the development of an ex-officio government among members of the party," Mr. Hays said in an interview today. "Probably there are not more than 8000 or 10,000 Nationalists among the Puerto Rican population of 1,725,000, but they represent a most extreme group. By repressive action, the American Government is supplying them with ammunition to spread their movement."

Mr. Hays was named chairman last spring of a local Puerto Rican committee to investigate civil disorder on the island, a condition with which yesterday's case was seen to have been connected. In reporting on the situation, he held that denial of civil rights by the American-appointed Governor of Puerto Rico had stimulated revolt.

The attempt to assassinate Judge Cooper occurred soon after Pedro Albizu Campos and seven Nationalist associates entered the Atlanta Prison to serve from six to 10 years for conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government.

Broadly Connected

Besides being associated with the protest movement against the Campos case, the attempted assassination apparently was linked by local officials with the effects of Mr. Hays' report. Acting Gov. Rafael Menendez Ramos was quoted in newspaper reports at the time of the occurrence as complaining to Dr. Ernest Gruening, director of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, that the listing of Dr. Gruening and Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, as members of the Civil Liberties Union had given a false appearance of official sanction to disturbing influences in the island.

The United States Supreme Court refused to hear an appeal from the lower court decisions in the Campos case, and defendants in the Cooper proceeding indicated yesterday they would not ask for relief from their punishment.

Julio Pinto Gandia, acting president of the Nationalist Party, was the leader of the most recent Puerto Rican group to be sentenced. His associates are Juan Alamo, Manuel Avila, Juan Bautista Nolo, Santiago Maisan, Tulio Monge and Dioniso Velez. In addition, two other Nationalists, Jesus Casellas Torres and Anibal Arsuaga, who pleaded guilty and turned state's evidence, were sentenced to serve two and a half years in prison.

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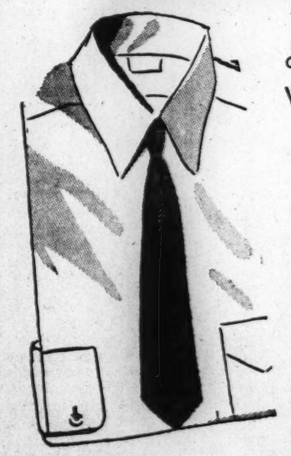

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

I Think With Aristotle...

THE first book I ever read was a charming rural story about a Red Deer. It afterwards astonished me considerably to learn that the Fortesque who had written this delightful and pastoral tale, full of the peace and solitude of the English countryside, was the same Fortesque who wrote the official history of the British regiments in time of war.

But I had no leisure in those days to ponder the extraordinary breadth of Fortesque's interests. I had no time, because my conscience was greatly stirred upon an altogether different point. I had become a voracious reader of novels, and did not feel at all easy about this development. In the space of a single year I had read, with the sole exception of the second half of "The Black Dwarf," every single piece of fiction written by Sir Walter Scott, even including "Castle Dangerous" and "The Surgeon's Daughter."

* * *

SOME PARTS OF Scott, I knew, were considered tedious. But I did not find them so. I was fascinated by the long account, thought by many readers to be excessively boring, which Scott gives of the education of young Waverley at Waverley Honour, under the care of his uncle, the Jacobite Sir Edward. Even the counting house preliminaries of "Rob Roy" did not discourage me.

And certain things in the novels excited and moved me beyond measure. One of these was the arrival of the exhausted Ivanhoe to do battle for Rebecca, the Jewess, in the lists, gallant and loyal even though fatigue and weariness made him "reel in his saddle." The incoming tide, cutting Sir Arthur Wardour and his daughter and Edie Ochiltree, the beggar, inexorably off from safety in "The Antiquary" held me breathless. Even in those comparatively distant days I recognized that, as Mr. E. M. Forster, backed with all the prestige of Cambridge learning, has since pointed out, this particular passage was badly written, full of awkwardly wooden sentences, and impossible observations. But Thomas Hardy's "The Woodlanders" is, in isolated passages, as stiff as a scarecrow, with not a single poetic or imaginative phrase in it. Yet in bulk it breathes more of the true spirit of poetic appreciation of the English countryside than almost any other novel I know. And in the same way I perceived that the creaking machinery of Scott's style in "The Antiquary" counted for nothing, being swept up and transformed in the rushing wind of genius.

* * *

ALL THE SAME, I was uneasy, but not for literary reasons. I could not help feeling that novel-reading was a frivolous occupation, unworthy on a large scale of a serious-minded child. As I counted the figures on his hatbrim with Louis XI in "Quentin Durward," the dust of years on the covers of Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason" silently rebuked me from the shelves. From the entrancing pages that narrated the lovable folly of Dominie Sampson, my eyes would steal guiltily to where Locke's "Essay Concerning Human Understanding" lay forever unopened. Sometimes the pricks of conscience became too fierce to be borne. The necessity to still for a moment the inner voice of reproach would compel me to a deed of genuine intellectual activity. After a rousing hour with the Scottish archers in "Quentin Durward," I would put the primrose paths of indulgence behind me and firmly attempt to solve one of the problems in Todhunter's "Arithmetic."

I was reminded of these long-vanished things, the other day, when three separate incidents recalled that my childish distrust of fiction is shared by many older and wiser persons. Hampstead could not recently disguise the note of pride in its announcement that, whilst its public library has sixteen shelves of novels, it has ninety-four shelves of other kinds of literature.

* * *

I HAD JUST assimilated this municipal judgment when a friend of mine was asked to read a manuscript of a novel. A few days later he told me his opinion of what he had read. The book, apparently, had been rather dreadful. It was crammed full of incident. There were episodes with bandits in China, gangsters in Chicago, and priests in a Hindu temple somewhere in India. Certainly there was no superficial reason why the book should be dull. But it was simply unbelievable. There was no logic in it. It contained no plot, described no pattern. Things just happened, unnecessarily, haphazardly. At the end of each chapter, one did not know whether the next would open in the middle of Hyde Park or on the other side of the moon.

My friend had expected an uncomfortable quarter of an hour when he returned the manuscript; but he found the author quite irrepressible in his enthusiam. His optimism knew no bounds. "This," he said, cheerfully, "is not an ordinary novel." He was quite right in that. "The ordinary novel is invented. It is fiction. But this is an entirely different kind of thing. Every incident in it is actually true." There was no mistaking the intense pleasure which this fact gave him.

* * *

VERY SOON AFTER this I was reading Matthew Arnold's "Literature and Dogma." Arnold, too, takes up the same attitude. He speaks disparagingly of "the phantasmagorical world of novels." He says that it requires determined effort, and much time on the part of the novel-reader, to rid himself of his bad habits. It almost looks as though, in my childhood, I was right to be half ashamed of my fondness for fiction.

And yet there are things to be said on the other side. The great Aristotle, for example, maintained that fiction is better than fact. Actual history, aesthetically and even philosophically speaking, sometimes lets one down rather badly. It was certainly unfitting that the astounding and terrible career of Napoleon Bonaparte should end in a long drawn-out farce on a remote island, with not a shred of dignity or impressiveness about it. Any competent novelist would easily have devised a more appropriate catastrophe. From the artistic point of view, I take my stand with Aristotle rather than with Matthew Arnold, the Hampstead public library, and myself of twenty years ago.

HAROLD HOBSON

The Flight of the Wild Swans

But away and away, in the midnight blue,
That fleet of white creatures went steering through;
And away and away through the sweet daybreak
From the white Alps flashed, their road they take.

Through the tingling noon and evening vapour,
Which Hesper lights with his little taper,
Through the tremulous smiles of moonlight mirth,
And the balmy descents of dew to the earth.

Through the calms, through the winds, when the hailstones ring,
The convoy passed with untiring wing,
And oft from their course for hours they drove,
As though they winnowed the air for love.

And now they would mount and now they would stoop,
And almost to earth or river droop,
And harshly would pipe through the sheer delight
Of their boisterous wings and their strength of flight.

They saw the young Save in the next night's moon,
They were over Belgrade by the afternoon,
And ere the sun set their journey was o'er,
On a willow-isle by the Danube's shore.

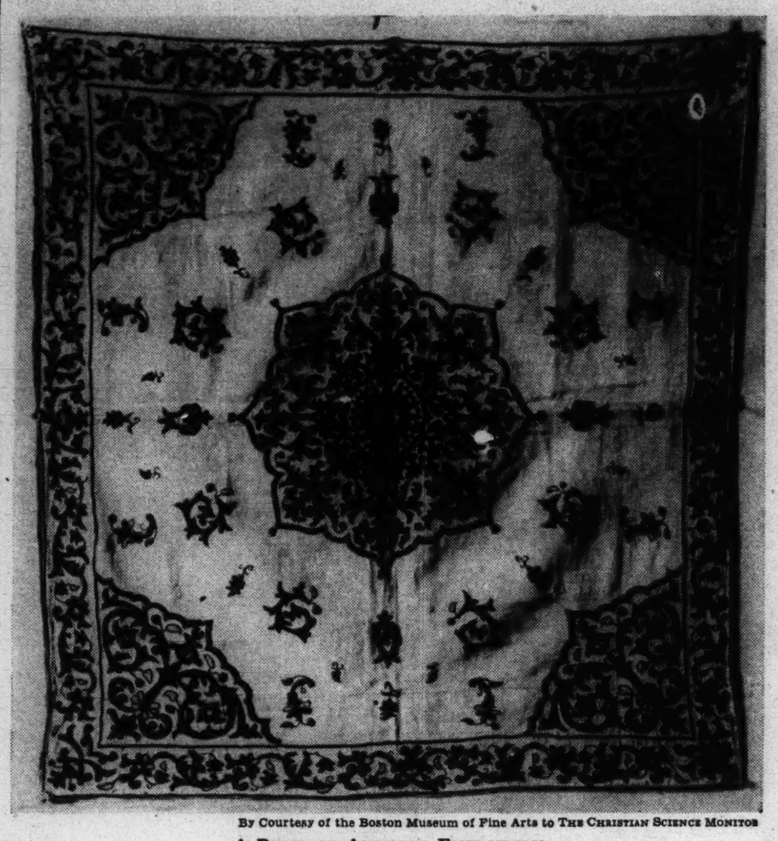
—From "Prince Amadis," by F. W. FABER (1814-1863).

Lilacs on the Cape

Like trumpets they'll be calling me
To take the King's Highway,
I'll be thrilling with the beauty
At the unexpected way
That the lilacs have of blooming
In purple, pungent mass,
Tapping on the shingle roof
And peeping through the glass.

It is tearing at my heart-strings,
Sheer beauty of it all—
There's the hedge of Persian lilacs,
White plumes against the wall.
The color and the perfume and
The singing of the sea,
The winding road out through the dunes—
They will remember me.

LUCIA CABOT



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PIECE OF ALGERIAN EMBROIDERY

IN MOROCCO, where many embroideries are made for ceremonial and household use, each community has its own preferences in stitchery and color. The women work from patterns prepared for them by draughtsmen. Both patterns and stitches resemble those found in this craft elsewhere in the world, yet each nation manipulates the same materials with certain distinguishing characteristics.

While most of the embroidered pieces from Algiers are curtains, there are some square pieces, such as this one, which seem to have been intended as cushion covers. This piece is stitched in silk on linen. It was probably made sometime after the French occupation in 1830. The colors are mauve and turquoise blue and they enhance each other beautifully. The stitch is very interesting, and to the naked eye rather difficult to comprehend. It is a special handling of what is known as the couching stitch, which consists of threads laid on the linen surface and caught and held down at intervals with small stitches. Almost all gold embroidery is done in the couching stitch.

The design is interesting for its brightness and its similarity to Persian patterns. Both in Persian book bindings and Persian rugs, this design of a central medallion and four quarter medallions is common. While all the details seem to be based on flower and leaf forms in nature, they have been stylized to suit the symmetrical composition.

Testing Customary Beliefs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY erroneous beliefs have grown upon human thought by reason of their being tacitly accepted. When, however, their authenticity is tested, they are found to be mere superstitions, based on a material sense of creation. Unawares, humanity has been victimized by them, and each generation has thoughtlessly passed them on to the next. Mary Baker Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 353): "We must not continue to admit the somethingness of superstition, but we must yield up all belief in it and be wise. When we learn that error is not real, we shall be ready for progress." It is upon the spiritual meaning of the Bible, especially Christ Jesus' teachings of the truth, which, he said, would free all mankind, that Christian Science rests. Endeavoring to follow in the footsteps of the Master, Mrs. Eddy sought to rouse the thought of men to the importance of distinguishing between erroneous mortal beliefs and the truth about God as the divinely governing Principle, the loving Father of man.

Here, then, Christian Science furnishes a decisive test. Accepting the premise that Truth is real and that error is not real, one may clearly see that man, the spiritual image and likeness of God, is not dependent upon matter for his well-being, or on human opinions. The writer of the book of Ecclesiastes disposes of false belief by saying (7:29), "God hath made man upright; but they have sought out many inventions."

We also have it upon Scriptural authority that the mortal, or fleshly mind, claims to exist outside the law of God; but there is no power besides omnipotence, and this almighty power is Spirit. In reply to the query, *"What is the distinction between mortal mind and immortal Mind?"* Mrs. Eddy says in part, "Immortal Mind is God; and this Mind is made manifest in all thoughts and desires that draw mankind toward purity, health, holiness, and the spiritual facts of being" (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 36, 37).

Thus we see that Christianly scientific thinking cannot accept the belief that life is limited to a few score years; that certain days, or dates, are unpropitious for success; that certain so-called children's diseases are unavoidable; that phrenology or astrology governs the capabilities or inclinations of men; or that innumerable other superstitions can influence humanity's health, relationships, the crops of the field, or other possessions. To all of these superstitions still applies the question uttered by Isaiah of old (8:19), "Should not a people seek unto their God?" Should not humanity accept as authentic the verdict of the creator, and consecratedly say with the Psalmist (Psalms 85:8), "I will hear what God the Lord will speak: for he will speak peace unto his people, and to his saints," and continue confidently (85:12) "Yea, the Lord shall give that which is good; and our land shall yield her increase."

Theories that work and presage ill are of human conception, and even though their authenticity is sometimes falsely claimed to be divine, they deal with mortal mind assumptions, and are negated as we declare and realize the spiritual truths as taught in Christian Science. That this good result is demonstrable, is being proved by thousands today. The conviction that the divine gift of all good is ours, by divine intention, regardless of time, space, and circumstance, is comforting, invigorating, and inspiring. That there must naturally be complete harmony where God's government is understood and obeyed, is a grand verity of scientific Christianity. Whatever would disparage God's allness is erroneous, untrue, unreal.

As the truth of man's spiritual being, his reflection of God, Spirit, is recognized, and God's goodness is gratefully comprehended, the kingdom of heaven dawns in human consciousness here and now; and mankind profits from the true spiritual understanding of the enveloping allness of good, the gracious gift of the Father-Mother God.

Freed from the bondage of erroneous beliefs and established on the firm foundation of Truth, students of Christian Science may fearlessly and victoriously greet each new day, with its varied occurrences, in the knowledge that every incident can be met and settled under divine direction and God's loving care. Hopefully they turn to these comforting and sustaining words in Science and Health (p. 288): "When the final physical and moral effects of Christian Science are fully apprehended, the conflict between truth and error, understanding and belief, Science and material sense, foreshadowed by the prophets and inaugurated by Jesus, will cease, and spiritual harmony reign."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

When All Roads Led To London

ALL roads lead to Rome, and all Roman roads in Britain lead to London. There was no London town before the Romans came, but they recognized at once its unrivalled position as a centre of communications, and it was important enough for Boudicca to burn in A.D. 61. . . . At first sight it seems hard to understand how the Roman road-makers, working without maps, knew where they were going to get to, but the roads followed the eagles of the legions, and the line of advance was known. When the actual construction was begun, the engineers would have as guides the temporary camps dug by the troops wherever they rested for the night and the information obtained from scouts and captured natives, not to mention the tracks that must already have existed in many parts. With these aids for their general guidance they were able to lay out the roads section by section, from one landmark to another. Working in this way, they naturally built them not in a continuous straight line but in a series of straight stretches, making sharp corners and not bends if they had to change direction between one prominent point and the next. . . .

One road differs from all the rest—the Fosse Way which joined Exeter and Lincoln. It cuts across the great lines of communication, and cannot have been built for war or commerce. It is particularly straight, and probably marked a temporary frontier in the early days of the conquest. To this day it retains in Warwickshire the sequestered air that it must have borne when the real midlands were almost uninhabited, and you can walk along it right across the county without being hooted at, save by an owl. As you take your pleasure on its untarred surface you will have time and quiet to reflect on the practical genius of imperial Rome, whose roads in her remotest province span the gulf between the first century and the twentieth.—From "The Wayfarer's Companion," by ARNOLD FELLOWS (Oxford University Press.)

"Boz" Night

THE Tremont Theatre was directly across the street from the main entrance of the Tremont House, and was a large and well-appointed play-house built by the subscriptions of many prominent Bostonians who as long ago as 1827 felt the need of a suitable theatre in Boston. . . . It will be seen that the first act of "Nickleby" was given that night probably so that Boz might see Mrs. Field as "Smike" as well as the dramatist himself as "Mantalini." The playlet "Boz" was very evidently a pageant of the famous characters that Dickens at the age of thirty had given to the world.

After the performance, Grattan, no doubt, was asked by Boz to present him to the dramatist and in all probability he went "back" (as he was so fond of doing in London) and met the whole company.

Imagine the excitement in the greenroom when the famous young author extends his compliments to the actresses and actors as they crowd about him, representing in costume and make-up the characters he had created and made famous. . . .

So the special "Boz night" ends at the Tremont, and Boz and his friends say good-night and go back across the street through the surging crowd of theatre-goers, private carriages, and box-like busses, to their hotel. . . . Across the way the gaslights flicker in front of the darkened theatre; a few belated pedestrians go hurrying by, looking up at the Tremont House as if discussing the famous guest within. If he turned and caught sight of himself in one of the great mirrors, he may have smiled back at the reflection to think that, in all the world, there was not one young man so clever with his pen, so admired and so loved by his myriad readers in all walks of life, as Boz.—From "Dickens Days in Boston," by EDWARD F. PAYNE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

A Traveled Weed of Bermuda

IT IS safe to say that the flower population of all the islands in the world has changed since man began to sail the seas. In Bermuda, flowers from the tropics and old favorites of Europe not only bloom in the bright gardens but many, including the four-o'clocks from Peru and their nasturtium neighbors, have run away and gone wild. The riot of blossoming flowers everywhere in this tiny group of islands in the great Atlantic has made it a land of enchantment.

Once Bermuda was known as the "Land of the Oleander and the Rose," but the ancestor of every oleander and every rose, and of nearly every garden flower there, was an exotic brought by sea captains and others from beyond the blue horizon.

You may perhaps have heard that the very weeds of Bermuda are beautiful, and this is the truth. Most beautiful of all the weeds in the wide world perhaps, is the commonest plant of Bermuda, known as the life plant.

In 1813 someone took the life plant from the Old World tropical regions to Bermuda. Whether he was a sea captain or a flower-loving passenger we have no way of learning.

Several years earlier a Polish gardener who lived on the Island of Johanna sent a life plant to Sir Joseph Banks, who was charmed by its beauty. Now it grows in the West Indies and Florida.

In Bermuda the life plant grew and spread and won the hearts of all who lived in the coral houses. Perhaps, though all Bermudians naturally speak of it as the "flopper," occasionally you may be told that the most appropriate name is the Bermuda fuchsia.

The life plant really is not at all like the fuchsia, except in the way it is clothed; its leaves and branches grow in the manner of fuchsia leaves and branches, and its drooping blossoms are carried in the way of fuchsia blooms.

Flopper is the children's name for the joyful weed; and since the multitudes of blossoms certainly do flop in every breeze from the surrounding sea, it is easy to understand why flopper is a gay and appropriate name.

But life plant fits the thrifty weed likewise. For one thing, gardeners will tell you that it is almost impossible to get rid of the plant. It flourishes in and on top of every old stone wall from end to end of the islands, and is tucked in just anywhere and everywhere that Mother Nature requires an extra bit of artistic decoration. The weed earned that name long ago when it was discovered that a leaf of it, pinned to the wall, actually would grow another leaf, and sometimes even shoots were forthcoming. Visitors in Bermuda often send leaves of the life plant in letters to friends overseas, with instructions to pin them on the wall, or to attach them to curtains, and then watch the doings of the ambitious leaves.—From "Flowers and Their Travels," by FRANCES MARGARET FOX. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

At prøve gængse Forestillinger

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

MANGE fejlagtige Forestillinger har faaet stigende Indflydelse paa Menneskers Tanker, fordi de stiltiende er blevet godkendt. Men naar man prøver deres Paalidelighed, viser de sig at være ren og skær Overtro, som hviler paa et materielt Begreb om Skabelse. Menneskeheden har uden at vide det ligget under for disse Forestillinger, og hver Generation har tankeløst ført dem videre til den næste. Mary Baker Eddy skriver i Kristen Videnskabs Lærebog, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 353): "Vi maa ikke vedblive at anerkende Overtro som værende noget som helst, vi maa derimod opgive enhver Tro derpaa og være vise. Naar det staar os klart, at Vildfarelse ikke er virkelig, vil vi være rede til at gaa fremad." Det er paa den aandelige Betydning af Bibelen, at Kristen Videnskab hviler, og særlig paa, hvad Kristus Jesus lærte om Sandheden, som han sagde vilde frigøre den hele Menneskeheden. I sin Stræben efter at følge i Mesterens Fodspor søgte Mrs. Eddy at vække Menneskers Tanker til at se Betydningen af at skelne klart mellem fejlagtige dødelige Forestillinger og Sandheden om Gud som det guddommeligt styrende Princip, Menneskets kærlige Fader.

Og her yder Kristen Videnskab en afgørende Prøve. Ud fra den Forudsætning, at Sandhed er virkelig og Vildfarelse uvirkelig, vil man klart kunne se, at Mennesket, Guds aandelige Billede og Lignelse, ikke er afhængig af Materie, naar det gælder hans Velbefindende, heller ikke af menneskelige Meninger. Forfatteren af Prædikerens Bog afærdiger falsk Forestilling med følgende Ord (7:29): "Gud har skabt Menneskene, som de bør være; men de har saa mange sære Ting for."

Vi har tillige Bibelens Vidnesbyrd om, at det dødelige eller kødelige Sind hævder at eksistere uden for Guds Lov; men der findes ingen Magt ved Siden af Almagten, og denne almægtige Kraft er Aand. Paa Spørgsmaalet: "Hvad er Forskellen paa dødeligt Sind og udødeligt Sind?" svarer Mrs. Eddy bl. a.: "Udødeligt Sind er Gud; og dette Sind manifesteres i alle Tanker og Ønsker, som drager Menneskeheden hen imod Renhed, Sundhed, Hellighed og Tilværelsens aandelige Kendsgerninger" (*Miscellaneous Writings*, S. 36, 37).

Paa denne Maade se vi, at kristen videnskabelig Tænkning ikke kan godkende den Forestilling, at Livet er begrænset til nogle faa Snese Aar; at visse Dage eller Datoer er uheldsvangre; at visse saakaldte Børnesygdomme er uundgaaelige; at Frenologi eller Astrologi behersker Menneskets Evner eller Tilbøjeligheder; eller at utallige andre Former for Overtro kan faa Indflydelse paa Menneskers Sundhed og deres Forhold til hverandre, paa Markens Afgrøde eller anden Ejendom. For alle disse forskellige Former for Overtro gælder den Dag i Dag det gamle Spørgsmaal hos Esajas (8:19): "Skal et Folk ikke søge sin Gud?" Skal ikke Menneskeheden erkende Gyldigheden af Skaberens Ord og trofast sige med Salmisten (Salmernes Bog 85:9) "Jeg vil høre, hvad Gud Herren taler! Visselig taler han Fred til sit Folk og til sine fromme," og fortrøstningsfuldt fremdeles sige (85:13): "Derhos giver Herren Lykke, sin Afgrøde giver vort Land."

De Teorier, som volder og varsler ondt, stammer fra menneskeligt Begreb, og selv om de undertiden falskelig giver sig Udseende af at være af guddommelig Oprindelse, saa har de kun med det dødelige Sinds Formodninger at gøre og tilintetgøres, naar vi erklærer og erkender de aandelige Sandheder, som vi lærer det i Kristen Videnskab. Muligheden af at demonstrere dette gode Resultat bevises i Dag af Tusinder. Forvisningen om, at denne guddommelige Gave, som skænker os alt, hvad der er godt, kommer til os fra Gud uden Hensyn til Tid, Rum eller andre Forhold, bringer os Trøst og Styrke og Inspiration. Det er en stor Sandhed i videnskabelig Kristendom, at hvor Guds Herredømme forstaas og adlydes, maa der ganske naturligt herske fuldstændig Harmoni. Alt hvad der vil ringeagte Guds Althed, er vildfarende, usandt, uvirkeligt.

Naar Sandheden om Menneskets aandelige Væren, hans Genspejling af Gud, Aand, erkendes, og Guds Godhed i Taknemmelighed forstaas, da vil Himmeriges Rige oprinde i menneskelig Bevidsthed her og nu, og Menneskeheden beriges af den sande aandelige Forstaaelse af det godes Althed, der omslutter hele Universet, en Naadegave fra vor Fader-Moder Gud.

Befriet for fejlagtige Forestillingers Trældom og grundfæstet paa Sandhedens urokkelige Grundvold kan Kristen Videnskab-Studerende uden Frygt og i Forvisning om Sejr hilse hver ny Dag velkommen, hvad den end maatte bringe, i Bevidstheden om at hver Tildragelse kan imødegaas og føres til et lykkeligt Resultat under guddommelig Førelse og Guds kærlige Omsorg. Fortrøstningsfuldt vender de sig til disse styrkende og opholdende Ord i *Science and Health* (S. 288): "Naar de definitive fysiske og moralske Virkninger af Kristen Videnskab til fulde forstaas, vil Kampen mellem Sandhed og Vildfarelse, Forstaaelse og Forestilling, Videnskab og materielt Begreb ophøre, den Kamp, som Profeterne forudsaa, og som Jesus aabnede, og aandelig Harmoni vil herske."

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Banner of the Snow

From this vast, silent peak
Where no men go,
For miles across the sky
The wind has blown
The banner of the snow!
What wars it prophesies,
What victories it may proclaim,
I cannot know—
Nor will the flower ever grow
From whence there came
This lucent stain,
Like winds of rose above the plain!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds.— Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1938

Trade Treaty Not Without Favor in N.E.

Shipping Men and Some Business Leaders for Pact With Great Britain

Benefit Declared

Boston Chamber Head Says Cut in Trade Barriers Spells More Exports

While New England's industry is lining up opposition to certain locally produced items in the proposed reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Great Britain, public hearings on which will open March 14, shipping men and some business leaders openly favored the agreement today as an essential stimulus to trade.

Hardy and courageous ancestors of present day New Englanders blazed the trail of foreign trade that brought fame and fortune to Colonial merchants with but few tariffs to hamper them, and without the benefits of cable, telegraph or radio when they were "exploring" the seas or were at a foreign port.

New Englanders of today are capable of making equal progress if given a free rein in their attempts to do business throughout the world, it was declared today by proponents of the trade agreement program.

Chamber Head Favors

Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, former Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, keen student of foreign affairs and active supporter of the reciprocal trade plan, said today:

"New England manufacturers have been world traders for 100 years. New England merchants made money selling goods abroad and importing goods in return. I believe that New England is still capable of taking care of itself and of operating its mills if they can be given freedom to do business abroad."

Yet Mr. Wadsworth is not a free trade advocate. He recognizes the need of a moderate tariff, but declares that the present high walls are excessive. Reciprocal trade agreements tend to equalize things in the present tariff that are off balance, he intimated.

"In New England—a great manufacturing center—we have to look at the whole situation, as exporters, as well as to the home market," Mr. Wadsworth asserted.

"When the Smoot Hawley tariff went into effect, a number of nations retaliated by raising tariffs against American goods. At a hearing in the Massachusetts State House, a manufacturer complained that while he used to sell quantities of shoes to Cuba and to some South American nations, he was then not doing a nickel's worth of business.

Shoe Situation

"This, he declared was because 'these people have raised the tariff against us.' The re-opening of foreign markets to our shoe factories is of tremendous importance. It would go far to off-setting any loss from imports. In the long run it would probably compensate several times over the effect of foreign goods sold in this market.

"There is no exact measures as to the benefits or losses. Generally speaking, broader markets mean more business, not only for the manufacturer but railroads, ships, trucks, ports, banks and other lines of business activity.

"Our high tariffs are answered not only by retaliation in tariffs, but by quotas, and even embargoes. All of them—barriers to trade—are clots in the circulation of goods between one country and another. The reciprocal trade agreements have as their objective, the eliminating of these clots.

"Every tariff set up against us is an artificial handicap, checking New England ingenuity and ability.

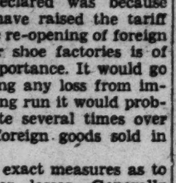
"To emphasize the importance to New England of exports we must remember that not only directly but indirectly New England has a great stake in reaching foreign buyers. We produce textiles, leather, rubber tires, safety razors and many other items directly from our mills. We manufacture parts for automobiles and electical equipment of all kinds.

"New England is a great producer of machinery, typewriters, refrigerators, gauges, speedometers, volt

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and warmer this afternoon and early tonight, probably light snow and slightly warmer tonight, changing to rain and warmer Thursday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle and upper 20's; moderate to fresh northeast to east winds, becoming southeast.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Light snow and warmer tonight, probably changing to rain and warmer Thursday.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness with rising temperature tonight followed by snow beginning late tonight or Thursday, warmer Thursday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow with rising temperature tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast and east winds becoming southeast and increasing tonight and overcast weather with snow late tonight and rain or snow Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	11	19	Minneapolis	20	29
Bermuda	64	60	New Orleans	54	66
Chicago	22	32	New York	30	34
Denver	10	10	Norfolk	34	38
Helena	14	8	Philadelphia	28	28
Kansas City	30	30	St. Louis	33	33
Los Angeles	60	58	San Francisco	44	42
Miami	68	68	Washington	34	32

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 12.
B—Minimum, Jan. 11.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 7:41 p. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Thursday, 8:04 a. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:30 p. m.

For Trade Pacts

Harris & Ewing
Eliot Wadsworth
President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce

Champlain Plan Seen by Davis As Political Move

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—A proposed deep waterway connecting the St. Lawrence and Hudson rivers was described to the board of army engineers today as "a political move to get senatorial votes for the St. Lawrence seaway."

Frank S. Davis, manager of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Maritime Association, said the waterway through Lake Champlain was being pushed to "win over" 10 New England senators who voted a few years ago against ratification of the St. Lawrence seaway treaty.

Mr. Davis appeared at a hearing before the full board on the appeal of proponents of the Champlain seaway from an adverse report of army district engineers.

The district engineers held the route from Lake St. Francis to the Hudson River through Lake Champlain was "economically impractical." A report of the International Joint Commission, which studied several seaway routes through Lake Champlain, also held the project "impractical" except as a feeder or cutoff for the larger St. Lawrence seaway.

F. S. Keiser, of Duluth, Minn., representing the Champlain Valley Council, appealed to the army board to reconsider the district engineers' adverse report.

He contended the Champlain route, in conjunction with the St. Lawrence seaway, would provide an outlet to eastern markets for western business which he said now was "bottled up" by high railroad freight rates.

He agreed with the International Joint Commission that "if the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence develpoment is not completed then most assuredly there would be no justification for a completion of this project.

"If, however, the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence route is authorized, then this project becomes a positive necessity."

Mr. Keiser said the Champlain cutoff would save 116 hours in sailing time between Montreal and New York.

Leland Olds, New York City economist, also appearing for the Champlain Valley Council, disputed claims of army district engineers that insufficient traffic was available to justify the Champlain route, contending the seaway would "build its own traffic."

New England Flood Compact Shift Likely

Bill in Congress Proposes to Curtail Powers of Governors

Parleys Slated

BULLETIN

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 12 (AP)—Gov. George B. Aiken announced today he would join other New England governors in a conference with President Roosevelt at the White House next Wednesday.

Gov. Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts also indicated he would attend the President's meeting. He said he would ask the Executive Council to change its scheduled meeting next week so he could be free to accept.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—Developing events in Congress reveal the possibility that soon the New England flood control problem may be taken out of the hands of the New England governors.

At present the governors are continuing efforts for congressional ratification of the Connecticut and Merrimac Rivers interstate compacts, and decline to alter them to meet Administration objections they are violative of the Federal Water Power Act of 1920 and the Flood Control Act of 1936.

The threat that the matter may be taken out of their hands lies in the proposal of Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts that the 1936 flood control law be amended to provide for 100 per cent federal payment for all dams and reservoirs called for by projects carried in the act.

Nation-Wide Plan

This is a nation-wide proposition, in that flood control projects in all sections of the country are in the act, and would command interest on a national scale. Since New England possesses only a comparatively small bloc of votes in Congress, the attitude of the New England governors on the proposal would be of rather small influence in defeat or passage of the McCormack plan.

The McCormack 100 per cent federal payment proposition is backed by several Administration leaders. Reports are that House Leader Sam Rayburn and James Roosevelt, son of the President, see merit in the general idea. Representative William M. Whittington (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the House Flood Control Committee, said he will support the McCormack plan, which would remove the need for interstate compacts. Mr. Whittington stated he hopes to include the proposal in a new flood control measure to be reported out this session by his committee.

Progress in Doubt

These developments make it debatable how much flood control progress can be achieved at the expected conference next week between President Roosevit and the New England Governors. Theh President has asked them to come here on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. He is not expected to recede in his opposition to the pacts as drawn. If the Governors continue their refusal to redraw the compacts, they may return home with the knowledge that house action may soon remove the flood control problem from their hands.

'Original Court Defender' Seeks New Hampshire Seat

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 12—John D. Warren of Nashua, who ran third in a five-man battle for the Republican second district congressional nomination in 1936, has announced for the post this year. In his announcement Mr. Warren characterized himself as "the first and original defender of the Constitution and the Supreme Court in this State."

Charles W. Tobey, Republican and former Governor, who now holds the congressional seat that Mr. Warren will try for, is expected to seek his congressional seat again. Mr. Tobey has been a consistent vote-getter, especially in this congressional district. There has been some talk of the possibilities of his seeking the senatorial seat now held by Fred H. Brown (D), who is not expected to seek re-election. But this is highly questionable, as Mr. Tobey is fairly sure of his own district, whereas in a senatorial battle he would have to carry the State as a whole.

Two Republicans have already announced their candidacies for the senatorial post—Eliot Carter of Nashua, who was defeated in the 1936 gubernatorial nomination by Gov. Francis P. Murphy, and former Mayor Charles E. Carroll of Laconia. John L. Sullivan, prominent Manchester Democrat, is regarded as a senatorial possibility, while Raymond B. Stevens of Landaff, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, is regarded as a Democratic gubernatorial candidate.

Should Mr. Tobey seek the senatorial seat, it is thought that Foster Stearns, Hancock Republican, son of Calvin Coolidge's close friend, Frank B. Stearns, and a member of the last New Hampshire House of Representatives, will seek the congressional post.

That Congress Seat

The battle over the congressional seat now held by Arthur B. Jenks (R) and contested by his Democratic op-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Definite Steps Taken To Summons Bickford

In Boston Today

Rules Committee Defines Inquiry

The Massachusetts Legislature was expected late today to summon Leland C. Bickford, editor of the Yankee Network news service, to support his reputed statement that legislators could be "bought."

The Joint Rules Committee voted this morning to ask the two branches of the Legislature to subpoena Mr. Bickford for an appearance at 10:30 a. m. tomorrow before the committee. Arrangements for a hearing in room 436 at that hour were made.

Senator Samuel H. Wragg, president of the Senate and chairman of the rules committee, announced the committee would ask both House and Senate to pass an order later this afternoon requiring Mr. Bickford's appearance at the hour named.

Mr. Bickford recently was quoted as telling an audience that votes in the Legislature could be "bought from $100 down to a pound of tea." He later was described as saying he could back his statement with proof. The order, to be submitted to the Legislature, would require the editor to give the committee his proof.

Later, the committee report was made to the Senate, at which time unanimous consent was asked for its immediate consideration. Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr., of Boston, objected, saying he wished to make an amendment "affecting all persons in radio and newspapers and men speaking at election time."

To get around this objection, Senator Joseph R. Cotton, Republican floor leader, moved for adjournment and the beginning of a new legisla-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

Courthouse Fire Laid to Heaters

Fire, for the second time in four weeks, swept through Suffolk County's new $5,000,000 courthouse in Pemberton Square last night, causing estimated $40,000 damage in the upper 10 stories of the building and several more weeks' delay in construction, already months in arrears.

Like the beacon that burned on the hill centuries ago, the four-alarm blaze could be seen for miles around Boston. Police reserves were called to handle the crowds that poured into the city's downtown district to watch engines and crews try to put out the fire which swiftly climbed to upper portions of the building out of reach of fire-fighting apparatus.

The fire threatened surrounding buildings and property in the market district as gusts of wind carried burning pieces of rope and canvas downtown. Smoke, sparks and embers also threatened the old courthouse and $2,000,000 of property records dating back to 1640 filed in stockrooms of the Registry of Deeds on the top floor.

The earlier fire, four weeks ago, destroyed $15,000 of scaffolding, canvas and other equipment. Emergency standpipes installed after the December blaze aided firemen in fighting last night's fire.

The cause of last night's fire was described today by Captain William Donovan of Station 3 as started by sparks from a salamander used to dry cement and not of incendiary origin. These heaters, using coke, will be replaced by salamanders burning oil, the contractors said.

The fire burned itself out in the top stories of the building about four hours after the first alarm was given.

Cadillac Looks For Busy Season

Frankly predicting the end of the business "recession" by the end of March and looking forward to increased automobile sales from now through the spring, Frank Denny, advertising manager of the Cadillac Motor Car Company of Detroit, today told of his company's efforts to start the wheels of the auto industry moving faster with the new Cadillac 60.

At a luncheon at the Copley Plaza given by Albion Danforth, president of the Boston Cadillac Company, newspapermen heard that the new car, to retail at $400 less than other Cadillac models, was the "best accelerating and swiftest car" yet produced by the company.

A Day to 'Button Up Your Overcoat'

The mercury dropped to 10 degrees at 6 o'clock this morning at the Weather Bureau and thereby recorded the lowest temperature so far this winter and also since Feb 2 last year. On Feb. 20, 1936, the low reading was 8 degrees.

The record for the day was on Jan. 12, 1886—10 degrees below zero.

The outlook is for warmer weather this afternoon and light snow tonight, changing to rain tomorrow.

Real Estate Man Fails in $867,142

Liabilities of $867,142 and no assets were disclosed in a voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed late yesterday in the Federal District Court by Philip A. Kaye of Waban who listed his occupation as a real estate operator.

There is $280,142 unsecured to 104 creditors, according to the petition. The largest N. R. Nason of Boston, for $75,000.

There are six creditors holding notes endorsed by the petitioner and amounting to $575,000. The largest is the Worcester North Institution for Savings, at Fitchburg, for $448,000.

There are two secured creditors,

Brookline Waste Bids Before Court

Defense of their action in awarding a contract on a sliding scale for the removal of the town's waste paper was made in Suffolk Superior Court yesterday by the selectmen of the town of Brookline. The bill in equity was brought by Robert F. Graham, unsuccessful bidder for the contract, and other taxpayers.

The suit contends the selectmen acted in bad faith in awarding the contract to Arthur Schwartz in November. This contract is based upon current prices for waste paper. When prices are high the contractor pays the town and when prices are low the town pays the contractor.

Theodore G. Bremer, chairman of the board, testified yesterday that Mr. Schwartz has had the contract for 17 years. He said he had been paid $285 a month by the town or about $3400 a year from 1932 to 1937 under his contract, because of the low price of waste paper, and that this year Mr. Schwartz had waived these payments.

He admitted that Mr. Graham, in September, on the new contract, had offered a bid to pay the town a flat rate of $1625 a year. Mr. Bremer said he was in favor of giving the contract to Mr. Schwartz on the sliding scale basis because he was confident of Mr. Schwartz's ability to do the work.

Walter J. Cusick, a selectman, called to the stand today, testified he voted for awarding the contract to Mr. Schwartz because he understood Mr. Graham planned to burn the waste paper in the town incinerator. He said that although the town would have netted $10,000 more on Mr. Graham's bid, he believed the nuisance of burning the paper in a residential district would reduce real estate values. The witness said he did not know that Mr. Graham had been told by the superintendent of streets that he could not use the town incinerator.

The bill charges the defendant selectmen with arbitrary and willful exercise of power in awarding the contract to Mr. Schwartz.

Grain Exchange To Burn Liens

The second and third mortgages on the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange building will go up in smoke, accompanied by the cheers of members, at a special "Yankee Luncheon" there on Jan. 18—according to a notice which attracted much attention to the bulletin board in the pit today.

The Milk Street building, originally occupied by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was taken over by the exchange 10 years ago and since that time these two mortgages have been entirely paid off.

The exchange is a direct outgrowth of the Corn Exchange of Colonial days, according to its president, Carl J. B. Currie.

Rhode Island Survey Shows Soaring Costs

Government Expenses Up 60 Per Cent in Decade, Board Reveals

Above Average

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 12—The cost of government in Rhode Island is on the upgrade—State expenses showing a 60 per cent increase in 10 years—and this city showing a big gain in costs during the fiscal year which ended Sept. 30, according to estimates made public today.

Figures compiled by the National Industrial Board and on file at the Providence Government Research Bureau show the costs for other State governments from 1925 to 1936 increased about 46 per cent.

The figures dispute the statement made by Gov. Robert E. Quinn that the increase of government costs in this State has been no larger in proportion than those of the federal and other State governments. Governor Quinn's statement was made in reply to State Senator Alfred G. Chaffee (R) of Scituate who, during discussion of the $700,000 emergency relief bill which was passed by the Senate last Friday, cited the increase in costs of the State Government.

$5,553,468 Increase

The report of Henri A. Roberge, general treasurer, shows the cost of the State Government for the fiscal year, ending June 30, was $14,437,468. This is an increase of $5,553,468 since 1925 when costs totaled $8,884,000. The $14,437,418 represents only money spent from proceeds of current revenues and funds on hand July 1 last when the 1937-38 fiscal year began. Added to this, the State spent some $9,976,000 from federal grants and proceeds from bond issues which brought the grand total of expenditures to $23,803,981.

Mr. Roberge's report did not indicate whether all, or only part, of the bond receipts had been spent.

The total cost of all state governments in the country in 1925 was $1,500,000,000 while the 1936 total was $2,200,000,000 or an increase of 46 per cent, according to the report of the national board. Between 1925 and 1935, Federal Government costs jumped from $3,700,000,000 to $7,500,000,000, showing a 100 per cent increase. Statistics show that Rhode Island, in 1935, ranked eleventh among the 48 states in per capita governmental costs. In 1936 it was seventh in local and state per capita indebtedness.

Providence Costs Rise

Government costs in Providence leaped upward again last year, examination of the City Auditor's report for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 last showed. Virtually every major operating division into which the city separates its accounts showed 1937 expenditures rising above those of 1936.

Payroll costs rather than "general costs," that is, supplies, equipment, material, etc., caused the increase. General costs, on the whole, dropped.

Payrolls rose from $8,106,663 in 1936 to $8,468,783 in 1937. This is an increase of 4.5 per cent. The increase marks continuation of a trend in city government costs that started several years ago, payrolls rising and general costs dropping.

General costs in 1937 dropped from $3,741,805 of 1936 to $3,639,186. That is a decrease of 2.7 per cent.

Sales Tax Planned To Pay Relief Cost In Massachusetts

By a Staff Photographer
Thomas H. Buckley
Massachusetts State Auditor

Commission Asks Levy of 2 P. C. to Ease Load on Real Estate

Annual Revenue Of $45,000,000 Seen

Suggestion Offered as Part of General Revision of Financial Setup

A 2 per cent consumers' sales tax to finance the emergency relief load and at the same time reduce the burden upon real estate tax payers will be proposed by the special commission on taxation and public expenditures, Thomas H. Buckley, State Auditor, and chairman of the commission, disclosed today.

It is understood the commission's complete report will be submitted to the Legislature within two weeks, in sufficient time for Gov. Charles F. Hurley to study its proposals before he sends his annual budget message to the General Court on or before Jan. 26.

The proposed sales tax is part of a program for general revision of a substantial part of the state revenue picture to aid real estate which is now assuming approximately $210,000,000 of the present $410,000,000 annual cost of state, city, town and county government in Massachusetts.

Criticism Voiced

Members of the commission had hoped to keep all sections of the forthcoming report undercover until it is filed in the Legislature. Mr. Buckley's revelation of the sales tax recommendation thus caused some "off the record" criticism.

Commission members contend the sales tax is so interwoven with other proposals for revision of the revenue picture that unless it is considered in relation to the other proposals, unnecessary antagonism will be engendered. If the picture is considered as a whole, some members believe, the sales tax proposal, which is referred to as an emergency relief tax, will appear more acceptable.

Of course, the sales tax proposal has been before the Legislature for several years and has been defeated easily, with practically the entire Democratic delegation aligned against it on the ground it saddled a major burden upon the small wage earner.

$35,000,000 Revenue

Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, has estimated a sales tax will raise $35,000,000 to $45,000,000 annually.

The entire welfare load of the State, cities and towns totals $45,000,000, it is understood. Thus, if the State, through a sales tax, financed welfare expenditures, it would lift nearly 5 per cent of the entire taxation burden from real estate, provided other expenditures are limited to the present level among the cities and towns and the State.

In fact, it is understood, introduction of a sales tax providing $45,000,000 annual revenue would result in an average real estate reduction throughout Massachusetts of $6 per $1000 valuation. Of course, the amount of tax reduction in various communities would vary according to the welfare burden and other factors.

Legislative Struggle

Whether the taxation program of the commission will be approved by the Legislature is not known, but it is certain to result in probably the major legislative struggle of the year.

Mr. Buckley revealed the commission will recommend a method whereby the State would be authorized to curb increased municipal expenditures in return for aid through a sales tax.

How this control would operate will be explained in the commission report. However, it is expected that any municipality increasing considerably its expenditures for functions other than relief would be penalized through a smaller share of the proceeds of the emergency relief tax.

It is understood the commission believes the sales tax is the only method whereby a substantial reduction may be affected in the real estate tax burden. And it is felt immediate relief must be extended to real estate before this major source of revenue experiences a complete collapse.

Buckley's Friends See Him in Race For Governorship

If President Roosevelt provides adequate political support for a Democratic primary fight against Gov. Charles F. Hurley, Thomas H. Buckley, State Auditor, will be a New Deal gubernatorial candidate.

Friends of the militant State Auditor thus interpreted his reply to a report he had been approached by New Dealers to run against Governor Hurley in the 1938 primary to "punish" the Governor for his anti-New Deal attitude.

The State Auditor, however, made no outright statement that he would or would not be a candidate. His statement read:

"I have not received any proffer of support from the Roosevelt Administration. No intelligent Democrat disregards, without serious consideration, an offer of support of the President of the United States in a Democratic primary. In fact, if my memory is correct, the present Governor knows the value of such support, since at the Springfield convention, it was understood that a number of delegates had been elected through the efforts of the administrative and other personnel of a single federal agency. It is very pleasing, naturally, to feel the administration of my office has been of such a type that the national leadership is interested in my name. At the moment, I am a candidate for Auditor of the Commonwealth."

Split on Child Labor Bill

Mr. Buckley is the second political leader in the state to be considered by James Roosevelt, son of President Roosevelt, and his followers as a possible candidate to run against Governor Hurley. The New Deal believes Governor Hurley should be punished, through election defeat, for his opposition to the Federal Government's stand on the Federal Child Labor amendment, flood control and other items.

The first prospective anti-Hurley candidate approached was Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, who has not definitely stated he would not

(Continued on Page 12, Column 8)

Plan to Bridge Boston Harbor For Hull Connection Scouted

The legislative proposal by Frederick Libby, Brookline real estate operator, to construct a $25,000,000 bridge across Boston harbor entrances connecting Winthrop with Hull invoked no more than a few smiles from state and metropolitan planning officials, who pointed to the East Boston vehicular tunnel as indicating what not to do if the proper curbs are to be set on taxes and costly government.

While Mr. Libby filed a legislative petition yesterday seeking corporation rights to take the necessary land and start construction on the six and one-half mile series of spans, only one official in the Department of Public Works could be found to greet the idea without a chuckle.

Describing his proposal today, Mr. Libby insisted that "this is no fly-by-night scheme for making money, but a distinct service to the thousands of motorists seeking recreational facilities along the North and South Shores. The bridge would have three lanes for traffic with 12 feet of space on either side of the roadway for all-day parking at nominal fees.

The bridge would have two long spans, one across the main channel between Deer Island and Gallups Island, the other from George's Island to the mainland at Hull.

"It would be a scenic bridge," declared Mr. Libby, "as well as a convenient parking place for those seeking a respite at Nantasket Beach, where all the side streets within a mile are now jammed with cars on every pleasant summer evening."

For more than 40 years, Mr. Libby declared, he had considered the growing need for a bridge across Boston harbor at the points specified. And while public works officials had heard recurring splashes of sentiment in favor of such a bridge, the sentiment had never before crystallized into action. And never before have state officials heard of building a bridge as an elevated parking place for cars.

Attempts to take the bridge idea seriously in the Legislature will be vigorously opposed by Boston legislators, it was learned today at the State House, since the bridge would serve to divert much-needed revenue-producing traffic from the East Boston tunnel.

Sometime back, according to Metropolitan District Commission records, a bridge across the Boston harbor entrance was proposed by a New York syndicate, but the state refused because of the possibility of being left "holding the bag."

Boston to Paris Plane Service Is Forecast by 1940

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Jan. 12 (AP)—Trans-Atlantic planes carrying 15 to 25 passengers will begin regular 36-hour trips from Boston to Paris probably in the spring of 1940, Edward P. Warner of Boston, former assistant secretary of the navy for aeronautics, told Norwich University students today.

He predicted, in a lecture sponsored by the Godfrey Cabot Endowment Fund, that regular mail service would be available a year earlier.

Passenger planes probably will make one trip a week at the outset, he said, flying non-stop unless a route over Newfoundland is used.

Mr. Warner predicted early congressional establishment of a commission to govern air transport as the Interstate Commerce Commission regulates railroads. He said the proposed commission would be empowered to regulate fares, conduct of service and determination of which lines may operate.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Wilbur—
"Leaning on Letty," an American comedy, based on the "Post Road," by Wilbur Daniel Steele and Norma Mitchell. Starring Charlotte Greenwood. 8:30. Matinees: Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Shubert Copley—
"The New Gossoon," by George Shiels. Presented by the Abbey Theater Irish Players. Featuring Eileen Crowe, Arthur Shields, P. J. McCormick, Maureen Delany, Mar Craig and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30. Tomorrow: "The Plough and the Stars," by Sean O'Casey.

Plymouth—
"The Housemaster," Ian Hay's comedy, starring Frederick Leister. 8:30. Matinees: Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Charlie Chan on Broadway," featuring Warner Oland. 2:00, 5:00, 8:00. Also "Merry-Go-Round of 1938," with Mischa Auer. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40.

University—

Ronald Colman in "A Tale of Two Cities." 2:25, 5:50, 9:15. Also "The Virginia Judge," with Walter Kelly. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. Tomorrow: Pat O'Brien in "Submarine D-1." Also "Dangerously Yours," with Cesar Romero.

Tremont—
Clark Gable and Jean Harlow in "China Seas." 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:55, 10. Also "Woman Chases Man," featuring Miriam Hopkins. 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:35. Tomorrow: Clark Gable in "Cain and Mabel."

Uptown—
"Second Honeymoon," featuring Tyrone Power and Loretta Young. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "First Lady," with Kay Francis. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Exeter—
"Prescription for Romance," with Wendy Barrie and Kent Taylor. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Second Honeymoon," featuring Loretta Young and Tyrone Power. 3:35, 6:30, 9:15. Tomorrow: "My Dear Miss Aldrich," with Edna May Oliver and W. Pidgeon. Also "The Awful Truth," featuring Irene Dunn and Cary Grant.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Wells Fargo," featuring Joel McCrea, Bob Burns and Frances Dee. Fenway: 12:35, 3:30, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. Also The Jones Family in "Borrowing Trouble." Fenway: 2:20, 5:25, 8:40. Paramount: 11 a. m., 3:45, 6:25, 10.

South Station—
"A Man Without a Country," Mickey Mouse, "The Alpine Climber," "Star Reporter in Hollywood," latest news reels and other shorts.

Hub—
Sally Eilers in "Lady Behave!" with Neil Hamilton. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "Non-Stop New York," with Anna Lee and John Loder. 10:50 a. m.; 1:30, 3:50, 6:30, 8:50.

Scollay and Modern—
"True Confession," featuring Carole Lombard, Fred MacMurray and John Barrymore. Scollay: 10 a. m.; 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Modern: 9:20 a. m.; 12:20, 3:30, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Manhattan Merry-Go-Round," with Phil Regan, Ann Dvorak, Tamara and Henry Armetta. Scollay: 11:20 a. m.; 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. Modern 10:50 a. m.; 2, 5:15, 8:15.

State and Orpheum—
"Rosalie," featuring Nelson Eddy and Eleanor Powell. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Jean Harlow in "Hell's Angels." 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 6:25, 10. Also "Stage Struck," featuring Dick Powell. 1:05, 4:40, 8:15.

Boston—
"A Damsel in Distress," featuring Fred Astaire, George Burns and Gracie Allen. 10 a. m.; 1:04, 4:08, 7:12, 10:10. Also "Tarzan's Revenge," with Glenn Morris and Eleanor Holm. 11:40 a. m.; 2:52, 5:56, 9. Tomorrow: "You're a Sweetheart." featuring Alice Faye and George Murphy. Also "The Jury's Secret," with Kent Taylor, Fay Wray and Jane Darwell.

Keith Memorial—
"You're a Sweetheart," featuring Alice Faye. 10:37 a. m., 1:17, 4:14, 7:33, 10:08. Stage: Ethel Waters with Eddie Mallory and his swing band, and their "Swing Harlem Swing" revue. Preview tonight at 10:30 of "Wise Girl," featuring Miriam Hopkins and Ray Milland.

Metropolitan—
Simone Simon, Walter Winchell and Ben Bernie in "Love and Hisses." 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:30. Stage: Ella Logan, Tex Jim Lewis and his cowboys, Allen and Kent. The Ghezzis, and others. Tomorrow: "Tovarich," starring Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer. Stage: Patricia Bowman, Sylvia Clark, Nina Allen and her Silvertones.

Fine Arts—
"Monastery," 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50. "Notre Dame." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Music

Faine Hall—
Recital of Chamber music given under the auspices of the Harvard Department of Music. Open to the public without charge. Cambridge. 8:15.

Other Events

Brattle Hall—
First authentic film from Loyalist Spain, "Heart of Spain," edited and scenarized by Leo T. Hurwitz and Paul Strand. Also Mal. Frederick Lord in person. Cambridge. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Children's Museum—
Meeting of the Little Theater Group, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 4-5.

A New Quartet From Mr. Hill

The Arts in Boston

The Boston String Quartet (Harrison Keller, Paul Fenigrovsky, Georges Foure1, and Alfred Zighera) played for a fairly large audience, last night, the second of its two Jordan Hall programs. They enjoyed the lively collaboration of J. M. Sanromá in the evening's novelty—Edward Burlingame Hill's hitherto unheard Quartet, op. 42, for pianoforte and strings.

In this work of four movements (Allegro deciso, Scherzo, Molto moderato, Allegro giocoso) Mr. Hill seems to have abandoned definitely the Gallic impressionism, the pleasant fluency, the gentle jocosity, the smooth and elegant facture, with which his name in the past came to be variously associated. Here, without losing his feeling for balanced and self-completing form, he has hewn in granite, with a certain asperity and with a conscious and constant avoidance of commonplace that itself, before the work is over, threatens to become a cliché. The robust sonority and rhythmic vigor that dominate much of the work, with the piano contributing heavy handfuls of chordal dissonance, make it anything but soporific; its formal logic and ingenuity hold the interest.

Yet to one listener, at least, there seemed to lack of clear emotional and intellectual motivation in the first movement, where such matters habitually reside, though affairs of much portent seemed to be in progress. Perhaps an incompletely assimilated semi-atonal idiom was at fault; perhaps the obtuseness of the listener. The rugged jollity of the Scherzo and the Finale was enjoyable; the sustained melodic eloquence of the slow movement was expressed in an idiom which harked back to an earlier date, perhaps not that of Lalo, though a turn of the phrase brought that composer to mind, yet one that suggested a not dissimilar unction, used with tasteful discretion. The distinguished composer was present in last night's audience, and was heartily applauded.

For the rest, the program included Beethoven's magnificently tragic F minor String Quartet—the "Serioso," op. 95, one of the most movingly beautiful, completely eloquent (in the later philosophic manner), and structurally compact of all; and Haydn's D minor quartet, op. 76, No. 2, in which the divertimento tradition begins to give way to the deeper expressiveness of the quartet's later destiny.

The performance of all these works was uneven, moments of great beauty alternating with others of poor balance and superficial phrasing. S. S.

Grace Horne Galleries

Three exhibitors show their pictures at the Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street. There are oils by William H. Littlefield, lithographs by Prentiss Taylor, and water colors by Constance Bigelow.

Mr. Littlefield is one of the progressive artists of this community. His pictures disclose invariably an active, exploring craftsman who wishes to gain more and more effectiveness in the handling of paint. In this exhibition we have an opportunity to see him in fuller range, in portraits and landscapes.

He promotes interest in design, atmospheric effect and textural richness. It is not a texture in imitation of what one sees in nature, but a texture peculiar to color and light and transparency and depth. It is the intrinsic painterly qualities for which the artist strives. To gain his end he lays on the pigment thick or thin, presses it with finger or palette knife, keeps borders sharply clear, or blurred. For further enrichment he resorts to the glazed technique employed by the Italian masters.

One of the handsomest canvases is "Beach Scene, Woods Hole." Mr. Littlefield has taken a commonplace subject and given it distinction through subtle use of tones for sky and water, and through a summary handling of foliage. On other canvases he often shows an inclination to sharp edges and simplification. His tendencies vary, going finally to the extreme of the baroque. Portraits are painted with a marked contrast and simplification of lighted and shaded areas. Most impressive in an El Grecan way is "Crux Mihi Anchora." Among other subjects of interest are "Glass Factory" (Sandwich), "Sailor Boy Asleep," and portrait of Edward Joseph Andrews.

Constance Bigelow shows water colors of still-lifes and dunes. She works with apparent enjoyment, portraying blossoms in a concise and fresh manner. She comes to terms with the medium, using it in the way most suited to its nature, with freedom and fluency, the color often rich and fruity.

Prentiss Taylor comes here from Virginia to show some engaging lithographs. He has an eye for novel scenes, or at least for seeing things at novel angles. Ofttimes the subject is more interesting than the content, but in any event Mr. Taylor claims interest in all his prints.

Robert C. Vose Galleries

An exhibition of oils by French masters of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is currently on view at the Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street.

So definitely have these masters become part of the past history of French art that we do not seem to be able to think of them in terms of living art. Yet these were the favorites of collectors a generation or two ago who considered that they were modern in taste. Of the earlier French Elisabeth Vigée-LeBrun is represented with a handsome, stylish portrait of Marie Caroline, Queen of Naples. Other portraitists of the period are Pierre Mignard and Nicolas de Largilliere. This is an age of grandeur, of fashion painting, of grandiloquence.

In the next artistic era there is felt the influence of the French Revolution, the artist is emancipated in subject matter and in method. At Vose's, the Barbizons are liberally represented with a rustic scene of a peasant in the field by J. F. Millet, several pastoral idyls by J. B. Corot, picturesque scenery of Theodore Rousseau, N. V. Diaz, and Charles Daubigny. And then, there is Gustave Courbet, whose landscape is more earthy and more factual. On the romantic side, Eugène Delacroix's "Achilles" and some luxuriant scenes of Monticelli provide warmth and dramatics. The Monticellis stand out as a sort of nineteenth-century adaptation of Rubens in which forms have become liquefied, disintegrated. Here is an odd mixture of impressionism and the chiaroscuro art.

Shown simultaneously are some aquarelles of Paradise Valley, which lies outside of Phoenix, Arizona, painted by a native, Oscar Strobel. This painter has no technical axe to grind. He delights in the magnificent scenic beauty of the Arizona desert, made more picturesque by various forms of blooming cactus. Among other handsome scenes are those which include Superstition Mountain and Camelback Mountain.

Goodspeed's Bookshop

A variety of things are being shown currently at Goodspeed's Bookshop, 18 Beacon Street, Included are some more recent issues of lithographs by Stow Wegenroth.

This lithographer is well known to collectors, who seem particularly eager to follow his new orientations on the stone. Independent in his approach, he has undertaken to depict difficult scenes which include massive, rocky forms, varied architectural styles and many species of tree forms. He is unsparing of energy and is apparently very exacting in what he demands of himself.

Among the prints at Goodspeed's are some which include large boats, either in dry dock or in port, and the artist has delighted in the ample design which the vast keel affords. He seems to enjoy promoting contrasts between flat planes and rounded surfaces, also in making distinctions between textures of foliage, wood, stone. He has the roving, experimental, challenging mind of the artist, eager and restless to accomplish new and more difficult results.

Shown also at Goodspeed's are many amusing and engaging items of early American prints. Some are of sporting subject matter. Some, such as the Currier and Ives pictures, depict poetically the rugged North American winter. D. A.

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9:30 E.S.T. COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
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THE NEW LOWEST PRICED CAR
THAT OWNERS OF THE "OTHER THREE" HAVE VOTED "BIGGEST AND BEST"
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Public Preview Saturday, January 15th, at
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In Contrapuntal Rhythmic Motion

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Hanya Holm and Group

Appearing in Technique Demonstration in Lee Auditorium, Y. W. C. A., Tomorrow Evening

WPA to Publish Survey of Early New England Art

A survey of portraits painted by New England artists prior to 1926, now hanging in art galleries, museums, libraries and private homes throughout the State, has just been completed by the WPA and is ready for publication.

The survey will contain, besides an index to portraits, biographical sketches of the artists and a history of portraiture in New England.

Search for paintings was conducted under direction of Miss Sylvia Schlafer, supervisor of the project, who today made public some of the material unearthed by survey workers.

Some of the portraits, she said, were found to have been painted as far back as the latter part of the seventeenth century, and among them are several unsigned canvases which have been favorably judged by present-day critics.

Besides the canvases, the workers also found many miniatures painted on ivory, which, with the portraits, Miss Schlafer said, give an indication of the atmosphere of the times and the artist's attitude toward the age.

While most of the portraits were produced in Boston, some were found to have come from the brushes of artists in Springfield, Cambridge, Salem and other cities in Massachusetts, as well as various towns throughout New England.

Some of the more striking portraits by such artists as Gilbert Stuart, John Singleton Copley and James Frothingham will be reproduced in the forthcoming book.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 and 6 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Jan. 13

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

High Auto Taxes Declared Heavy Load on Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 12—Automotive taxes eat up from two to three weeks' salary of the average car owner in New Hampshire each year, according to Stinson L. Taylor, secretary of the New Hampshire Petroleum Industries Committee.

"Instead of repealing the gasoline and automotive taxes which duplicate the heavy automotive levies of the State," he declared, "Congress is now considering the removal of certain luxury levies such as on sporting goods, tooth paste, brewer's malt, chewing gum and furs.

"Two out of every three families in the United States own automobiles and they are rapidly becoming fed up with the burden of taxation being piled upon them by the state and federal governments. They know that when Congress enacted the federal taxes on gasoline, lubricating oil, motor vehicles and accessories these levies were adopted with the understanding that they would be temporary and they would be lifted when federal tax revenue improved.

"Fifteen or 20 years ago most of the cars were owned by the well-to-do. But that is no longer true. Now more than half of the automobiles in this country are owned by families with incomes of less than $30 a week. With the high state automotive taxes now in effect motorists—even if the federal taxes are eliminated—will carry more than their share of the tax burden."

Shortwave Programs

For Thursday, Jan. 13

Paris—9:30 a. m.—Chamber music. TPA2, 19.68m-15.24mc.

Boston—3:30 p. m.—"World Youth Speaks." W1XAL, 19.6m-15.25mc.

Paris—6:15 p. m.—Gramophone records. TPA4, 25.6m-11.72mc.

London—6:30-8:30 p. m.—"The Count of Monte Christo"; sketch; Victorian song recital "The Way of Peace-Facing Facts," Sir Alfred Zimmern; news; announcements; Irene Kohler, pianist. GSC, 31.32m-9.58mc; GSB, 31.55m-9.51mc; GSL, 49.1m.-6.11mc.

Boston—7:30-9 p. m.—"Whales and Whaling the World Around"; "Let's Dissect a Novel"; "Fundamentals of Economics"; "An Allegro"; "The Renaissance Period-The Term Defined," talk. W1XAL, 49.6m-6.04mc.

London—9:15-11:15 p. m.—"Food for Thought," talk; His Majesty's Royal Artillery Mounted Band, Aldershot; news; announcements; BBC Ballroom-Bert Firman's Orchestra. GSD, 25.23m-11.75 mc.; GSC, 31.32m-9.58mc; GSB, 31.55m-9.51mc; GSL, 49.1m-6.11mc.

Cover Crops Valued

Cover crops check washing and blowing of the surface soil, hold the soluble plant nutrients, and replenish the constantly disappearing supply of organic matter, conservationists point out.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It seems that there's a convention in town this week. Which in itself might not be so interesting, because Boston is always having them, but this one is the New England Clothiers and Furnishers' Association. And it means that merchants from all over New England are in town . . . just to see what's going on in the world of men's fashions. And it seems that there's plenty; even though you may be under another illusion. And furthermore, if you have a negative sort of feeling regarding men's clothes, and feel that they don't care much about what they wear, this convention will prove you're wrong. Otherwise you can't tell us that all the designers and stylists would go to all this bother! Somebody must realize that men's fashions change . . . and it's either the men who pay for them or the women who buy them, so your family is in; either way you want to look at it!

According to those in the know, you can expect the man of the house to start a sales talk in the direction of French cuffs on his spring shirts any minute now! Because it seems that men are demanding them . . . and who are you to deny them such a pleasure? And, in as much as this type of cuff just naturally requires cuff links, that's another item you'll be expected to shop around for . . . to say nothing of keeping track of them, and being called in to squeeze under the chiffonier as the elusive things disappear!

The belt, they tell us, is another item that is going to be stepped up somewhat . . . as far as color is concerned. And why not . . . look at some of the suspenders you see around town on the most respectable men! Colorful is a mild word for them. And the fabric belts for spring come equipped with all kinds of fancy decoration and color.

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Makers of Shirts
For Nearly 100 Years

Speaking of outfitting the breadwinner of the family, reminds us of Hewins & Hollis, that shop at 24 Province Street, which always intrigues us just because whenever you see their advertisements you see a little notice to the effect that they've been shirtmakers since back in 1845 . . . which is a long time, if you ask us. However, it isn't just their shirts that we mean to call your attention to, but the items that are so necessary to a man when it comes to the matter of being well dressed. Silk ties, gloves, braces (we'll never get used to that word; we must be of the old-school!), dressing gowns, sweaters, hand-knit golf hose, linen hankies, lisle hosiery, and on and on . . . many of which have just come in from Scotland, France, Ireland and England.

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Distinction
In These Hats

If you are tired of the too-unusual in millinery, and yet desire hats that are out of the ordinary, why don't you try Renee's, at 1374A Beacon Street . . . out in Brookline. That's not far from Coolidge Corner. We were in yesterday, and caught the cutest straw number in a turned-up off-the-face style, as well as a dinner hat of black sequins. Definitely springy and cruisey was a white felt sport hat, with a silk crepe crown. The material was a print, and the designs were little labels of all the ports you'd like to stop at. Not at all conspicuous, though . . . at a distance you'd take it for a regulation attractive print. It's a tricky style, too. But for that matter, so is their shiny straw close-fitting turban that boasts of a veil.

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Furniture Sale
Offers Good Buys

The house that has empty spots that await the arrival of new furniture, or furniture that has long since passed all hope of usefulness, now has its chance. We mean through the mid-winter sale of furniture at Paine Furniture Company, at 81 Arlington Street. Low prices mark innumerable pieces, and you'll find grand buys in the way of odd pieces that have been left from suites not sold complete, or where items have been somewhat slow in moving, or where the line itself has been discontinued. Naturally all sales must be final to the nth degree!

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Evening Gowns
of Striking Design

Addenda: Leed's, on Boylston Street, has a striking Italian stripe evening gown that would look well in anybody's cruise trunk. You can get those "Babushka's" at Slattery's now, too. They're the glorified, more civilized version of the peasant kerchief . . . and are they popular! In velvet, cotton and stripe jersey. And wait till you see the three-inch clogs that are coming to town! Janet Treat

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Gladiolus
and All Spring Flowers
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Massachusetts at Commonwealth
Ritz-Carlton Hotel
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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon...	Dance Interlude; news.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15 "Mary Bothern" ..	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Terry and Pirates"....	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 Boston Hour	The Singing Lady.....	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 "Hilltop House" ..	Tom Mix sketch.....	Little Orphan Annie ..	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots ..	News; Dance Revue.....	Yankee News Service..	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 Talk, Rep Snell...	News commentator	Top Hatters: orchestra.	Dinner concert	Italian radio review....
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	Piano; Revelers	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Song Time"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Dance orchestra .....
7:00 "Poetic Melodies" .	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service..	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 "Hobby Lobby" ...	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch...	Will Osborne's Orch...	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 "Hobby Lobby" ...	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Studio speaker	"Three Shadows"; vocal
7:45 Boake Carter	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars"; vocal...	Vocalist; organist	"Dance Melodies" .....
8:00 Cavalcade of America: sketch	Roy Shield's Revue: orchestra; vocalists	"One Man's Family" .. dramatic sketch	Concert trio	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15 Eddie Cantor; Deanna Durbin; or.	Manhattan After Dark.. "Choir Symphonette"	Serenade: Wayne King and orchestra	Concert orchestra .... Hoosier Housewarmers .	Miss Gerry's Swing.... String ensemble .....
8:45			Hoosier Housewarmers .	"Success Story" .....
9:00 Lawrence Tibbett; comment; orch.	Cleveland Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, cond...	Fred Allen in "Town Hall Tonight"; Portland; Players; guest	Kay Kyser's Orchestra Kay Kyser's Orchestra	"Portraits in Oil".... "Portraits in Oil".....
9:15 Ben Bernie and All	Cleveland Orchestra, Ar-	soloist; orchestra	"Let's Visit"; informal	Dance orchestra .....
9:30 the Lads; soloists.	tur Rodzinski, cond..		home interview	Dance orchestra .....
9:45				
10:00 "Gang Busters";	General Johnson	"Your Hollywood Parade"; Dick Powell;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Jimmy McHale's Orch..
10:15 dramatic sketch .	Network sports	screen players; soloists;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Jimmy McHale's Orch..
10:30 Del Casino, songs.	Network sports	chorus; orchestra	Melodies From the Skies:	M. Morrill's Orchestra.
10:45 Studio musicale ..	Network sports		vocal soloists; popular	M. Morrill's Orchestra..
11:00 Forecasts; news ...	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service...	orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 B. Goodman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Joe Smith's Orchestra .	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	lem"; variety .....
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or	Music As You Desire It	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Michael Zarin's Orch...	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or	Music As You Desire It	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Michael Zarin's Orch...	lem"; variety .....

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety ..	News; "Musical Clock".	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:15 Popular variety ..	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:30 "Let's Go"; music.	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	.....
8:00 Forecasts; music .	"Mac and Moore"	"Musical Roundup" ...	News Service	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"..	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"..	Organist; vocalist	Musical Silhouettes ...
8:30 "Radio Almanac"..	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:45 "Mr. Sunshine" ..	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable" ..
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Houseboat Hannah	"Charm Mirror"	"Musical Timetable" ..
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Chick Morris, news.....
9:30 "Road to Life" ...	"Breakfast Club"; popular orch.; soloists....	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes: music..
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Margo"; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch..	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge..	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist..	"Shopping With You"..
10:30 Talk, Emily Post...	"Terry Regan"; sketch.	Just Plain Bill; sketch.	"Get Thin to Music"...	Studio speaker .....
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum: talk..	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Song recital .....
11:15 Dramatic sketch ..	"Dance Time"	"Backstage Wife"; sk..	"Melody Strings".....	"Fashion Congress" ..
11:30 Big Sister; sketch.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Home economist	Recorded orchestra	Charity news .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns.	"The Mystery Chef"...	Information Service	News commentator ....
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; Noonday	Talk, Rev. Stidger.....	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Review; music; stocks.	"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review..
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program..	Music; weather .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: speakers;	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program..	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 "Betty and Bob"..	reports; soloist; Home-	News Service	Address by William	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 Hymn recital	steaders' Orchestra	"Joyce Jordan"	Green at Chamber of	Ad Club speakers.....
1:30 Grimm's Daughter..	Talk; musicale	"The Hemingways"	Commerce	Ad Club speakers.....
1:45 Hollywood comment	Larry Burke, tenor....	Marimba melodies	Voice of Experience....	Perley Stevens' Orch...
2:00 "Lyric Serenade" .	Network program	"Musical Roundup" ...	Concert orchestra	"Classical Album" .....
2:15 "The O'Neills" ...	Network program	Woman commentator	Home economics talk..	"Classical Album" .....
2:30 American School of	Rakov's Orchestra	"Musical Roundup" ...	Sport matinee	Syncopated music ....
2:45 the Air	National Federation of	Household talk	Stage Door Memories...	Syncopated music ....
3:00 News Service	Temple Sisterhoods ...	Pepper Young's Family.	Colonials: orchestra ...	"Blue Strings" .....
3:15 "New Voices"	Eastman School of Mu-	"Ma Perkins"	Colonials: orchestra ...	"Gems of Melody".....
3:30 U. S. Army Band..	sic chamber music re-	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody".....
3:45 U. S. Army Band.	cital	"The Guiding Light"...	High school drama.....	Sport reports .....
4:00 Between Bookends.	Stocks; Club Matinee..	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: orch.	String ensemble .....
4:15 Community bulletin	Club Matinee: variety .	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Rhode Islanders: orch.	String ensemble .....
4:30 "The Goldbergs"...	Club Matinee: variety .	Song recital	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
4:45 Senate talk	Club Matinee: variety.	"The Road of Life"....	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:00 Follow the Moon...	Dance Interlude: news.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:15 "Mary Bothern" ..	Don Winslow: sketch..	Don Van Wart, piano ..	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:30 The Boston Hour..	"The Singing Lady"...	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Studio speakers .....
5:45 "Hilltop House" ..	Tom Mix sketch.....	Little Orphan Annie..	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue!	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News".
6:15 "Four Clubmen"...	orchestra; sports	Fred Moey's Roundup .	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Popular vocalists..	Music; comment	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news.	Dramatic sketch	Sport reports	M. Morrill's Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch...	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news ..	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin.....	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 "We, the People";	Freddie Martin and his	Eddie Duchin's Orch..	"Headlines"; sketch ...	Terry O'Toole, songs.
7:45 guests; orchestra.	orchestra	Eddie Duchin's Orch..	Talk, Prof. Morrison...	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:00 Kate Smith's Hour:	Talk, Ferdin'd Lundberg	Valle Hour: Daughter	Louis Katzman's Orch.;	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15 B. Barthelmess;	"Song Stories"	and Carlyle, English	Sylvia Proos; quartet.	"Dance Melodies" ....
8:30 dramatic sketch;	News dramatizations ..	comedy team; Jane	Will Osborne's Orch....	Legion speaker .....
8:45 comedy; music ..	News dramatizations ..	Knight; Tommy Riggs.	Will Osborne's Orch....	News commentator ....
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	Rochester Philharmonic	"Good News of 1938";	Kay Kyser's Orchestra.	Request Serenade ....
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	Orchestra concert	motion picture stars;	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Request Serenade ....
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting"; talks.	picture preview; solo-	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Midweek Forum .....
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	Senator Robert M. La	ists; orchestra	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Midweek Forum .....
10:00 Essays in Music;	Follette; Amos Pinchot;	Music Hall: Bing Cros-	"The Witch's Tale"	Network speakers ....
10:15 concert orchestra	questions	by; Bob Burns; Ida Lu-	Dramatic sketch	Network speakers ....
10:30 "Rhapsody"; "Snow	Salute to Maurice	pino; Johnny Scotti	Musical Revue: Henry	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 White"; sk.; music	Spitalny; music	Trotter's Orchestra ..	Weber's Orchestra; so-	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	loists; chorus	Joe Frasetto's Orch...
11:15 C. Calloway's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Theater Digest"; dra-	Perley Stevens's Orch..
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or..	Music As You Desire It.	Benny Meroff's Orch...	ma and music	Maurice Rocco's Orch..
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or..	Music As You Desire It.	Benny Meroff's Orch...	Larry Lee's Orchestra..	Maurice Rocco's Orch..

Letty to Quit Sofa-Hopping? Yes, She May Turn Serious

By John D. Beaufort
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"The Transformation of Letty" might well be the title of Charlotte Greenwood's next play—provided, of course, that the material fitted the title and the title fitted any marquee in existence. Disregarding these two highly speculative questions, the fact remains that Miss Greenwood's next play may see the women's comic high hurdles champion of the theater continue her development away from sofa-hopping and towards the more serious fields of drama.

Miss Greenwood talked of this and other matters in the pleasantly Bostonian drawing room of the Bay State Road home where she lives while taking part in the exciting events in the house by the side of the Post Road, directly behind the curtain of the Wilbur Theater. The play, "Leaning on Letty," which has run six months in Chicago, 13 weeks in Hollywood and has been recently touring the "provinces," is now in its third and final week in Boston.

If one had expected a giant with a pair of windmill arms and an antic manner of locomotion, Miss Greenwood presented no such picture. She is tall for a woman, to be sure, but it is a stately tallness.

Sir George Takes Part

The actress was aided during the early part of the interview by Sir George Winkle, freshly bathed, who proved a democratic and friendly pekingese. Sir George, after displaying his splendid coat and contributing materially to the interview, retired gracefully for a spot of dinner.

Miss Greenwood has been Letty for a long time. Or should one say that Letty has been Miss Greenwood? Not always, however. For the blonde comedienne entered the theater in the customary obscure way. She was only 13 then.

"I was as tall at that age as I am now," she said, "and very gawky. I was pretty self-conscious about it, too, and begged mother to let me leave school. All I wanted to do was to go to work."

Mrs. Greenwood objected, naturally, because the young string bean had not even finished grammar school. But Charlotte and the family financial straits prevailed. And so the large-eyed youngster who originally hailed from Philadelphia, made her first appearance on the stage of the New Amsterdam Theater, New York, in the chorus of "The White Cat."

Her Chance

Her first big opportunity came when Grace La Rue left the cast of a play in which they were both appearing. Miss Greenwood, always a hard worker, had cultivated the handy habit of learning the whole play. So she told Sam Bernard, the head man and comedian, that although she couldn't guarantee anything spectacular she did know the lines. She got the part.

Then followed vaudeville engagements, appearances in several New York revues including "The Passing Show" of 1912 and of 1913, and also "The Tik-Tok Man of Oz."

And then came Letty. The character which really originated Miss Greenwood's standing nickname was Letitia Proudfoot in "Pretty Mrs. Smith," starring Kitty Gordon, which was produced by Oliver Morosco and ran eight years. Letitia was contracted conveniently to Letty. And before the actress knew it, friends, fellow players and even people she met on the street were greeting her with "Hello, Letty." It "growed," Topsy fashion.

The first official "Letty" play was "So Long Letty," the title for which Miss Greenwood explains, was drawn from her height as well as her nickname. This was a re-write of "His Neighbor's Wife," by Elmer Harris, with music by Earl Carroll. Then there was "Linger Longer Letty," "Let 'Er Go, Letty," "Letty Pepper" and of course the now famous, "Leaning on Letty," which was once played under the name of "Post Road." Miss Greenwood made stage appearances subsequent to these and also did a considerable amount of film work.

Husband a Composer

In 1932, she and her husband, Martin Broones, went to London, where he is well known in theatrical circles and as a composer, having done several Gaiety Shows for Leslie Henson.

"Martin studies with John Ireland, the well known composer, who says he has real talent," Miss Greenwood said. "If we don't go to Nassau or Florida, when this show closes, we may go back to England for a while so Mr. Broones can continue his work. I felt rather guilty in bringing him away to this country to manage my affairs."

Which led her to observe that she and her husband have had a particularly successful arrangement for theatrical married couples which has kept them nearly always together.

Miss Greenwood's London shows included "Wild Violets," "Gay Deceivers," in which she appeared with Claire Luce, now winning high praise for her work in "Of Mice and Men" in New York, and "Three Sisters."

She came back to the United States in 1937, and now that she is completing the successful tour with her latest vehicle, what next? Well, both she and Mr. Broones have been reading script after script. In fact, he has just returned from New York in the interests of a new play. Norma Mitchell, the author of "Post Road," has something which will be ready in a few weeks and this may end the search. The difficulty is to get something clever and modern and yet clean.

Miss Greenwood wants Letty to expand, to show all her versatility. The actress has done comedy, melodrama and drama. And now perhaps, something more serious is in order. Miss Greenwood is studying acting and singing, too, and in a couple of years she may even surprise her public by letting out an operatic aria or two.

The most reassuring thing, however, is that Letty is not to be abandoned. There are many people who can sing Brahms, Schubert, Puccini and Bizet. But there is only one Charlotte Greenwood who can sing "An Old Man's Darling" as Charlotee Greenwood sings it.

So let it be, "Linger Longer Letty," and not "So Long!"

Letty and Her Leaners

Drawn by Noel Holmes
Wendy Atkin

Isabel Withers Russell Fillmore Charlotte Greenwood (Letty)
Appearing in "Leaning on Letty," Now Winding Up at the Wilbur Theater, Boston

Extension Service Repair of Clothing Aids Rural Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 12—Nearly $26,000 was saved by New Hampshire women who made or remodeled clothing for themselves at the 1937 clothing meetings held by the Extension Service, according to officials of the service. Altogether about 10,000 rural women attended these meetings, they reported recently.

A large part of the work consisted in remodeling, refitting and re-styling garments which the women brought to the meetings—held in different centers throughout the State. Instruction was given, too, in the art of color mixing and the dyeing of clothes.

Consumer education in the form of shopping tours, was also offered so that the women taking the courses could learn to get the most out of the dollars they did have to spend.

Wadsworth

(Continued from Page 9)

meters, batteries, and innumerable other items which directly or indirectly go into export.

"It is a mistake to think of depending only on the home market. While it is pleasant to think that we may shut off all foreign competition, in the home market, it is still more unpleasant to consider what would happen to New England industry without a foreign market.

"I am not advocating free trade. We must take into account the higher standard of living which has grown up to a considerable extent through a moderate tariff policy. It is generally agreed that our present tariffs have gone beyond the point of moderation. They have become an obstacle to industry because of the excessive tariffs raised against our own goods.

"It seems to me that Secretary Hull's program for a careful, well-balanced revision of tariffs downward—in return for an equal reduction in tariffs raised against us, is a thoroughly sound way to improve home industry and stimulate home business.

"By free movement of goods from one market to another, employment is created all along the line. Unemployment is due to lack of markets, for factory products. It will never be corrected without a reopening of foreign fields to our goods. Foreigners cannot buy from us unless we will buy from them."

New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

ponent, Alphonse Roy, is expected to be ended shortly in Washington. After recounts, hearings and legal battles over the election, which at one time or another has been in favor of both candidates and even a tie, Mr. Jenks was seated under protest. He has now served more than a half of his term, while the fight has moved from New Hampshire to Washington twice, with the House Elections Committee now in charge of the situation.

When Mr. Jenks was finally seated he was declared the winner by New Hampshire officials on the basis of 34 ballots from the town of Newton, which had been lost but were credited to Mr. Jenks in the final accounting. A few months ago a House committee visited Newton to determine if these questioned ballots were actually cast. Republicans have conceded that the Democratic majority in the House would ultimately seat Mr. Roy, but if such is done he will have very little of the term to serve, while he will receive his entire salary for the two-year term.

Old Store Saved as Swansea Museum; Restored as in Heyday 150 Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWANSEA, Mass., Jan. 12—One of the oldest stores in New England, the 150-year-old structure here known as the John G. Luther store, has been saved as a museum after it had been condemned and demolition had started.

The old building, of "cracker brick" construction, stood close by the road, and as automobile traffic increased it was the cause of several mishaps. Demolition was ordered as a safety measure several months ago, but a group of Swansea and Fall River citizens halted proceedings and obtained permission to move the building and restore it as a museum.

WPA assistance was obtained and the workers moved the building, without even cracking the plaster, to a location farther from the road. Moving was a two-day job.

The interior is being restored to the same condition it was years ago when it served an important function in the community. The old shelves, barrels and counters remain as they did when the storekeeper used them for displaying dill pickles, farm tools and a wide variety of other articles. A fireplace has been uncovered and an old sign restored. It reads "We pay cash for weaving." There is evidence that one corner of the store once was used as a cobbler shop.

Little Known Facts About Massachusetts

The first "poor house" in the country was established in Massachusetts in 1660.

The State Planning Board is making a comprehensive survey of the Commonwealth's water resources in an attempt to alleviate future flood damages.

A definite trend toward recreational and residential developments taking the place of industrial and commercial agricultural uses is occurring in Hingham.

As early as 1835 Uxbridge was known as a center of woolen weaving industry.

Peru, Mass., with a population of 200, has a total of 44.89 miles of roads.

The Metropolitan Water Commission supplying the Boston area has under its control an area of over 80,000 acres.

During the last few decades the total amount of land in farms in the Bay State registered a pronounced drop, declining from 3,360,000 acres in 1880 to about 2,200,000 in 1935.

According to the latest census, 90 towns, over one fourth of the total number in the Commonwealth, have less than 25 per cent of their area in farming, with most of the area in unplanned wood and brush land in various stages of growth.

The necessity of conserving land resources and putting to systematic uses many idle acres has resulted in the reservation of over 200,000 acres of land which are now held in state forests and parks, town forests and other public and semi-public areas devoted to the systematic development of forestry, recreation and game preservation throughout the state.

In 92 towns an average of less than 50 persons are found on a square mile.

(Compiled by the Massachusetts State Planning Board.)

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JANUARY is JORDAN MONTH in BOSTON

History of Boston's 'Watch' Traced by Police Sergeant

By Gordon A. Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Did you know—

That it costs every person in Boston $7.80 each year for police protection—the highest amount of any city in the country?

That Boston has one police officer for every 313 persons or 48 to the square mile?

That the annual maintenance cost of the Boston Police Department runs close to $5,500,000?

That Boston policemen were uniformed for the first time only 75 years ago?

These and other interesting facts about the local police force are disclosed in a 300-year history of the department compiled by Sergt. Charles H. Hendrickson of the Metropolitan District Commission.

The author is stationed at the Revere Beach Boulevard station.

In writing his story of the Boston police, Sergeant Hendrickson, like the postman who went for a hike on his holiday, worked only in his spare time. He spent more than five years hunting data in public libraries, poring over histories of the city and even culling items from news clippings.

Writes as Hobby

The sergeant, in fact, has spent so much time on his hobby that after 21 years in the Metropolitan District Commission service he remains a sergeant. He declares, however, the work has been so interesting it has more than made up for lack of promotion. In order to prove that statement, he announces he is writing a general history of police of all ages, from the time when traffic officers first were stationed in ancient Rome on the Appian Way.

His history of the Boston police begins with the first reference to police or watch in Massachusetts, which, he found, came on April 12, 1631. "On that date," he writes, "there was established by order of the General Court a Watch for the Town of Boston. . . . Six men were to guard the town gate situated at what is now the intersection of Dover and Washington Streets. The hours were from sunset to sunrise. There was no day watch except on Sundays and holidays until 207 years later.

"In 1634 the Watch was placed under supervision of the Board of Selectmen, with members being picked for duty—similar in some respects to our jury duty of today. . . .

"The chief duty of the early Watch was to watch for fires in the wooden chimneys or on the combustible roofs of those days. For 50 years after 1652 every watchman carried a bell . . . for the purpose of alarming citizens in case he discovered a fire. For more than 160 years he also carried a lantern, in view of the fact there were no street lights until 1800.

"As time went on, it became necessary for the watch to have some sort of weapon with which to apprehend culprits, and in 1701 a billhook was added to his equipment. This was a combination of a shepherd's crook and boat-hook."

Asleep on Beat

Watchmen for nearly 200 years were paid only 50 cents a night, a remuneration so small they were forced to have some other occupation during the day. This led to the police department's first complaint, Sergeant Hendrickson declares, when citizens charged that members were sleeping half the night instead of attending to their duties.

"In 1722," the sergeant continues, "one of the orders given watchmen was—walk your rounds slowly and silently, stand still and listen now and then, and arrest anyone found walking unnecessarily or swimming on the Common or any other place on the Lord's Day!

"Exactly 100 years later, when Boston became a city, a day watch was provided for Sundays and holidays. Due to population increase in the ensuing years, a day watch as well as a night watch became necessary each day. Accordingly the Girl's School on Hanover street was made over into a Watch House—to be used as a rest place for officers as well as a place of detention for prisoners—and to this day is known as Station No. 1."

It was not until 1838, however, that Boston's first real police force came into existence, Mr. Hendrickson states. In that year the Legislature passed a law giving the Mayor and Aldermen power to appoint police officers who were to have all the powers of a constable except service of civil processes. Policemen were identified by first a ribbon, later a leather strap, worn around the hat with the word "police" printed on it. A few years later the hat-band was discarded and a bronze star substituted. "This emblem," the sergeant writes, "was worn on the left lapel of the coat, and even to this day, in comedies, it is worn as a symbol for depicting so-called rural sheriffs."

During this time the police operated days and the watch nights. "Early in 1850," he continues, "a movement was started to reorganize the police and watch into one force. . . .

Reorganization Approved

"After considerable public discussion the Legislature, in 1853, passed a law giving authority to the city government to make a change and place the police force under immediate charge of the Mayor.

"Taking advantage of this law, the then Mayor, Jerome Van C. Smith, immediately discharged the whole police force, using as his excuse that many members were engaged in some form of pernicious political activity, and then formed a new force. Many former members were used as a nucleus, and the new department became a working unit on May 26, 1854. The watch never was resurrected.

"The department consisted of 250 men under Chief of Police Daniel J. Coburn, who received $1800 a year. Captains were paid $3 daily and patrolmen $2, with the understanding no officer was to engage in any other remunerative work. The annual cost for this new department was $214,000. . . .

"The old bronze badge gave way to a silver octagonal plate, with a five-pointed star on which was engraved 'Boston Police,' and the billhook was exchanged after 154 years usage for a 14-inch billy."

Regarding uniforms, the sergeant finds that not until 1858 was any reference made to uniforming police. Many officers at the time, he declares, strongly objected to wearing one, giving as an excuse the fact they would be more readily identified by criminals. Objections were brushed aside, however, and the men were dressed alike. The badge was changed again, with the star being left out and a number substituted in its place."

Well Dressed Officers

"The pioneer uniform closely approximated what the well-dressed citizen was expected to wear about his civil duties," Mr. Hendrickson says. "In 1860, it included a frock coat and cane. . . . and a tall hat. From this time there were various changes in the style of uniforms, until the one worn today was adopted."

From this date, the sergeant continues, the department began to adopt many innovations in order to facilitate business. A rogues' gallery was started in 1861, which was the basis for the present bureau of criminal investigation. In 1860, the first telegraph system uniting all stations was put into operation, and in 1873 mounted police were added.

As the city grew, the sergeant found, its problems increased. "The method of having police under control of the Mayor and Aldermen," he writes, "was leading into many difficulties, the worst of which was the subordination of police to political influence.

"This condition was somewhat relieved in 1878 when a Board of Police, consisting of three members appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the Aldermen, was created.

"This change apparently brought some degree of efficiency to the department, but it soon developed discrepancies. The appointment of members of the board being of a political nature, it was soon found that this system was as susceptible to political influence as the former.

"The State then stepped in and in 1885 enacted a law which abolished all powers of the board and substituted a State board of three members appointed by the Governor with consent of his Council. This relieved the Mayor of all power over the police, except the providing of necessary maintenance funds and quarters."

Patrol Boxes Installed

Other changes as the century neared its turn, he continues, was the installation of patrol boxes at a cost of $75,000, and the granting of the right of way to the patrol wagon.

At this time, the sergeant found, the State board was found to have many faults. Accordingly, in 1906, the Legislature again stepped in and provided supervision of the department by a single head to be appointed by the Governor. This method exists today, although attempts have been made to have the responsibility of appointment placed in the hands of the Mayor.

Sergeant Hendrickson relates in detail the police strike of 1919, which he terms one of the most critical moments not only in the history of the Boston Police Department but in the history of all police departments.

"The strike came about," he writes, "when the question arose as to whether or not the police as a body had a right to strike and leave their posts in advocating demands, thereby leaving their comumnity without protection.

"For weeks the Boston police had been agitating for more pay and improved working conditions, and they formed a union to enforce demands. They had sought affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, which the police commission had refused to sanction. . . .

"The situation reached its climax on Sept. 9, when 19 police officers of the organization were suspended by the commissioner for union activities. A strike vote was taken by the union men, whose members had rapidly increased within a week. The vote was overwhelmingly for strike.

"Unfortunately, however, few preparations had been made to place men on the streets to take the place of the strikers . . . with the result that pillaging and looting were carried on through the night with a loss of more than $1,000,000 to store and property owners.

"The following day, Gov. Calvin Coolidge, at the request of Mayor Andrew J. Peters, called out the State Guard, and formation of a volunteer force to guard the city was begun. . . .

"Gradually the new force was organized, and today Boston has an almost entirely new force of men thoroughly trained in all up-to-date methods of police procedure, housed in modern buildings equipped with all facilities for prevention of crime and apprehension of criminals."

In conclusion, Sergeant Hendrickson writes that today, instead of having a few men guard a town gate, Boston has an entirely modern police department, with a commissioner appointed by the Governor at its head and a personnel of 2440 men. Work is divided into several units including the office of the superintendent, court instructors, teletype transmitting, missing persons bureau and the detective bureaus which include the homicide squad, pawnbrokers department, rogues' gallery, identification bureau and automobile unit.

How Up-to-Date Policeman Looked Nearly Century Ago

Courtesy of the Bostonian Society — By a Staff Photographer

When Boston Was Young

Upper—Picture, Drawn in 1858, Shows Differences in Police Uniforms Worn at That Time as Compared to the Present

Lower Left—Watchman's Rattle Used by Members of the Patrol to Summon Aid in Case of Fires or Other Disturbances

Lower Right—Sergt. Charles H. Hendrickson

Equipment of Another Era

Upper—Artist's Conception of a Watchman of 1838 as He Sounded a Fire Alarm
Lower—Style of Police Hat Worn Following the "Stove-Pipe" Period, and Bill Hook Used by Early Watchmen for Same Purposes as the Modern Billy

Stand-Up Strike Blocks Work At Toy-Game Plant

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 12 (AP)—Although a strike was declared by Abe Diamond, C. I. O. union president, not to exist, production was entirely suspended at the plant of the Milton Bradley Company, toy and game manufacturers, today. Employees entered the plant at the usual hour but did no work, remaining idle in their respective departments.

The situation, unprecedented in labor controversies hereabouts, is declared to have the earmarks of the sit-down strikes prevalent in industry the country over some months ago, except for the fact that the employees enter and leave the plant the same as if they were working.

The complete shutdown followed breakdown of a conference between company and union representatives with F. M. Knight of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration yesterday.

The only unusual incident today occurred when an attempt was made to drive a truck with merchandise into the plant yard. This was halted by a union group and the driver desisted.

Hemenway 'Gym' Demolition Starts At Harvard Monday

Demolition of the old Hemenway Gymnasium at Harvard, one of the first gymnasiums in this country, will start next Monday to make way for the building of the new Littauer School of Public Administration on the same site.

Construction of the Littauer building is expected to start in March, with completion scheduled for about January, 1939.

Work on a new Hemenway Gymnasium, which will stand between Gannett House and Walker Hastings Hall on Massachusetts Avenue, will begin about March 15. The building is expected to be ready for use next fall.

Buckley's Friends See Him in Race For Governorship

(Continued from Page 9)

run against the governor. Political observers are evenly divided as to whether Mr. Dever is still a prospective gubernatorial candidate in 1938. In view of the possibility that Mr. Buckley might be engineered into an anti-Hurley campaign, many believe Mr. Dever will run.

Both Attorney General Dever and Auditor Buckley have their political careers pointed toward eventual turns as Governor. The question in regard to their respective ambitions is "when is the right time to make the bid."

Mr. Dever has reiterated several times that he will be a candidate for Governor in 1940 regardless of his opposition. However, he has not said definitely he is out of the 1938 gubernatorial picture.

Should the present plans to oust Governor Hurley actually materialize, Massachusetts would be torn assunder by one of the worst intra-party battles in the state's history, observers believe.

Whether the Republican Party would actually benefit through such a Democratic split is imponderable. In past party skirmishes, the Democrats have been able to heal political wounds quickly and face the G. O. P. as a unit. It is positive that Governor Hurley would smart under a primary defeat. It is even possible he would side with the Republicans from whom he has received many votes in the past.

Soviet Embassy Aide To Speak in Boston

Russia's part in the struggle for world peace and Communism's place in the Soviet Union will be discussed by Constantine Oumansky, counselor of the Soviet Embassy at Washington, at Ford Hall Forum Sunday evening. The position of Russia in Spain and the Far East will also be included in his talk on "The Soviet Union in World Affairs."

Mr. Oumansky, former newspaper correspondent in Vienna, Paris, Rome and Geneva, has been in the United States since 1933.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Europa	Jan. 14	Cherbourg	Jan. 20	Jan. 14 1:00 pm	Jan. 14 8:00 pm
‡Ile de France	Jan. 15	Plymouth	Jan. 21	Jan. 14 8:00 pm	Jan. 15 8:00 am
¶Conte di Savoia	Jan. 15	Gibraltar	Jan. 21	Jan. 14 8:00 pm	Jan. 15 9:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maliko	San Francisco	Jan. 18	Jan. 13 4:00 pm	Jan. 13 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Jan. 19	Jan. 14 4:00 pm	Jan. 14 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Feb. 1	Jan. 27 4:00 pm	Jan. 27 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Feb. 2	Jan. 29 4:00 pm	Jan. 29 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Cleveland	San Francisco	Jan. 22	Jan. 17 4:00 pm	Jan. 17 7:30 pm

‡Special address for Germany only. ‡Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. ¶Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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Today's Mat. and Eve. Performance "THE NEW GOSSOON"
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Irene Dunne and Cary Grant
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NEW YORK, N. Y.

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GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
A comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
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Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
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A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
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EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

3RD MONTH! THE DARING ROMANTIC HIT! "Deeply moving, perfectly acted."—George Arliss
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Seats selling 6 weeks in advance.

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HOORAY FOR WHAT!
N. Y. WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evgs.: Sale., $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75 and $3.30. Orch., $3.30 and $4.40. Mail Orders Filled. Matinee Thurs. and Sat., $1.10 to $2.75

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LESLIE HOWARD—BETTE DAVIS in "IT'S LOVE I'M AFTER"
with Gladys George—Warren William in "MADAME X"

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

COMMUNITY
"Lost Horizon"
Complete Paramount Picture
WALT DISNEY'S
"Hawaiian Holiday"
5:30 and 7:45

Rules Committee Defines Inquiry

(Continued from Page 9)

tive day at 2:30 p. m. This order was adopted. When the Senate convened at 2:30 it was able to take up the Bickford matter without further need of asking unanimous consent.

No mention was made by the committee, after its meeting this morning, of another statement attributed to Mr. Bickford that Gov. Charles F. Hurley had "traded" a promise of a judgeship to Senator William H. McSweeney (R) of Salem in return for a vote to abolish the pre-primary convention system.

It was believed, therefore, that this charge would not be subject of an inquiry, the committee preferring to limit its investigation to Mr. Bickford's general statement that "votes can be bought."

Meanwhile it was learned Mr. Bickford has engaged Clarance A. Barnes, of Boston, as an attorney to aid him in his appearance before the Legislature. Mr. Barnes was counsel for Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission; when former Gov. James M. Curley sought to remove him.

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Ross Plans New Style of Play for Frenchmen—Follies Open at Garden Tonight

Four-Day Skating Carnival Opens With All-Star Cast

By Dexter G. Dey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Ice Follies of 1938" opens tonight at the Boston Garden.

To the tinkle of "temple" bells and the strains of a song of India, Bess Ehrhardt will skate onto the jade ice in an interpretation of a nautch dancing girl.

The appeal of dancing expression will intermingle in the skating of the young lady from Superior, Wis., who by the skill of her flashing blades will reveal a new mood of skating to the ice carnival devotees who attend the opening performance. The show will continue for four nights through Saturday.

The tempo of the tango will bring Roy Shipstad onto the ice in a flare of free skating which displays the imagination of the diminutive skating artist. Roy in his routine performs his own Shipstad jump, a leap into the air, turning twice in his flight to land on the ice on the same edge. In addition he does a double jump, reveals a spread-eagle, both inside and outside, and in the changes he decorates his skating with rapid spins.

Balanced Program

The "Ice Follies" have variety and a smooth-running pace. There is a balance to the program, for comedy relieves the serious efforts of artistry. Eddie Shipstad and Oscar Johnson bring gales of laughter with their clever performing "horse," Spark Plug. Skating on four legs, this pair make the talented "horse" perform difficult ice maneuvers.

The Anvil Chorus ensemble brings forth a skating group which revolves down the ice surface in two circles with the mathematical precision of two cog wheels of human skaters.

Lois Dworshak, the "Rhythm Girl" from Carleton College, offers a presentation which is a series of improvised dance steps. She catches the spirit of the music and in her original routine expresses the swing tempo of all the modern dance steps.

Ice Dancing

The Follies troupe has brought skating to a plane of smooth, coordinated perfection, which has unity and beauty. Figure skating has been raised to the point of attractive ice dancing, which, in its last analysis, is syncopated skate animation.

For perfect symmetry and drilling, the Garden has never shown a number with the perfect co-ordination of the West Pointers. This group of 24 girls under the gorgeous rays of electric hues is a battalion of beauty, offering a group number of martial exhilaration.

The only European pair in "Ice Follies," Idi Papez and Karl Zwack, execute a Viennese number in which the talented pair do cartwheels, lifts and jumps. Valerie Fink and LeVerne Busher present an attractive pair number, and the Four Nelson sisters display a Swedish mazurka, which has all the attractive movements of the folk dance.

Eddie Shipstad and Oscar Johnson also come onto the ice in an old cutter sleigh and give a pair number of a country boy and his Sunday girl. Harris Legg, on long racing runners, leaps over barrels and as a climax jumps through a hoop of flame.

International Number

"Ice Follies" also presents an attractive international number in which pairs from Ireland, Russia, Norway, Austria, France and Spain skate a group number which has all the grace and rhythm of the ballet.

For the appearance of "Ice Follies" the rink at the North Station Sports Palace has been decorated to afford a colorful setting to the huge production. The ice rink has been painted into a rainbow of colored design, over which colored lights will play. A carload of scenic properties and costumes, all new for the 1938 tour, and special musical score will complete the blending of all the arts of showmanship to make "Ice Follies" the most stunning and lavish production of the year, without a rival in its unique field in sports and amusement. So artistic is the performance that it has often been referred to as "sport-art."

This is the third national tour of "Ice Follies" and the producers, Edward Mahlke, Roy and Eddie Shipstad, Oscar Johnson and Gustave Lussi believe that it is a more spectacular, lavish and artistic show than anything they have ever attempted before.

In addition to the four evening performances there will be a special matinee of "Ice Follies" on Saturday.

Jacobus Says Golf Should Show Increase

By George Jacobus
(President, Professional Golfers' Association)

SARASOTA, Fla., Jan. 12 (AP)—When the records have been compiled, there is no doubt we will find that during 1937 there were more rounds of golf played per person than in any year in the history of golf. It is estimated there are 1,186,500 golfers in the country and 1938 should see that number increase tremendously.

The increased popularity of the game, more leisure time for our people and the easing up of golf courses are among the reasons for the increase in play.

Today golf clubs are so scientifically designed that anyone with a fair amount of knowledge and ability can, with a foundation of professional instruction, learn to play the game well enough to get real pleasure from playing and attain that competitive spirit which thrills and fascinates.

Pleasing Average Golfer

One of the things that makes the game more attractive and popular is the growing tendency to make golf courses more pleasurable for the average golfers. Courses should furnish a challenge to the players, but they should not be so difficult as to make it impossible for the average golfer to benefit from shots that, based on his ability are good ones. Traps and bunkers should be placed to catch the poor shots of the better players and not the good shots of average players.

The most popular courses today are those which are not too tough for the average golfer. After all, about 95 per cent of the players are in this class. Therefore, isn't it logical that courses should be eased up to afford more pleasure for this group which is supporting the clubs and footing the bills.

Champion Golfers Scarce

There is a shortage of championship golfers today among the amateurs, particularly women champions. It is the duty of the professionals to develop more girls who will be championship material for the future. Champions are needed in every sport to keep interest alive and inspire competition.

Furthermore, golfers in general and women in particular must be made to realize that more concentration and proper practice, under professional guidance, will give them better games, which means better scores and consequently more competition and fun.

The key to golf's success is that it may be played with equal skill and enjoyment by young and old alike, which is not the case with any other sport. The trend at present is not only toward a greater number of goflers but toward a higher caliber of golf which, barring unforseen developments, will result in more golf being played during 1938, with the possibility that the high mark of 1929 may be reached.

Americans' Midget Defense Checker Receives Praise

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—The National Hockey League's best illustrator of that old principle that "the bigger they are the harder they fall" also is the National Hockey League's smallest defense man. The two packed into 155 pounds of one give you Al Murray of the New York Americans.

On the say-so of his boss, Mervyn (Red) Dutton, Al is the best bodychecker in the league today. Manager Mervyn, no longer a combatant, is qualified to speak as one of the better bruisers the league has seen.

On the say-so of N. H. L. President Frank Calder, Murray has more heart than "any man his size I've ever seen." President Calder, after 20 years in office, has seen many men and many hockey players.

On the say-so of the customers, Murray is one of the most popular members of the Americans' star-shirted squad, almost solely because of his ability as a body-checker.

Offensively, Al is no help. For the first half of the 1937-38 season he didn't get a point either by goal or by assist. But then, he hasn't been any sort of scoring threat since he turned pro with Buffalo of the old International League in December, 1928.

As an amateur, first in his home town of Stratford, Ont., then at South Porcupine, some 600 miles north of Toronto, where he worked as a surveyor's assistant in a gold mine, Al not infrequently scored a goal or was credited with an assist. But at Buffalo, Manager Mickey Roach believed it was a defensive man's duty to stay back and protect his goalie while the forwards attended to all offensive maneuvering.

"After five years under one system, it's hard to break away," says Murray, in explanation of his present position, or lack of it, in the scoring tables.

From his amateur days right through his five seasons with the Americans, he has had to stack his 155 pounds against hard-charging forwards who come as beefy as 210-pound Charley Conacher of Toronto.

"The big boys are really easier for him to bring down," Dutton explains. "He sort of hunches over and comes up under them and, more often than not, they wind up sitting on the ice.

"Al's 29 now, so he's no rookie. Yet he seems to be hitting harder than ever. Perhaps he stands out so because body-checking is becoming a lost art. Players today are afraid to body-check because they're afraid of penalties. But not Murray. The only penalties he gets come when he tries to stop a man who has got around him—when he trips him or hooks him. His body checks always are clean."

TONIGHT 8:30 PM
"ICE FOLLIES OF 1938"
featuring
BESS EHRHARDT
ROY SHIPSTAD
EDDIE SHIPSTAD
OSCAR JOHNSON — CAST OF FIFTY
WORLD'S PREMIER PROFESSIONAL ICE CARNIVAL
JAN. 12 - 13 - 14 - 15
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BOSTON GARDEN

Big Six Basketball
Kansas 33, Kansas State 31.

American Hockey Association
Wichita 6, St. Louis 1.

Highlights of Garden 'Ice Follies'

Bess Ehrhardt and Roy Shipstad

Sporting Around the Hub

The entry list for the always-popular mile run in the annual K. of C. meet at the Boston Garden, dated Jan. 29 this year, is off to a flying start. Gene Venzke's blank, signed and sealed, is in Manager Bill Kenney's desk. Judging by the former Penn runner's 1m. 55s. victory over Glenn Cunningham in last Saturday's Brooklyn 800 meters, he will go to the tape favored in the Garden's Prout Memorial event.

Venzke's entry was not expected this year. His name was not even mentioned when Sugar Bowl prospects were discussed and it was assumed he had hung up his spikes after seven years in big-time competition. But the 1m. 55s. Brooklyn 800 speaks for itself.

Venzke won the mile in the Prout Games in 1932, '33 and '34. In 1933 his time of 4m. 15.2s. tied Joie Ray's Boston record. Since '34, however, Gene has usually taken Cunningham's dust. It is Kenney's plan to assemble a six-man field for the mile late this month, with Cunningham among the starters.

Much credit is due Wes Fesler for the surprisingly rapid development of college basketball in this section. Being the leading college in New England, Harvard naturally sets the pace, and until the past two years the cage sport had only a minor rating at Cambridge. But the Fesler system has now gained major recognition and capacity support in Crimson athletics, as will be proven by tonight's full house at the Indoor Athletic Building when the varsity meets Pennsylvania.

Perhaps for the first time in history, Harvard is given a chance to beat the Eastern Intercollegiate League champions. Penn won that title last winter and last evening opened with a triumph over Yale, but the Crimson's strong showing against Dartmouth last Saturday sends them into the Quaker battle with a distinct edge. Fesler managed to break even in 12 league games during 1936-37.

Boston baseball fans, as last spring, will see the season's inaugural on April 18, one day in advance of a majority of the other major league cities. The Red Sox open at Fenway Park that afternoon, with the colorful New York Yankees furnishing the opposition. According to an Associated Press story out of New York, the local opening is scheduled one day in advance "to allow baseball participation in the Patriots' Day celebration," which means the running of the B. A. A. marathon.

The Washington Senators will likewise open April 18, giving President Franklin D. Roosevelt an opportunity to throw out the first ball. The Bees inaugurate Casey Stengel's Boston managerial career by facing the Giants at the Polo Grounds.

Billy Mullen is arranging for an entertaining program for Friday evening's Boston Park Department showing of the American League 1938 sound motion picture "Batter Up" at the Boston City Club, on Somerset Street. Several talented Park Department boys will sing, dance and recite, before Bump Hadley of Lynn and the Yankees introduces the new film.

Eddie Collins, general manager of the Red Sox; Fred Hoey, popular radio announcer at both local ball parks, and Lew Fonseca, former American League first baseman and author of this year's picture, will head the cast of baseball notables at the City Club. An address of welcome will be made by Chairman William P. Long of the Park Department. Billy Mullen, as usual, will act as master of ceremonies.

All of Harvard's polo strength will be needed against Candlewood next Saturday to offset the defeat sustained last week. Another setback will place the Crimson riders in a difficult position from which to aim for the Class A championship in the Commonwealth Polo League. Candlewood stands unbeaten at the head of the list, followed by Harvard with one triumph and one defeat. Gaylord Dillingham of the Crimson leads the individual scoring with 12 goals in 12 periods.

E. R.

National League Ball

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12 (AP)—The National League's new "dead" ball is a livelier bouncer than one of last year's American League "live" balls.

At least that's what 25 bounces from a height of 15 feet showed in tests conducted by T. S. Schreiber, graduate student at the Johns Hopkins University.

Also used in the tests was a ball of the type used in 1924 when the "rabbit" sphere was introduced. The averages of the bounces showed:

The power used to drive a 1924 ball 400 feet (according to the bounces) would send the new "dead" ball 458 feet and last year's "live" ball 418 feet.

Jack Ogden, general manager of the Baltimore Orioles of the International League, furnished the balls. He said the American League ball undoubtedly had lost some of its resiliency during the year it was stored.

Boston Newspaper Bowling League

	Strings	Pinfall	Won	Lost
Globe No. 1	240	23,712	42	22
Post No. 1	237	23,640	41	23
Monitor No. 1	237	23,598	41	23
Record	240	23,688	39	25
American	237	22,781	35	29
Post No. 2	240	23,262	33	31
Transcript	240	23,109	29	35
Monitor No. 2	240	23,688	27	37
Pilot	240	22,188	17	47
Globe No. 2	237	21,907	10	50

Results Jan. 11
Post (No. 1) 3; Post (No. 2) 1.
Monitor (No. 2) 3; Globe (No. 1) 1.
Monitor (No. 1) 3; Record 1.
Globe (No. 2) 4; Pilot 0.
Transcript 3; American 1.

Records
High Single—Johns, Post (No. 1) 158.
High Total—Swanson, Monitor (No. 1) 376.
High Team Single—Post (No. 1) 975.
High Team Total—Post (No. 1) 1806.

Eastern League Champions Face Crimson Cagers

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

College—	Won	Lost	Points For	Agst	P.C
Dartmouth	2	0	99	80	1.000
Columbia	1	0	44	29	1.000
Pennsylvania	1	0	42	39	1.000
Cornell	1	1	79	98	.500
Harvard	0	1	42	43	.000
Princeton	0	1	40	41	.000
Yale	0	2	88	96	.000

Result Jan. 11
Pennsylvania 42, Yale 39.

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Playing their second game in defense of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League championship they won last winter, University of Pennsylvania's varsity cagers move into Harvard's Indoor Athletic Building at Cambridge tonight. It is the opening league game of the season on the Crimson court and will be a sellout. The Quakers started their campaign in New Haven last evening, scoring over Yale, 42 to 39. Harvard dropped its opening decision to Dartmouth at Hanover last Saturday, 43 to 42.

Although Penn managed to stop the Eli shooters, Harvard holds the edge in this evening's battle. Coach Wes Fesler's boys looked immense in losing to the Green Saturday, while the Quakers should be somewhat tired after their New Haven contest. With Jack Herrick, star center, back in top form again, Fesler's quintet promises to balance its record in the current Eastern League standing.

Penn, of course, is a strong contender for the 1937-38 title, but on paper rates below at least two rivals. Dartmouth and Columbia have indicated by recent games that they are the squads to beat this winter. A victory over the Crimson would put the Quakers on even terms with the Green at the head of the race.

Lon Jourdet, Penn coach for 13 years, has five lettemen back from last year's championship outfit. Capt. Bob Dougherty, forward, and Roy Menzel, center, were regulars in 1936-37, and Anton Mischo, Raymond Stanley and Payson Brickley, other starters against Harvard tonight, were first string substitutes.

Prominent among this year's reserves are Jim Connell and Harlan Gustafson, sophomores, who played fullback and end respectively on the varsity football team last fall. Dougherty and Menzel were the high scorers on the Penn team a year ago, the latter with 88 points and the former with 87, both placing in the first 10 league scorers.

Fesler had high praise for the Crimson after the Dartmouth game. He said his team played its best basketball of the season. The young coach will start his regular team tonight—Vernon Struck and Ulysses Lupien at the guards, John Herrick at center, and Charley Lutz and George Lowman at the forward posts. Penn defeated the locals twice last winter by scores of 38 to 36, and 34 to 31.

A foul shot and field goal in the closing minutes of play by Mischo provided the margin of victory over Yale last evening. The veteran registered 11 points during the game. Captain Dougherty, however, paced his team in scoring with 15, sinking seven floor goals. It was Yale's second straight league setback.

Eastern Scorers Fade in Shuffle Of Minor League

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 12 (AP)—The individual scoring picture in the International-American Hockey league today showed players on the three New England clubs virtually out in the cold.

Syracuse, with the league-leading Jack Markle on its roster, and Cleveland dominated the western half of the loop and Philadelphia Ramblers' players were the king-pins in the East.

Markle, making it tougher every week for those chasing him for the lead, tallied four points during the past week, and brought his total to 27. Ed Convey, Markle's team-mate, stayed in second place with 23 points and Chuck Shannon, also of Syracuse, and Lorne Duguid of Cleveland had 18 each.

Eighteen points were a high enough mark for top honors in the eastern division, shared by Kilby McDonald and Ed Wares, both of Philadelphia. Two other Philadelphians, Lloyd Roubell and Bill Carse, had second eastern honors with 16 markers apiece and a fifth, Cliff Barton, shared the third place spot with New Haven's Ossie Asmundsen. Each had 15 points.

Cleveland's Fred Robertson stood alone at the top of the penalty list with 22 infractions, all minors, charged against him. The leading scorers:

	Gls	Assts	Pts
Markle, Syracuse	12	15	27
Convey, Syracuse	9	14	23
K. McDonald, Phila.	5	13	18
Wares, Philadelphia	8	10	18
Duguid, Cleveland	9	9	18
Shannon, Syracuse	6	12	18
L. Cunningham, Cleve.	8	9	17
B. Cook, Cleveland	7	10	17
Armstrong, Syracuse	5	12	17
Roubell, Philadelphia	8	8	16
Carse, Philadelphia	7	9	16
O'Neil, Cleveland	3	13	16
Asmundsen, New Haven	7	8	15
Barton, Philadelphia	5	10	15
Doraty, Pittsburgh	10	5	15
Mason, Philadelphia	6	8	14
Wareing, Philadelphia	8	6	14

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Alfred McCoy, who resigned at Northeastern, named head football coach at Colby.

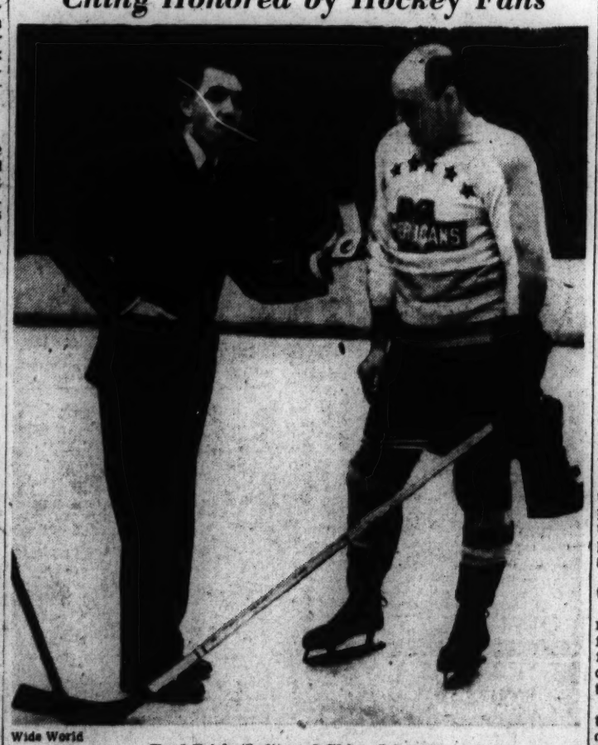
Three Years Ago

Jack Crawford regained Australian singles title from Fred Perry with decisive four set victory in final round.

Five Years Ago

Poughkeepsie regatta for 1933 abandoned by stewards of intercollegiate rowing association. Voted to resume in 1934 at usual distances for three races.

Ching Honored by Hockey Fans



Wide World

Ford Frick (Left) and Ching Johnson

Ching Johnson, Veteran Defenseman Who Is Serving His First Year as a Member of the New York Americans Squad, Was Presented With a Gold Watch by Ford Frick, President of the National Baseball League, Just Before the Game Between the Amerks and Chicago Black Hawks in Madison Square Garden Last Night. Johnson, Who Was a Member of the New York Rangers for 11 Seasons, Has Become a Most Popular Sports Figure, and Hockey Fans Helped to Observe "Ching Johnson Night"

Former National Cage Champs Say Game About Same

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 12 (AP)—Elimination of the center tap may have speeded up modern-day basketball, but the nation's champions of 1905 can't see as it matters. Basically, they agreed, the game's the same.

Members of the Company E team of Schenectady, N. Y., which won the national amateur title in Kansas City, got together today preparatory to watching a new Troy team in the American Basketball League tomorrow night and decided:

(A) It was just as fast in the old days and (B) elimination of the center tap except at the start of the first and second halves does not provide too great a physical hardship on older players—but it might on junior team members.

"It was just as fast in my day as it is today," said Ed Wachter, former president of the New England Coaches Association and still regarded as one of the East's all-time basketball stars.

"The higher scores today are due to more stress being placed on offense. If the coaches condition their players they can easily stand the gaff. Basketball doesn't require as much stamina as rowing or distance running."

The others—Jimmy Williamson, Troy; Bill Hardman, Schenectady; Adelbert "Lefty" Lennon, Watervliet, N. Y., and Pete Lamb, Albany, N. Y.—concurred almost to a man. Lou Wachter and Jim Kennedy of Troy and Ray Snow of Springfield, Mass., did not comment.

Lennon, who confessed he was a touring basketball player in '98, said he is "out of touch with the present-day game" but added that it "may be faster today but I don't believe it hurts the players any."

Lamb explained he was "used to the center jump so naturally it appeals to me" while Williamson added that the new rules "wake up the players and keep the team from getting lazy."

"Like we used to be," he added, tongue in cheek.

And Hardman said he liked the new rule, which he feels will make for a faster game. "But possibly too fast for high school players," he commented, adding that "all in all the game hasn't changed so much."

All that from former national titleholders, four of whom subsequently became college coaches: Ed Wachter at Harvard; Lou Wachter at Dartmouth; Hardman at Union and Lamb at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

E. I. Basketball League
Pennsylvania 42, Yale 39.

Altamont Cagers Score 78 Points

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Jan. 12

Point-a-minute basketball scoring is just a breeze for the Altamont High School five, in fact, it is less than half-speed.

Altamont averaged almost 2½ points per minute last night in conquering Mulberry Grove, Ill., 78 to 51. Illinois prep teams play four periods of eight minutes each, giving fans at last night's display four points a minute.

Byrne Capably Fills Shoes Of Johnny Bialeck

Coach Herb Gallagher of Northeastern's high-scoring six is singing the praises of his new find, Arlington's Johnny Byrne. Shifted from a defensive position last year to a wing post, Byrne is at last paying the Huskies big dividends in the tender of goals.

Overshadowed last season by the speedy Johnny Bialeck, Byrne flashed to the front this year to dispel whatever concern Gallagher had in filling the shoes of his last year's star, Bialeck.

In the four games Northeastern has played this Arlington lad has made 16 markers, 14 of them coming in the last three games.

Against M. I. T Byrne rang-up two goals and then went on to score four against Brown, five against Middlebury, and five against Boston College.

At the rate this Northeastern star is traveling he has a good chance of becoming the East's leading scorer as well as the possibility of passing the mark set by Bialeck last year.

The Huskies have two games scheduled this week. Colby comes to the Arena Friday noon and Bowdoin on Saturday night. While Gallagher's boys started off slowly they now are fast rounding into shape and should finish-up the season with their share of victories.

Karol "King" Krystan, captain and goal tender for Northeastern, is certainly an inspiring leader. Last season he was named as one of the outstanding net minders in the East and Coach Gallagher, early in the year, predicted even a better record this season. But somehow or other Krystan hasn't been able to show the form he displayed in winning his "all East" recognition last year.

Realizing that he wasn't playing up to par he asked Gallagher to give someone else a chance in the nets.

Paul Hefron was assigned the job against Boston College the other night and played a big part in the Huskies' victory.

Hockey Notes—The best Boston University could do at Durham last night was to play University of New Hampshire's hockey team to a 7-to-7 tie. Russ Martin of the home team was the outstanding player of the night, scoring four goals and assisting in three others.

Brown's hockey team jumped back into the victory column last night by downing Massachusetts State, 5 to 2. The Bruins, playing on their home rink, showed a better brand of hockey than they displayed against Boston University last Friday night when they were defeated, 8 to 1.

Harvard's freshman six, under the tutelage of Clark Hodder, edged Noble and Greenough at the Dedham rink yesterday afternoon, 2 to 1. All of the scoring came in the third period.

The Boston Olympics, because of the unavailability of both the Garden and the Arena for practice sessions, have taken to outdoor ice in preparation for their game with Drummondville next Sunday.

Major League 1938 Openings Announced

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—Major league openings for 1938 have been set as follows:

American League—April 18, Philadelphia at Washington; New York at Boston. April 19, Detroit at Chicago, St. Louis at Cleveland.

National League—April 19, Boston at New York, Brooklyn at Philadelphia, Chicago at Cincinnati, Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

The day earlier openings of the American League were set to enable President Roosevelt officially to inaugurate the season in Washington and to allow baseball participation in the Patriots' Day celebration at Boston.

The all-star game at Cincinnati was set for Tuesday, July 6, with July 7 left open in case of rain. The 1938 openings were announced at a joint meeting of the two leagues in New York at which all dates were double checked to avoid confusion before the complete schedule is handed to the printers.

Both leagues will close their schedules Oct. 2.

N. E. College Results

Hockey

Brown 5, Massachusetts State 2.
Boston University 7, New Hampshire 7.
Harvard Freshman 2, Noble and Greenough 1.

Basketball

Pennsylvania 42, Yale 39 (overtime).
Wesleyan 57, Connecticut State 48.
Worcester Tech 57, Trinity 41.
Vermont 42, Norwich 19.
Rhode Island State 61, Northeastern 57.
Amherst 38, Springfield 36.
Bates 37, Colby 36.
New Hampshire 50, Middlebury 45.

International-American Hockey League

Eastern Section

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Providence	11	5	7	46	36	27
Philadelphia	12	1	10	67	55	25
Springfield	5	4	13	47	60	14
New Haven	5	4	14	35	53	14

Western Section

Pittsburgh	11	5	6	50	49	27
Cleveland	10	6	7	47	48	26
Syracuse	10	3	7	68	58	23

Result Jan. 11
Philadelphia 5, Springfield 2.

Bruins Heading For Canadiens In Next Game

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Bruins literally breezed through their National Hockey League game against Detroit last night, 6—2. The Red Wings offered so little opposition that the victory almost seemed hollow. It seems much more timely to consider the next game ahead — Canadiens, on Sunday night.

Having won at least one game from the six other clubs in the league, and posing as American division leaders, it is by no means satisfying to have to admit that the Bruins have not beaten Canadiens in three games this season. They did manage to tie the Frenchmen here, 1—1, earlier, but that is not enough.

"Different Hockey"

As the Bruins filed into the dressing room at the conclusion of last night's game, Manager Art Ross ignored Detroit and took up the subject of Canadiens. "We are going to beat those Frenchmen this time," he said. "We are going to play different hockey against them and the result will be different." He would not detail what he meant by different hockey, but there is no doubt that he means a victory over Canadiens is wanted.

The usually smiling Jack Adams, pudgy manager of the Stanley Cup champions the past two seasons, was a forlorn figure last night. He has tried everything to bring the Wings out of their slump. From top rating in pre-season dope, the Detroiters have tumbled to the bottom.

Their play last night was pitiable. It was no more than a gesture of the past two years. The two best forwards on the ice for them were Alex Motter, former Bruin, and Hec Kilrea. The defense was loose and Normie Smith, Detroit goalie, received too little protection. Even Smith showed the effects of attempting to hold up a faulty team.

Boston Led at 2-1

Boston left the ice at the end of the first period with a 2-1 lead on goals by Getliffe and Shore, although Doug Young, Detroit defenseman, really put the Shore goal in. Liscombe combined with Motter for the Detroit goal.

At the end of the second period the locals were leading 4-2 on goals by Pettinger, former Wing player, and Bill Cowley. Larry Aurie converted Liscombe's rebound with Goldsworthy in the penalty box for the final Detroit goal. Jackson and Sands counted for Boston in the final period.

Hockey Dribbling

Trainer Win Green of the Bruins missed his first game . . . Jack Adams left Scotty Bowman in New York to give Orville Roulston a testing on the Detroit defense . . . Roulston proved of little help . . . The play of Ebbie Goodfellow was particularly disappointing.

Bruins have no game scheduled now until Canadiens come here Sunday night and they plan a new attack and defense with which to combat the visitors . . . Last time Detroit came here Young and Shore were feudists but last night Young, unintentionally we admit, proved a pal to Shore by deflecting his shot into the Detroit net, thereby giving the local star his first goal of the season.

Maroons and Canadiens set the modern league record for high scoring when the Maroons topped the Frenchmen, 11 to 7, last night . . . That total of 18 goals is the highest in league competition since the beginning of the 1924 season at least . . . Nearest approach took place in 1936 when Maroons and Amerks tied, 8 to 8, in New York . . . Several teams have scored 11 goals, but the totals have not equaled the 18 of last night.

Bill Stewart's Chicago Black Hawks are not making things very pleasant for the floundering Red Wings . . . The Detroiters figure that they still have time to come out of their slump and beat out the Hawks . . . Such a comeback was delayed further when the Wings lost at Boston while the Hawks picked up a point during "Ching Johnson Night" by tying the Amerks, 1 to 1.

The veteran Johnson was honored in New York last night and presented a gold watch because of his 12 years of major league hockey service . . . Ford Frick, National League president, made the presentation . . . The one drawback was that only 9000 fans attended the game . . . Amerks and Chicago may lose the services of two players for some time . . . Harold Jackson of the Hawks and Joe Jerwa of the Amerks met with injuries.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,200,000
Previous day	1,005,260
1938 volume to date	9,324,410
1937 volume to date	20,351,200

Rails, Utilities And Gold Mining Stocks Advance

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—Buyers selected their targets choosily in the stock market today and mildly boosted rail, utility and gold mining shares.

Near the final hour gains of fractions to around a point were balanced by losses of the same dimensions. Transactions were at the rate of about 1,200,000 shares.

Large blocks changed hands in an active opening with the tendency to the upside. Later profit realization entered the picture and activity slowed.

Higher much of the time—extreme gains were shaved in many instances—were Consolidated Edison, American Water Works, Public Service of New Jersey, Santa Fe, New York Central, Great Northern, Dome Mines, McIntyre Porcupine, International Nickel and American Can.

Chrysler Men Return

Chrysler, with a large force returning to work in the company's plants today, went counter to the general trend of motors with a small gain. New York traction issues likewise held fair advances.

Lower were United States Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, Westinghouse, du Pont, Texas Corp., Anaconda Copper, Allis Chalmers, Montgomery Ward and International Harvester.

Trades displayed interest in the forthcoming meeting, set for Jan. 19, between the President and 50 members of the National Advisory Business Council. It was expected that at that time definite recommendations for halting the current business recession would be laid before the Chief Executive.

A cheerful note was sounded in Cleveland with disclosure that foreign machine tool orders had increased sharply recently, although domestic bookings had fallen off somewhat. A broadening of demand for cotton goods was noted.

Heaviness in the copper shares was attributed to a drop in that metal in the London market and a consequent easing of export quotations.

Bond Market Mixed

Considerable switching within several groups recently under pressure gave the bond market a mixed appearance today. Japanese issues continued in supply.

Baltimore & Ohio 4s were up 2 points, the first 5s were more than 1 higher, while the convertible 4½s and the 5s each lose around a point. The same mixed pattern was noted in Erie issues with the first 4s showing the widest swing on the upside. Other corporate bonds held to a narrow range.

Japanese 5½s and some of the Empire's utility issues were hammered down 2 to 3 points. South American loans also were on the offering side. U. S. Governments were 5-32ds lower to 2-32ds higher. There were more losses than gains.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—Modest profit selling developed in the curb market in late trading today, chopping down some of the early gains scored by utilities and an assortment of specialties, but the list as a whole held an even course.

Toward the final hour fractional improvements were held by Lake Shore, United Gas, Creole Petroleum, Niagara Hudson, Electric Bond & Share, American Gas, American Light & Traction, Arkansas Natural Gas "A," United Light & Power and Northern States Power.

Gulf Oil slipped more than a point. Other issues holding unchanged to a shade lower were Aluminum Company, American Cyanamid "B," Cities Service, International Petroleum and Pan American Airways.

Moley Hits Jackson 'Soapbox Philippics As Completely Vague

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Branding what he termed the "soapbox philippics" of Assistant Attorney General Robert H. Jackson against big business as "completely vague," Dr. Raymond E. Moley, former brain-truster, charged that the President is making a vain attempt to blend two irreconcilable economic policies.

Dr. Moley spoke before the Rochester Ad Club from the same platform which Mr. Jackson will occupy Saturday in speaking to the City Club.

Dr. Moley, contributing editor of Newsweek, in an interview before his address, advanced a three-point program of his own for fighting off the recession. he called for:

Reform in taxation by wiping out the surplus tax and modifying the capital gains tax; a conference to be called by the President between builders and labor leaders to set the housing program into motion; and an immediate settlement of the utilities controversy.

Summarizing the high points in the recent charges made by Mr. Jackson against monopolies, Moley said:

"And so as to the charge as well as to the identity of the offender, Mr. Jackson is completely vague. His indictment is that Mr. Monopoly or Mr. Big or Mr. Capital or Mr. Management or maybe somebody else is guilty of either endangering the public health or attempting suicide or to perpetrating an assault or of attempting murder or in any case of being generally very wicked. Imagine with what speed that kind of a charge would go into the judicial wastepaper basket."

Atchison, Topeka & &Santa Fe

CHICAGO — Reflecting a sharp downtrend in its earnings which set in during the second half, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway for the year ended Dec. 31, 1937, is expected to report net income approximating $7,700,000, equal after preferred dividends to about 60 cents a common share. This would compare with $9,998,126, or $1.56 a share on 2,427,060 common shares in 1936.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	4	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
85	43¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	50	50	50	+6⅛
22⅜	7⅞	Adams Exp (.60g)	16	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
28⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (2a)	1	20	20	20	Jan 11
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	4	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	1½	Advance Rumely	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 11
80¼	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	10	57½	57	57	+ ½
5¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	16	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	16	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—
5⅝	1	Alleghany	5	1⅝	1⅛	1½	
58½	10	Alleg pf xw	3	17⅜	16½	16½	+ ⅝
59¾	11	Alleg pf $30 ww	13	17⅞	17⅜	17½	
50	11	Alleg pf $60 ww	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	+3¼
52½	10½	Alleg pr pf	4	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅝
45⅝	13	Allen Ind (1.60)	17	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+ ½
27⅞	6½	Allen Industr (1)	4	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
258½	145	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	7	175	174	174	—1¼
17⅛	7¼	Allied Kfd (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jan 11
33⅜	10	Allied Mills (2g)	9	13⅝	13¾	13⅞	— ¼
21⅞	6⅜	Allied Stores	62	9⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
85	49	Allied Stores pf (5)	2	52½	52⅞	52½	— ⅝
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	37	51¼	50	50	—1⅝
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	14⅝	14¾	14¾	
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	1	3	3	3	
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	22	22	22	Jan 11
114⅞	51½	Amerada (2)	8	68⅞	66¼	66¼	
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (7¾g)	1	64	64	64	—2
41⅝	18	Am Bank Note (½e)	6	15	14¾	15	
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	8	41½	40¾	41	Jan 11
121	69	Am Can (4)	9	82½	81½	82	
174	151¼	Am Can pf (7)	3	163¼	163	163	Jan 8
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	9	27½	27	27	— ¼
104¾	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	3	48½	48	48½	+ ½
33¾	11¼	Am Ch &Cable (1½g)	17	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 9
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	97	97	97	Jan 7
23⅝	5¼	Am Colortype	2	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
30¾	8¼	Am Comi Alchl (½g)	4	13¼	13½	13¼	+ ¼
33⅝	12½	Am Crys Sug (½e)	7	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
13½	3	Am Encaustic Tiling	7	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
17	5	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 28
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	19	4¼	4¼	4¼	
58⅞	14¼	Am & For P $6 pf	5	18	18	18	Jan 10
68⅞	17½	Am & For P $7 pf	5	22	22	22	+ ⅛
38½	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	15	10¾	10	10¼	+ ⅛
21	⅞	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	2	10¾	10⅝	10¾	Jan 5
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	10	4½	4	4⅛	
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	25	24¾	25	
52⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	8	37	37	37	Jan 10
4¾	1½	Am Ice	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan 5
57¾	5¾	Am International	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	16	22⅝	22	22	— ⅛
125	53	Am Loco pf (7g)	4	70	69⅞	70	+ ¼
29⅜	10½	Am M&Pdv (.20e)	6	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	3	Am M & Met	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
68¾	24¾	Am Metal (3g)	21	38⅜	37	37¾	— ⅛
129½	110	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Dec 24
16½	3	Am Power & Light	68	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
87⅛	31	Am P&L $6 pf (5½g)	5	40½	38¼	39¼	+ ¼
72½	26	AmP&L$5pf(4.66⅔g)	18	33	32	32	+ ⅛
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.80)	47	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill	25	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞	— ½
101⅜	63½	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	4	77¼	77	77	+1
36	15¼	Am Safety Raz (2)	6	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
29	7¼	Am Seating (1¾g)	4	14¼	13	13	— ¼
105¾	41	Am Smelt&R (¾e)	50	56⅜	55¾	55½	+ ⅛
154	122	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	124½	124½	124½	Dec 29
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	1	50½	50½	50½	Jan 10
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	20	34¼	33	33	—1¼
26½	5⅝	Am Stores	8	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ½
56⅞	24	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	30¾	30½	30½	— ⅜
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	3	110	110	110	Jan 10
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jan 8
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	149	148½	149	
99	57	Am Tobacco (5)	2	70¾	70	70¾	— ¼
99⅞	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	16	72¼	71¼	71¼	—
150½	124¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	139¼	139¼	139¼	
20¼	4¼	Am Type Founders	7	7¼	7	7	+ ⅛
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	70	13½	13¾	13	+ ⅝
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	87	87	87	Dec 23
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	18	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ¼
79	25¼	Am Woolen pf	12	33½	32	32½	— ⅜
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	35	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	40	40	40	Jan 10
69½	25½	Anaconda (12¼g)	176	36½	35½	35½	—1¼
97	39	Anacon W&C (4a)	3	50	49¾	50	+ ⅛
		Anchor Hock (.60a)	2	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
37½	7	Andes Copper (½g)	3	19	18	18	Jan 11
10¼	2½	A P W Paper	6	5	3¾	5	Dec 31
48	22	Arch-Dan-M (2)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Jan 11
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Jan 11
13⅜	4⅛	Armour (Ill.) (.70e)	45	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	— ⅛
99½	57	Armour Ill pr pf (8)	3	72	71¾	71¾	+3¾
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	90	90	90	—8½
70½	30	Armstr'g Cork (2½g)	11	39	38	38	— ½
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (1g)	2	7¼	7	7	Jan 11
17⅜	2⅝	Artloom	2	5	5	5	
24¾	6	Assd Dry Goods	22	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
101	58	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	2	69	68	69	+2
125	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
57½	33	Associates Inv (3a)	1	35	35	35	Jan 10
94¾	32½	Atch T & S F (2g)	48	42	40½	40½	— ⅜
104	66½	Atchison pf (5)	2	70¾	70¼	70¾	+ ⅜
55½	18	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	13	27⅞	26¼	26½	+ ½
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	3	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	14	13¼	13¼	— ¾
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	3	22	21¾	22	
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	105	105	105	
18½	7½	Atlas Corp (.80)	17	9½	9⅜	9½	
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	43	43	43	+ ¼
94	38	Atlas Powd (3¾g)	8	47¼	47	47	
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	2	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ½
36¾	3½	Auburn Auto	15	6½	6½	6½	
9½	2	Austin Nichols	5	3	3	3	+ ⅜
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	13	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
		B					
23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	22	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
40½	8½	Balt & Ohio	42	10⅝	10½	10¼	— ⅜
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	6	13¼	12¾	12⅝	— ⅜
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	33	33	33	+3
43⅜	10½	Barber Co (1g)	6	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
32	7¾	Barker Bros (¾g)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
35½	10	Barnsdall (1)	*24	16⅛	15¾	15⅝	— ⅜
20¼	9¼	Barton Cigar (¾a)	11	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
28⅜	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	17	17	17	Jan 10
105¾	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	95	95	95	Jan 6
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	98	97½	98	Jan 10
15⅜	8⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	13	8½	8¼	8¼	
88½	82½	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	83	83	83	Jan 11
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	26	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ½
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	12	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
62¾	29	Best & Co (2½a)	12	38½	37½	37½	+1½
105½	41	Beth Steel (5g)	150	65⅞	64⅜	65	— ⅞
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	9	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	5	98	98	98	+ ¾
69¾	23¼	Bigelow-San (3½g)	2	28	27½	28	+ ⅞
38	13¼	Black & Decker (1)	3	17¼	17	17¼	— ⅛
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	12	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
49¾	16	Boeing Air (.40g)	51	34⅝	33¾	33⅝	—1
48½	21	Bohn Alum (4g)	12	29	29	29	
25	11	Bond Stores (1.60)	9	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
28	16	Borden (1.60)	15	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ¼
50⅝	22¾	Borg Warner (2a)	16	28⅛	27¼	27¼	— ¾
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	4	4¾	4½	4½	Jan 11
4½	½	Botany C M A	5	¾	¾	¾	
35⅜	57⅞	Bower R Bear (½e)	4	22	21	22	Jan 10
23¼	7	Bridgept Brass (¾g)	21	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	21	25½	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
53½	22	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	1	30	30	30	Jan 11
47	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	33½	33½	33½	+1
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
38½	5½	Bklyn & Q T pf	23	9⅝	8	8¾	+ ¾
53	7	Bklyn-Man Tr	95	11⅞	10	11⅜	+1⅛
102¼	21	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	22	35¼	30⅜	34¼	+4⅜
52¾	15½	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	6	21½	20¾	20¾	
50	34	Brown Shoe (3)	1	39	39	39	Jan 10
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (1g)	1	9½	9½	9½	
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	2	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
14⅜	2¾	Budd Mfg	104	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	15	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	8	20	19½	19½	— ½
65¼	24¼	Bulova Watch (4)	6	31½	31	31	+ ⅛
18⅜	5¾	Burlington Mills (1)	4	8⅜	8½	8⅜	+ ⅛
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	3	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅜
39	6½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	9½	9	9½	+ ¼
18¼	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	20½	20½	20½	
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop&Z (.10g)	11	4⅜	4½	4½	
33¾	6	Byers Co	11	11¼	10¼	10¼	—1
34⅜	12⅛	Byron Jackson (2a)	4	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
		C					
48¼	18¼	Calif Pack (1½)	2	24½	23¾	23¾	— ¾
52½	49⅞	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	Dec 28
6½	1	Callahan Z-Ld	73	2½	2½	2¼	— ⅛
20½	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	43	10¼	9½	9⅝	— ⅜
37⅝	10	Campbell Wy (1a)	6	15½	15	15	— ½
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	110	18⅛	16⅝	17¾	+ ¾
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	19	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
81½	28	Cannon Mills (½e)	3	34⅝	34	34	+ 1⅛
18½	4⅝	Cap Adm A (½g)	3	6	6	6	Jan 10
35⅜	13½	Carpenter Stl(1.85g)	1	18	18	18	Jan 11
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen(.35g)	7	4½	4	4½	+ ½
191¾	80	Case (J I) (6g)	5	92	90½	90½	—2½
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2a)	10	55	53⅞	54½	— ⅝
105¾	97	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅛
41¾	13	Celanese Corp	25	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
115	90	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	+2
48¼	19⅜	Celotex (1.20g)	3	23½	23½	23½	
39¼	24	Cent Aguirre(3.38g)	1	27	27	27	— ⅝
12⅝	2	Cent Fdy	17	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
41⅝	8	Cent RR NJ	6	11	9⅝	11	Jan 10
24⅜	4	Cent Violeta (½g)	5	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.60g)	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Jan 10
86⅜	34½	Cerro de Pas (4)	40	45⅝	43⅜	43⅝	—1⅝
23⅝	3½	Certain-teed	14	8¼	7⅞	8	
63¼	25⅝	Champ Pap & F (2)	2	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
48	5	Checker Cab	6	11½	11½	11½	— ¾
68⅜	31	Ches & Ohio (3a)	22	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅜
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jan 5
90½	46	Ches Corp (3a)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ¼
4⅜	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
⅝	⅛	Chi & N W	10	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
19½	3⅝	Chi & N W pf	5	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
4	1	Chi Gt West	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 11
18½	3	Chi Gt West pf	10	9¼	8	8¾	+ ¼
32	10	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	1	14	14	14	
¾	⅛	Chi M St P & P	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7½	1¼	Chi M St P & P pf	42	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	4	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
45	28¾	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	31½	31½	31½	+1½
3⅜	⅝	Chi Rk Is & P	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	1	C R I & P 6% pf	8	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
16½	1¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	3	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
32½	13	Chick Cori Oil	10	15⅜	15	15⅜	+1⅛
15⅞	3	Childs Co	9	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
138¼	46½	Chrysler (10g)	365	61	60⅜	60⅞	+ ⅜
31⅝	13	City Ice & F (3)	3	13½	13¼	13¼	
10⅝	2	City Stores	5	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
48	17¼	Clark Equip (4.80g)	5	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
48½	19½	Clev Graph B (2.80g)	2	26	24½	24½	—1⅝
41	24½	Climax Molyb (1.70g)	10	39½	38½	38½	— ½
29⅞	13¾	Cluett Peabody (1)	9	15¼	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
170½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3a)	2	130	130	130	—1
80	58½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	82	82	82	Jan 5
35¾	8½	Colgate-Palm (½)	27	11⅞	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
104½	95	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	94½	94½	94½	— ½
62¾	18	Coll & Aik (5g)	8	27⅝	27	27	+ ⅛
51⅞	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	14	19¾	19	19	
32	16⅜	Columb Br A (1.95g)	10	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
31½	16⅝	Columb Br B (1.95g)	7	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
20⅞	4⅝	Colum G&El (.45g)	77	9½	9	9	
108	68½	Colum G&El pf A (8)	1	76¼	76¼	76¼	— ¾
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc (1)	5	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
46½	25¾	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	5	33	33	33	Jan 11
128⅝	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	4	74½	74	74½	—1½
69¼	30⅝	Comi Credit (4a)	9	38	37¾	38	+ ⅛
114	80	Comi Credit pf (4¼)	1	86	86	86	Jan 5
80¼	34	Comi Inv Tr (4a)	4	43½	43¼	43½	—1⅛
120	86	Comi I Tr cv pf (6¼)	1	86	86	86	Dec 21
31½	6	Comi Solv (.60)	102	10	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅜
19	4½	Comwith & Sou	100	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
75⅝	34	Comwith & So pf (.2)	2	42	42	42	+2⅜
19½	7½	Conde Nast	1	7	7	7	Jan 10
45½	20	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	1	34	34	34	
19¼	7½	Congress Cigar (1g)	1	8	8	8	
33⅜	8	Consol Aircraft (⅝g)	18	18⅜	18	18	— ⅝
18⅞	4⅜	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
48⅞	21½	Consol Edison (2)	92	25⅝	24½	25	+ ⅛
108	92	Consol Edison pf (5)	3	95	94¾	94¾	— ¼
8⅝	1	Consol Film	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅜	4½	Consol Film pf (½g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅜
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	4	5¼	5	5	— ¼
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80)	50	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
105⅞	100	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 24
10⅝	3½	Consol RR Cuba pf	2	6½	6	6½	+ ⅛
69½	37½	Consol Textile	4	½	½	½	+ ⅛
13¼	3	Consol Coal	5	5⅝	5⅜	5½	
52⅝	16	Consol Coal pf	2	22	22	22	+1
92½	79¾	Consum Pow pf (4½)	2	86¼	86	86	+2⅜
37⅝	10⅜	Container Corp (1.20)	21	15⅜	15½	15¼	+ ¼
37¾	7½	Cont Baking A	11	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
5¼	1	Cont Baking B	18	2½	2	2	— ⅛
109¾	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	1	82½	82½	82½	Jan 11
69½	37½	Cont Can (3)	30	45¾	42¾	43	—2
108½	106⅛	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	108	108	108	+ ⅛
25¾	5½	Cont Dia Fib	3	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
42¾	23	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	32	31½	31½	
3⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	4	1½	1½	1½	
49	24	Cont Oil (1)	33	34	33¾	33½	— ¼
35⅝	9½	Cont Steel (1¾g)	3	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
71½	50½	Corn Products (3)	3	64½	63¾	63¾	— ½
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	1	164½	164½	164½	Jan 10
10¼	3	Coty (.10g)	7	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
56½	22½	Crane Co (1g)	11	27	26⅞	26½	+ ½
115	88⅜	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	95	95	95	Jan 11
37	21	Cream of Wh (3)	1	24	24	24	+ ⅛
28¾	6½	Crosley Radio	2	10½	10½	10½	
100⅞	28¼	Crown Cork (2)

Business and Industry

Position of Commodities Unfavorable But Wall Street Bullish

Commerce and Finance

Morgenthau Irked By Zealousness Of Accounting Office

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—Less red tape in government and more efficiency—that was the ideal held up today by Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, as he criticized the zealousness of the "treasury watchdog"—the general accounting office.

Richard N. Elliott, acting comptroller general, declared in his annual report a week ago that certain new deal agencies were deliberately refusing to allow his general accounting office to check their expenditures as required by law.

Morgenthau's Reply

After a "careful review" of relations between the Treasury and the office of the comptroller general, Secretary Morgenthau replied that "the criticism by the acting comptroller general is without merit and merely an incident in a continuing effort of the general account office to assume duties not entrusted to it by law, and to assert authority neither expressly granted by law, nor properly deducible by implication from the law."

The Secretary of the Treasury sharply opposed Mr. Elliott's recommendation that funds should be withheld from six federal agencies which the acting comptroller general held were spending millions in government funds "without proper accounting and audit."

Mr. Elliott's attack was interpreted by some as an effort to prevent abolition of the general accounting office. Under President Roosevelt's Government reorganization plan the major functions of the comptroller general's office would be transferred to the Treasury Department.

In a 40-page letter sent to Representative John J. Cochran, chairman of the House committee on expenditures, Secretary Morgenthau held Mr. Elliott's charges were "peremptory, arbitrary and capricious."

Snapping at Treasury's Heels

Typical of the attitude of the comptroller general's office, Mr. Morgenthau held, was its effort "to attempt to force on the Treasury Department, without consultation or adequate notice, an entirely new and complicated set of symbols for the central receipt and appropriation accounts in the Treasury, symbols that were proved by subsequent revisions and corrections to be ill-suited to meeting Treasury requirements."

It would be better, in Mr. Morgenthau's opinion, if the general accounting office would "attempt seriously to understand the operating problems of administrative agencies and co-operate in devising accounting practices to meet the requirements of good administration."

"The comptroller general," he said, "appears to have taken too literally the press references to his position as that of 'watchdog of the Treasury,' and in seeking to realize the figurative description to have conceived his function to be that of snapping at the heels of the administrative officers of the Government and undertaking to hamper them in the faithful performance of their duties, rather than co-operating with them to render more efficient service."

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Wall St. Takes Bullish View Of Commodity Price Outlook

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A bullish view is being taken currently in Wall Street of the outlook for commodity prices, despite the still decidedly unfavorable statistical position of most of them. As often, commodities are showing considerable uniformity of action for a diversity of causes. This time the action is upward.

Within a week or so most of the inventory statistics for December will have been published.

Consumption figures for three important commodities, cotton, rubber, and cottonseed oil will appear this week. In almost every case a further increase in inventories is expected. These increases, however, seem to be taken both by speculators and fabricators as merely history. There is a tendency to hark back to last Spring, when commodity prices were at their tops, and point out that at that time the statistics were as uniformly "favorable" as they are now uniformly "unfavorable."

Copper Takes Lead

Particularly good action is being shown by the the metals. A split price still prevails in copper, with primary producers still asking 11 cents (but not getting it) and smelters asking less. However the firmness of the market was indicated on Monday when the latters' price was advanced to 10⅝ cents, followed by heavy enough demand so that it was again advanced to 10⅞ cents, almost wiping out the margin below primary producers' prices.

The price of lead was increased last week, and although the markup was small, 10 points to 4.85 cents at East St. Louis, it was the first in months; the market remained firm, and a further increase is expected this week or next. announcement of the rise was coupled with news that St. Joseph Lead would cut production by one third.

The zinc market is quiet but firm in the face of December statistics just published indicating another large increase in inventories. Tin processors and fabricators are in the market placing orders for February, March, and April delivery after having been out of the market entirely since November.

The degree to which these market developments ignore statistics may be seen from the following figures, the latest on metal inventories.

Month-end Metal Inventories
(tons)

	Copper U. S.	Copper World	Lead	Zinc	Tin
Sept.	144,320	344,730	90,742	13,517	19,392
Oct.	181,842	383,164	100,646	25,817	19,458
Nov.	221,676	413,846	113,573	42,534	19,129
Dec.				64,776	20,947

Changed Mood of Metal Mart

The feeling is that processors and fabricators in recent months drastically reduced their metal purchases in alarm at the deteriorating business picture, and so backed up metal into the hands of primary producers faster than the latter could curtail production. However, the fabricators are supposed to have cut their takings so sharply that their own inventories have run down while primary producers' inventories were running up. The latter are "visible," which is to say, they are published for all to see, while, as in most lines of business, processors and fabricators keep their inventory figures to themselves. Therefore, it is argued, the orders they have on hand now force them, at least temporarily, back into the market.

Another partial explanation is that many processors refrained over the year-end from going into the market, in the hope that by letting prices drag they could take inventory losses for the year 1937, and thereby cut their earnings. This would enable them both to avoid taxes and to start 1938 with very low-priced inventories in case 1938 continued a bad year in which they might have difficulty in showing any earnings at all.

Whatever the explanation, however—and these explanations of inventory policy are taken with a considerable grain of salt—the mood of the metal markets has changed. It is even being suggested that the current price improvement may mark the end of the decline, and here again the explanation is used that perhaps because business shut down so swiftly in the last four months, as opposed to the reluctant slow-down in 1929-1930, it may have not only accelerated the current hard times but also accelerated the date of recovery.

Cocoa Stages Rise

Somewhat the same sentimental defiance of statistics as mere history is also in evidence in other minor commodity markets. Cocoa stocks in licensed New York warehouses are known to be currently about twice as large as they were a year ago, but this doughty little commodity, whose leading futures market for the world is located here, and which led the commodity upturn in 1936 and downturn in 1937 by several months, has been staging rallies of such proportions as to have elicited interest even among traders who customarily stick to the stock market.

About the only news justification for the rise in cocoa is the continued withholding movement in Akkra cocoa in British Nigeria, but this has been known for almost two months and much belated capitalization appears to be largely a matter of changed sentiment. Statistics on cocoa are not very complete anyway, there being, for example, only fair guesses available as to American consumption, and poor guesses as to stocks on hand here outside licensed warehouses in New York.

Hides likewise have acted well for apparently similar sentimental reasons. The hide market is traditionally very sensitive to stock market fluctuation, and the current intermediate bull market in stocks has been matched by one in hides, with little in the way of statistical support.

Rubber has likewise ignored unfavorable statistics, including those of probable automobile production for the current quarter, and much stress is currently being placed on the presumed conviction of the members of the International Rubber Regulation Committee that 18 cents is a fair price for rubber as opposed to the current 14½ cents.

Big Inventory Shrinkage

In the markets for all these commodities there is now a tendency to feel that not only has the shrinkage in processors' inventories been greater than expected, but also that the curtailment by primary producers may have been unexpectedly rapid. The suggestion has even been made that the International Rubber Regulation Committee take care in deciding its quota for rubber exports in the second quarter of this year lest it underestimate consumption and so cause a squeeze and rather sharp run-up in rubber prices.

Cotton and wheat similarly act well. The movement of cotton futures prices since October has been in the nature of what Major Angas once called "saucering." Last year's precipitate decline from 13 cents in March ended around 8 cents in early October. Thence the price slowly sagged, then slowly rose.

Viewed chartwise in more detail the price of the March cotton future shows a curious similarity to the stock market indices. The statistical position of cotton is still preposterously bad, and not very much credence is given here to the ability of the AAA, by trying to cut next year's cotton acreage to 26,000,000 acres, to hold the crop down round 12,000,000 bales. Nevertheless the price is firm.

One support of cotton prices is, of course, the CCC loan. About 4,400,000 bales are now in government loan, and farmers who take advantage of this non-recourse loan offer, together with the 3-cent per pound subsidy, must agree to cooperate in next year's curtailment.

Two Contradictory Theories

Wheat has broken out of its December 90-95 cent range on the upside, despite the absence of any impressive change in the world statistical picture. About the only important bullish factor outside of a simple change of sentiment seems to be a firming of Canadian wheat on the possibility that Britain may be considering an option on a large part of the short Canadian crop as a war preparation.

The word "inflation" circulates here again, but it is not taken very seriously. It seems to appear every time commodities turn strong, more or less as an afterthought. However, European consumption of all commodities has been holding up substantially better than American consumption.

The copper statistics above show that there was no December increase in foreign copper inventories, though American visible copper holdings were up about 30,000 tons. World consumption of American cotton, stimulated by the current bargain price, is running above last year though world consumption of foreign cottons is lower.

The two contradictory major theories of the long-term or cyclical price trend of commodities still exist here side by side. One is that in consequence of a markup of gold to $35 and an increase in world gold reserves to unprecedented levels there cannot help but be a long-term uptrend in commodity prices. The other is that, as after the Napoleonic and Civil Wars, commodities are bound to sag slowly into a valley in the two decades following the World War, from which they might slowly rise, perhaps, along in the 1940's. Speculators, it can be said literally, pay their money and take their choice.

$20,000,000 Profit In Sale of Stock To Pennroad Corp.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senate investigators estimated today that Frank E. Taplin of Cleveland and associates made a profit in excess of $20,000,000 on the sale of Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway stock to Pennroad Corporation in 1929.

Mr. Taplin, president of the railway company, told the Senate railroad finance committee the syndicate which he headed made $12,909,030 on a block of 109,780 shares of the company's stock.

He and his family, he said, sold an additional block of 97,000 shares at an average profit which he estimated was $70 a share.

Mr. Taplin said there was "no way to figure" the profit of all of his individual associates on other sales to Pennroad. He agreed to supply the committe with some exact data from income tax returns of members of his family.

Pennroad, committee records showed bought more than 223,000 shares of the stock for about $40,000,000, giving the holding company an interest of over 75 per cent in the line.

Committee records showed that the cost of the stock to Pennroad, including interest on loans made to finance the purchase, averaged $226.26 a share.

S. H. Ogden, Pennroad treasurer, said the stock was now selling on the market at between $16 and $17 a share.

New York Central Reports Net Loss for November

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Central in its income statement for November reported a net loss of $501,065 after fixed charges compared with net income of $2,256,673 for November, 1936.

It was the second monthly deficit reported for 1937. In June the company reported a net loss after charges of $1,174,307, but this reflected charge-offs of $2,473,443 for full first half of 1937 pay-roll tax under the new Railroad Retirement Act against the earnings for that month.

For the 11 months ended Nov. 30, net income after fixed charges was $6,903,378, equal to $1.07 a share of capital stock. This compared with $8,374,336 or $1.67 a share for the corresponding period of 1936.

Drastic Livestock Price Drop Seen Reducing Receipts

CHICAGO (AP)—The lowest livestock prices in two years and an unusually favorable corn feeding ratio were expected to operate against material expansion in meat animal market receipts in the near future, stock yards traders said.

Abundance of feed, as a result of the big crops of 1937, at comparatively cheap prices in relation to livestock probably would encourage farmers to hold meat animals, particularly hogs, for fattening, they said.

This might tend to bring a more moral supply to market considering the year as a whole, would increase the average weight and the supply of "lard" hogs, and probably would improve the quality of all classes of livestock. Heavier hogs were being received at prices around $1 per hundredweight lower than quotations on lights.

Traders said one of the sharpest price breaks on record in the livestock market apparently had come to a halt. Even while values of both hogs and cattle were being sheared sensationally in the late fall and early winter there was no distressed marketing.

Prices toppled at a time when marketings were below normal. Although the usual expansion in fall receipts along with consumer resistance to meat prices and the general business recession that reduced buying power were factors in the slump.

The value of the nation's swine population was cut an estimated $300,000,000 by lower prices. Hogs tumbled from an average weekly price at Chicago in September of $12.47 per hundredweight, highest in 11 years, to less than $8. Choice and prime steers fell from a 17 year top of above $18 per hundredweight weekly average to a shade above $10.

Livestock men figured the current corn-hog ratio at around 14, based on the number of bushels of corn required to equal in market value 100 pounds of hogs. Many feeders believe a ratio of only 10 is favorable for feeding operations to return profit at the livestock market.

Chrysler Exports Up 18 P. C. in 1937

By the Associated Press

New York

Chrysler Corporation announced exports of passenger cars and trucks in October, November and December, the first three months of the 1938 model year, were 32.9 per cent higher than in that period of the 1937 model year.

For the calendar year 1937, exports were 18.1 per cent higher than the year before and more than 530 per cent above the depression low 1934.

Power Output Gains 7 Per Cent in Week

NEW YORK, (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended Jan. 8 rose to 2,139,582,000 kilowatt hours, a gain of 7.1 per cent over revised output for the preceding week of 1,998,135,000 kilowatt hours, but a drop of 4.7 per cent from 2,244,030,000 kilowatt hours in the comparable 1937 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Reciprocal Pacts Get Some Credit For Trade Gains

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department credited a portion of the $1,499,566,000 increase in America's foreign commerce in the first 11 months of 1937 to Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade policy.

Observing that it was not possible to separate completely the factors contributing to the general increase, the department added:

"It is significant not only that our exports have gained relatively more to the agreement countries as a group than to non-agreement countries, but also that imports of American products into the agreement countries have generally increased more than have imports of the products of other countries.

Statistics made public by the department showed that the total two-way trade with the 14 nations with which agreements were in effect during all of 1936 rose from $1,719,330,000 in the first 11 months of 1936 to $2,262,517,000 in the same period of 1937, an increase of 31.5 per cent.

Exports to trade agreement countries expanded from $799,336,000 in the first 11 months of 1936 to $1,140,337,000 for the same period of 1937, or 42.6 per cent, while those to all other countries increased from $1,426,841,000 to $1,886,645,000, or 32.2 per cent.

Imports from trade agreement countries amounted to $919,994,000 in the 1936 period compared with $1,122,290,000, a rise of 22 per cent, while from all other countries the import increase was 39.4 per cent from $1,257,437,000 to $1,752,912,000.

Savings Deposits Advance 4.4 P. C. in June 30 Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As of June 30, savings deposits totaled $24,499,448,000 in banks and trust companies in this country, an increase of 4.4 per cent since the like date a year previously and $3,373,914,000 above the low total of $21,125,534,000 reached in 1933, according to W. Espey Albig, secretary of the American Bankers Association's savings division.

According to the report, all states showed gains in deposits except for one state in New England, one in the central East and four in the central West.

"This is a continuation of the trend begun three years ago," a statement by the association said in part, "with the rate of increase about the same as during the previous year.

"During the same period the number of savings depositors increased from 42,396,712 to 44,226,178, a gain of 4.55 per cent. In some states the gain was unusually large.

"In only five states was there a decrease. In spite of a steady increase since the severe drop during the critical years, the number of depositors is still 4,000,000 below the figure of 10 years ago and 8,962,170 below the all-time high of 1928.

"That savings developed more generally during the year is indicated by the fact that only seven states showed a loss per inhabitant, against 14 a year ago. This is ascribed by Mr. Albig to a probably decreased use of savings to support current needs of life in the period in question, which was one of business expansion.

"Savings per capita averaged $191, against $184 on June 30, 1936, an increase of $7.

"Savings deposited in banks by the Postal Savings System continued to decline. Although the volume of postal savings grew during the year, it was $68,294,000 less than was redeposited in banks. This is accounted for by the inability of banks to pay the 2½ per cent required by the post office.

"The survey indicates a diminishing use of the certificate of deposit form of account in favor of the savings pass book type of account. Fifteen years ago 15.4 per cent of total savings deposits were represented by time certificates of deposit; 10 years ago the figure was 12.5 per cent, five years ago (1932), 10.8 per cent, and now it is 6.7 per cent.

"Whereas savings deposits increased 4.4 per cent during the year, total individual deposits increased 8.06 per cent. These include savings deposits, time certificates of deposit and checking accounts, both private and commercial, but exclude deposits of public funds and redeposits of banks.

"Total individual deposits increased in the year ended June 30 from $46,314,641,000 to $50,049,685,000."

Bankers' Acceptances

NEW YORK (AP)—Bankers' acceptances outstanding in the 12 Federal Reserve districts on Dec. 31 totaled $343,065,947, a decrease of $4,961,046 during the month and a drop of $29,751,016 from Dec. 31, 1936.

A REPORT OF Constructive Public Service
BY A PUBLIC UTILITY SYSTEM

THIS informal report, for the year 1937, is submitted for the information of the general public as well as the customers of the operating companies in the Commonwealth & Southern system and the security holders of The Commonwealth & Southern Corporation.

The Commonwealth & Southern system consists of five northern and six southern operating companies which together serve electrically over 3,100 cities, towns and hamlets. They have an average population of 1,650 each. A total of over one million homes—634,000 in the north, 446,000 in the south—are served.

A large number of the customers live on farms or in outlying territory where costs of serving electricity—particularly transmission—are high in comparison with more densely populated areas.

The operating companies are bound together by the unified sales promotion, engineering, operating and financing staffs of the non-profit Commonwealth & Southern service organization. This unified operation makes it possible for the operating companies to render the constructive public service outlined here:

FINANCING

The service organization during the last three years has negotiated the refunding of $264,174,700 of outstanding bonds and preferred stocks of the northern operating companies with new securities bearing lower rates of interest and dividends. As a result the northern companies effected savings of over three and one-half million dollars a year in interest and dividend charges.

In the south, it has been wholly impossible to refund any of the outstanding securities of the operating companies because of the actual and potential competitive operations of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Also because the Federal Government, in that area, is pursuing a policy of securing markets for T.V.A. power by free gifts to municipalities of 45% of the cost of new distribution systems with which to duplicate existing utility systems.

The senior securities of these southern operating companies, by reason of this activity of the Federal Government, are selling currently in the market at $88,000,000 less than their par value. This affects 83,000 owners of these securities. Moreover, 200,000 people own the stock of The Commonwealth & Southern Corporation whose investment, in turn, is depressed.

Because of the inability of these companies to raise money in the open market, The Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, in the last five years, has advanced to these southern companies approximately $30,000,000 from its own treasury, mainly for indispensable construction work. Thus have they continued efficient service to the 550,000 urban, suburban, farm, commercial and industrial users dependent upon them.

CHEAP ELECTRICITY

City and farm customers of Commonwealth & Southern system pay an average residential rate of 25% below the national average. They paid about 3¼ cents (average) per kilowatt hour for the year 1937. This is a lower average residential rate than is obtained in any other utility group in the United States.

GREATER USES OF APPLIANCES

For years the Commonwealth & Southern system has intensively promoted the use of all kinds of labor saving and convenience appliances in the home. Northern and southern companies cooperate with local dealers and help them arrange sales of equipment at prices and on monthly payments to suit all classes of customers. In 1937 net sales of appliances made by the system, itself, were about $17,500,000—a new high in appliance sales.

RESULT—HIGHER K.W.H. USE

As a result of these progressive policies, the average Commonwealth & Southern home—in the northern and southern territories—is using 37% more electric service than is being used in the average American home. To state it another way, the average C. & S. home used close to 1,100 kilowatthours of current in 1937—enjoyed an electrical standard of living one-third higher than the average U. S. home.

BRINGING THE CITY TO THE FARM

The companies in the system are and have been for years aggressively pushing rural electrification. More than 7,300 miles of new lines were built during 1937 to serve over 35,000 new rural customers while 15,000 new rural customers were being added to already existing lines. No other major system is doing more for rural electrification.

HELPS CARRY THE TAX BURDEN

Taxes of the Commonwealth & Southern system to various local, state and federal governmental agencies, amount to $18,337,000 for the twelve months ended November 30, 1937.

STRUCTURE AND POLICY

The Commonwealth & Southern Corporation has a simple, clear corporate structure. It directly owns common stock and other securities of its operating companies and makes no profit on supervision, financing, engineering or from any other service.

The Corporation considers that its function is to see that consumers of the system receive the largest possible use of energy at the lowest possible rates. Also, to give a diversity of investment which, in the absence of government competition, should insure a stability of investment to the thousands of individual owners of its securities.

The Commonwealth & Southern system is now giving its consumers large average use of electric energy at low average rates. If taxes were not so high and if the southern companies could refund securities, the system could earn a satisfactory return for its investors and could spend a great deal more money expanding its facilities . . . and thus aid a general business recovery.

WENDELL L. WILLKIE, President

The Commonwealth & Southern CORPORATION

MICHIGAN • ILLINOIS • INDIANA • OHIO • PENNSYLVANIA • TENNESSEE • ALABAMA • GEORGIA • FLORIDA • MISSISSIPPI • SO. CAROLINA

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

World Market Is Seen Influencing U.S. Sugar Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The new sugar year should be an interesting one, and while some of the factors which have played an important part in 1937 may be completely eliminated, yet most of these conditions will be perpetuated and have their cumulative effects, declares Lamborn & Co. in a review and forecast.

"Without doubt, 1938 will be a year subject to a vast number of influences, apparent and hidden, varied and complex," continues the report. "To the degree that these hidden influences may be scented sufficiently in advance and to the degree it is possible for one to gauge and judge the falling in place of one influence against the other, to that degree will it be possible for those engaged in sugar, either as buyer or seller, to prosper.

Effect of Recession

"Consequently, it shall be our purpose in this review to delineate the several factors which will influence the price trend of sugar during the new year. These factors follow:

Business Recession: "The extent of the current business recession and the resultant loss in sugar consumption. This is a situation which cannot be anticipated with accuracy at the present time, for no one knows as yet whether the recession will turn into a full-fledged depression or what steps the Administration may take to counter the present condition. We do know for a certainty (time and experience have illustrated this) that in any economic recession or depression, even a commodity as necessary to human life as sugar suffers. The first evidence of lost consumption is to be found in articles manufactured from sugar. Roughly, 75 per cent of the sugar consumed is used in the home and the other 25 per cent in industry.

World Market: "The world market may play a more than usual part in the 1938 domestic price picture. Since control, those interested in the domestic market have not been vitally concerned about the world market. However, with the oppression through large quotas put on the domestic market, it is possible that full duty sellers may not find it advantageous to market the quota given them in the United States or that portion of a probable Philippine reallocation which will be due them. Furthermore, and of even greater importance, is the fact that the domestic price has been depressed to the point where the duty paid price, New York, is now lower than the world market equivalent. Today world market sugar can be purchased at an equivalent of 1.36 C. I. F. New York. Add to this the full duty of 1.87½, and you have a total of 3.23½, duty paid.

Sugar Act Favored

While there have been grumblings about the Sugar Control Act, yet the great majority in all producing areas have felt it was good for the industry to work under such a plan. There has been, singularly enough, only an instance or two where an attempt has been made to upset the sugar control scheme. As we hover around or stay under the world market, there will be growing dissatisfaction with the plan and it is within the bounds of possibility that an attempt will be made to contest the control act. Any action of this kind would, of course, be upsetting to both the domestic market and the world market.

Administration's Policy: "The attitude of the Administration toward sugar is one of the most important factors—One of the neatest little guessing games in the sugar business is the attempt to judge just exactly at what price the Administration would like to see sugar sell. Secretary Wallace's statements, of course, are on record, but these were mainly made at a time when the sugar legislation was about to be proposed or during the height of the great sugar battle.

"As we understand it, he feels that the price to the consumer, including the tax, should not exceed that price which existed prior to the time the refined sugar price at wholesale was not over $5. If, therefore, the ceiling permitted is $5, then the raw price should be much higher than it is today, but the raw price isn't higher than it is today owing substantially, to the statistical position and other influences.

"Consequently, it is reasonable to assume that either the price of sugar at present is about where the Secretary wants it to be or, if that is not the case, that in a control market it is very difficult so to close the spigot as to check the fall at a predetermined level."

Foreign Exchange Rates

(12 noon, Jan. 12, 1938)

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.93⅞	$5.00⅛	$2.8397
Cables	4.99⅛	5.00⅞	4.2797
France—franc	.03385⅛	.03387⅛	‡
Belgium—belga	.1697	.1699	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2314	.2315	‡
Italy—lira	.05261⅛	.05261⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.4029	.4032	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5569	.5572	‡
Sweden—krona	.2579	.2580	.4537
Norway—krone	.2514	.2515	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2233	.2234	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0092¼	.0092¾	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1900	.1900	.2382
Cz'ch'sl'a—crown	.0252	.0252	‡
Finland—finm'k	.0222	.0222	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1990	.1990	.2961
Poland—sloty	.1898	.1898	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0454	.0454	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.0235	.0296
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2940	.2940	.7187
Brazil—milreis	?	?	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0375	.0375	.0540
Peru—sol	.2450	.2400	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.54001	.54001	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2912	.2912	.8448
India—rupee	.3726	.3778	.6180
Java—florin	.5585	.5588	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3131	.3137½	*
Shanghai—dol	.2942½	.2942**	*
Straits Settlm'ts—dol	.5862½	.5875	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5012½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00	1.0031

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed. New value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. **Nominal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 3⅜s '43-'40	106.6	106.5	106.5
3 3⅜s '43-'40 reg	106.3	106.3	106.3
1 3⅜s '43-'41 Mch	107.2	107.2	177.2
2 3½s '41	106.10	107.9	107.10
1 3⅜s '47-'43	107.25	107.25	107.25
32 3½s '45-'43	107.14	107.11	107.14
6 3½s '46-'44	107.11	107.9	107.9
10 4s '54-'44	112.14	112.11	112.14
107 2½s '48	102.29	102.27	102.29
16 3⅜s 56-'46	110.30	110.29	110.30
2 3½s '49-'46	106.5	106.5	106.5
27 2½s '51-'48	102.11	102.8	102.11
1 3½s '52-'49	105.29	105.29	105.29
57 2½s '53-'49	99.27	99.24	99.27
11 2½s '54-'51	101.14	101.14	101.14
1 3s '55-'51	104.111	104.11	104.11
15 2½s '60-'55	102.3	102	102
1 2½s '60-'55 reg	101.31	101.31	101.31
24 2½s '59-'56	101.3	101.1	101.3

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s '47-'42	104.5	104.5	104.5
2 2½s '47-'42	102.28	102.28	102.28
5 3s '49-'44	103.26	103.26	103.26

Home Owners' Loan

4 2¾s '49-'39	101.29	101.27	101.27
2 3s '52-'44	103.30	103.28	103.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 Alleghany 5s '44	74½	74½	74½
12 Alleghany 5s '50 reg	35	34¼	34¼
37 Allis Chalm 4s '52	105	104½	105
7 Am G For P5s 2030	58	58	58
4 AmIGChem 5½s '49	104	104	104
15 Am T & T 3½s '43	113	112¾	113
10 Am T & T 3¼s '66	101½	101⅛	101½
38 Am T&T 3¼s '61	101½	101⅛	101⅜
2 Am WW&E 6s '75	95	95	95
3 Anacon Cop 4½s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Ang C Nitrate deb'67	30	30	30
2 Arm Del 4s '57	93⅞	93	93
11 Arm Del 4s '55	93⅜	92	92½
37 AT&SF 4s '95	109⅝	109¼	109¼
5 Atl&Cha AL 4½s'44	97	97	97
5 ACL cfi 4s '52	74¾	74¾	74¾
6 A C Line 4½s '64	75¼	75⅛	75¼
1 A C Line 5s '45	87¼	87¼	87¼
1 Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	29	29	29
20 B&O rfg 6s '95	41¼	39¼	39½
6 B&O 1st 5s '48	68⅛	67	68⅛
27 B&O rfg 5s '95	35⅜	34½	35
5 B&O 5s '96 F	35	34½	35
2 B&O 5s 2000 D	34	34	34
60 B&O cv 4½s '60	31	29¾	30½
32 B&O 4s '48	62	60⅞	62
23 B&O 5s S W '50	50	49	50
4 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	119	119	119
23 Beth Stl 4½s '60	10.5½	103⅜	103⅛
21 Beth Stl 3¾s '65	95	94⅜	95
16 Boston&Me 5s '67	41½	41¼	41½
4 Boston&Me 5s '55	42	41½	42
3 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
65 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	57¾	56	57¼
2 Bkly Qns Gas 5s '47	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
11 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	94½	94	94
12 Buf R&P 4½s '57	40	39½	39½
6 Camag Sug 7s '42ct	13½	13	13½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114	113¾	113¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114¼	114¼	114¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114	114	114
17 Can Pac 5s '54	103½	103⅜	103½
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	102	102	102
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1 Can Pac 4s perp	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
1 Caro C &O 6s '52	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	22¾	22¾	22¾
3 Cen of Ga 5s '59C	7¼	7	7¼
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
4 Cen N Y Pow 3⅜s'62	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
14 Cen Pac 4s '49	95¾	95½	95½
1 Cen R R N J 5s '87	34½	34½	34½
1 Cen RR N J 4s '87	27¾	27¾	27¾
4 C&O 3½s '96D	95⅝	95½	95⅝
6 Chi & Alton 3s '49	25½	25	25½
6 CB&Q 4½s '77	104½	104⅜	104⅜
3 CB&Q gen 4s '58	108¼	108⅛	108⅛
18 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	110	110	110
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	107½	107½	107½
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17½	17½	17½
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	16½	16½	16½
51 Chic Gt West 4s '59	19	18½	19
1 Chi I&L 6s '66	7½	7½	7½
130 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	13½	12¾	13
185 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4½	4¼	4¼
2 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	35¼	35¼	35¼
2 CM&SP 4½s '89 E	34	34	34
24 CM&SP gen 4s '89	35	33½	33½
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	12⅝	12½	12½
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	20	20	20
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	7	6¾	7
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	11¾	11½	11¾
12 Chi&NW 4s '87	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
4 Chi&N W 4s '87 st	18½	18½	18½
3 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	10	10	10
13 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	8	8	8
9 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	5¼	5	5
4 CRI&P 4s '88	19½	19½	19½
11 SRI&P rfg 4s '34	9	9	9
8 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	8	7⅞	7⅞
6 CTI&E 1st 5s '60	67	66⅞	67
2 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	106	106	106
4 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	97½	97½	97½
1 Childs Co 5s '43	65	65	65
4 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s'66	103⅜	103½	103⅜
8 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Cin Un Term 5s '57 C	107½	107½	107½
3 CCC & St L 4½s '77	70	70	70
18 CCC & St L gen 4s '93	88½	88½	88½
10 Clev Cl Iron 4½s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 ACL cfi 4s '52	100½	100	100
6 Clev Un Term 4½s '77C	92½	92	92½
3 Col & So 4½s '80	47	46½	46½
9 Columbia G 5s 1961	94	93½	94
12 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97	97	97
11 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
29 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Conn & Pass R 4s '43	101	100⅜	101
13 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104	104	104
5 Con Edis 3½s '56	103¼	103¼	103¼
28 Con Gas N Y 3½s '51	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
29 Con Oil 3½s '51	99¼	99	99¼
9 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	107	106⅞	107
4 Consum Pow 3½s '70	102⅜	102	102⅜
5 Consum Pow 3½s '65	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Crown Will 6s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	39	39	39
1 Cuba R R 5s '52	41	41	41
12 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	50¾	49⅞	50
15 Del P & L 4½s '71	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
11 D & R G 4s '36	14	14	14
11 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	7	7	7
6 D & R G West 5s '78	97	93¼	93¼
5 DetEd 5s '52	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
10 Det Ed 4½s '61	112¾	112¾	112¾
5 Det Ed 4s '65	110⅜	110¼	110⅜
12 Duquesne Lt 3⅛s '65	107⅞	107¾	107¾
5 El Auto Lite 4s '52	101	101	101
44 Erie rfg 5s '67	26½	25¼	25¾
77 Erie rfg 5s '75	26½	25¼	25¾
32 Erie 1st 4s '96	61	57⅝	60
10 Erie gen lien 4s '96	38	38	38
1 Erie cv 4s '53 A	30	30	30
5 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	102½	102	102
1 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	97	97	97
7 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7¼	6¾	7¼
18 Gen Motors Ac 3s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Gen Mot Ac 3¼s '51	102¾	102½	102½
8 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	57½	56¼	57½
4 Ga Car&Nor 6s '34	25	25	25
4 Goodrich 4¼s '56	98	97¾	97¾
7 Goodrich 4½s '65	98	97¾	98
19 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104¼	104⅛	104¼
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	89½	89½	89½
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	109¾	109¾	109¾
18 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	102⅞	102⅝	102¾
2 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	95	94½	94½
1 G Bay&W deb B	10	10	10
2 Gulf Stl 4½s '61	88	88	88
2 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	78	79	78
5 Hockg V 4½s '99	119	119	119
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	100½	100½	100½
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	29½	29½	29½
9 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	53	52¾	53
8 Hud&Man inc 5c'57	20¼	20¼	20¼
2 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	37½	37½	37½
12 IC&SL&NO 5s'63 A	45½	44¾	45½
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	41	41	41
14 Interb R Tr 6s'32	22	20½	22
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	52½	51¾	52
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	5½	5¾	5¾
26 Int Hydro El 6s'44	72½	72	72½
2 Int Paper 6s'55	80	79¾	80
1 Int Paper 5s'47	93½	93½	93½
18 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	89¼	89	89
6 Int T&T 5s'49 '52	58¼	58⅛	58½
27 Int T&T 5s'55	62¾	62½	62½
32 Jones&Lgh St 4¼s'61	98¾	97¾	98¾
3 K C South 5s'50	62½	62½	62½
6 K C Term 4s'60	108¼	108⅛	108¼
2 Kans O & E 4½s'80	105½	105½	105½
1 Kings Co Elev 4s'49	76	76	76
1 Koppers Co 4s'51	102¼	102¼	102¼
7 Lac Gas 5½s '53	61	59½	61
15 Lac Gas 5½s '60D	60	58½	60
1 L S & M S 3½s'97	100	100	100
7 Leh Val Coal 6s '38	97	96¾	97
4 Leh Val Coal 5s '44	90	90	90
2 Lehigh Val inv 5s'2003	29¼	29	29½
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	29¼	29	29¼
6 Liggett & M 7s '44	130⅜	130½	130½
2 Liggett & M 5s '51	125¼	125½	125½
23 Loews 3½s'46	99	98¾	99
5 Long Dock 8½s '50	75	75	75
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	88½	88½	88½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s'49 st	88½	86¾	86¾
1 Long Isl unif 4s '49	86	86	86
3 Lorillard Co 7s '44	127¾	127¾	127¾
4 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	71¾	71½	71½
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	101½	101¼	101¼
2 Louk&N 4½s 2003	91¼	91¼	91¼
11 Louis & N un 4s '40	104	103½	103½
8 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	89½	89½	89½
1 L & N Pad & M 4s '46	107½	107½	107½
83 Manhat Ry 4s '90	30½	28	30
21 Manhat Ry 4½s2Oct	29¾	27	29
10 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	99½	99¼	99½
8 Met Ed 4½s '68	108¼	108	108¼
2 Midland RRNJ 5s 40	19½	19½	19½
11 Mil El Ry&L 5s 71	101	100⅝	101
4 Milwaukee&NW 4s47	19	19	19
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	4¾	4¾	4¾
5 MSP&SSMar 5½s49	4	4	4
5 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	62	60½	62
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s38	6½	6½	6½
1 MSP&SSM gtd 4s 38	9¾	9¾	9¾
11 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	23¾	23½	23½
13 Mo Pac 5½s 49	6	5⅞	6
6 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	23¼	22	23
3 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	21	21	21
3 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct	21	21	21
10 Mo Pac 5s 81	23½	22	23¼
17 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	6	7½	6
3 Mob & Oh 4s 38	14½	14½	14½
5 Mob & Oh 4½s '77	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Mon WPa P Sv 5s 65	93	93	93
5 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	91	91	91
6 Montreal Tr 5s 41	100	99¾	99¾
1 Mor&Essex 3½s2000	60	60	60
8 Nassau El 4s 51	37	34½	37

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
17 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	100⅜	100½	100⅜
9 Nat Dist Pr 4½s 45	105½	105⅜	105½
2 Natl Steel 4s 65	106½	106⅜	106⅝
5 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	107½	107½	107½
1 N O Gt Nor 5s'53	62	62	62
1 N O Pub Sv 5s'56 B	97½	97½	97½
1 N Orl Term 4s'53	72	72	72
2 NYC rfg 5s 2013	72¾	72¾	72¾
7 NYC 4½s 2013 A	65¾	65	65
4 NYC cn 4s'98	78	78	78
7 NYC 3¾s'46	91	90½	90½
5 NYC 3½s'52	83½	83½	83½
18 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	65½	65	65
5 NYC&HR 3½s'97	93¼	93¼	93¼
3 NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	69	69	69
7 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	57	57	57
4 NY Ch&StL 4s'46	88	88	8 8
3 NY Dock Co 5s'38	46	46	46
2 NY Edis 3½s'65	103	103	103
3 NY Edis 3½s'6	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4 NY G El H&P 4s'49	111¼	114½	114½
4 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	23½	23	23
10 NYNH&H cv 4s'67	22½	22	22½
3 NYNH&H 4s'57	11⅜	11	11⅛
1 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	9½	9½	9½
5 NY O & W gen 4s'55	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 NY & R Gas 6s'51 A	92	92	92
1 NY Steam 5s'56	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 NY Sa&W gen 5s'40	8½	8½	8½
7 NY Tel 4½s'39 J	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
9 NY Tel 3¼s'67	105¼	105	105¼
18 Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	103¼	102¾	103
11 Nor Pac 4s '97	92	91⅞	91⅞
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	61¾	61⅝	61⅝
11 Ohio Ed 4s '65	103	103	103
26 Okla G&E 3¾s'66	101¾	101½	101¾
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	112	112	112
1 OreRR&Nav 4s'46	109	109	109
3 Otis Steel 4½s8 '62	73¾	73¾	73¾
5 Pas Gas&El 3½s '66	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2 Pac&E 3¾s'61	105¾	105¾	105¾
9 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	109	108¾	109
2 Para Pict 6s '55	95½	95½	95½
1 Para Pict 3¼s '47	73½	73½	73½
2 Parmelee T 6s'44	45	44½	44½
1 Penn Cn&Del 4½s '77	104	104	104
5 Penn P&Lt 4½s '81	100⅞	100¾	100¾
1 Pen Co 4s '52 E	103	103	103
1 Pen Co 4s '63	100	99¾	100
40 Pen RR gen 5s '68	111⅞	111⅝	111⅝
12 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	105⅝	105¼	105⅝
4 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	89¾	88¾	89
9 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	100¾	100¾	100¾
4 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	100¾	100⅝	100¾
16 Pen RR 3¾s '70	94¼	93¾	94¼
37 Pen RR 3¼s '52	88¼	87¾	88
3 Pere Marq 4½s'80	75	75	75
12 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	107¼	106¾	106¾
4 Phil Elec 3½s '67	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	16½	16½	16½
5 Phillipine Ry 4s '37	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Pillsbury Fl M 6s'43	108¼	108¼	108¼
7 PCC & St L 4½s '77	103⅞	103	103⅞
4 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s'52	80	80	80
12 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	54½	54	54¼
1 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	47	47	47
132 Postal Tel & C 5s '53	16¾	15¾	16⅜
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	84½	84½	84½
22 Readg 4½s '97 A	85	84	84½
7 Rem Rand 4½s '56	95	94¼	94¾
2 Republic Steel 5½s '54	107½	107½	107½
5 Republic Steel 4½s '61	87¾	87¾	87¾
16 Republic Steel 4½s '56	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Republic Steel 4½s'50	118	118	118
14 Revere Co & B 4¼s '56	100¾	100½	100¾
2 Richfield Oil 4s '52	94¼	94	94
3 Safeway Strs 4s '47	103¾	103⅜	103⅝
1 St J &G Isl 4s '47	108	108	108
1 St LIM & S 4s R&G '33	62¼	62¼	62¼
4 St L S F 4½s '78	13¾	13¾	13¾
4 St L S F 4½s '78 ctf st	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 S A & A Pass 4s '43	78	78	78
3 Sante Fe P&P 5s '42	112	112	112
38 Seabd A L cn 6s '59	10½	9¾	10
9 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	9¾	9¼	9½
6 Sea-All Fla 6½s A ct	5	4¾	4¾
22 Shell Un 3½s '51	100¼	100	100¼
1 Silesian Am 7s '41	76	76	76
1 Simmons 4s '52	87½	87½	87½
7 Skelly Oil 4s '51	99	99	99
9 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	107¾	107½	107¾
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	102	102	102
1 So Col Pow 6s'47	99½	99½	99½
15 Sou Pac 4½s'81	63	62⅝	62⅝
3 So Pac 4½s'68	62¾	62¾	62¾
20 So Pac rfg 4s '55	91¾	91½	91½
23 So Pac 3¾s'46	81⅞	81⅝	81⅞
4 So Pac 4½s Ore'77	75⅝	75½	75½
10 South Ry 6½s'56	62½	62	62½
31 South Ry cn 5s'94	79	78½	78½
24 South Ry gen 4s'56	45¾	44¾	45⅝
11 Sou Ry 4s M&O '38	78	78	78
4 S W Gas&El 4s'60	103	102⅝	103
5 Staley Mfg 4s '46	103¼	103¼	103¼
21 Stand Oil NJ 4s'61	101¼	101	101¼
3 Studebaker 6s cv '45	72¾	72¾	72¾
12 Swift & Co 3¼s5 '50	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
9 Ten El Pow 6s'47A	80	78¾	80
10 T RR A St L 4s '53	107½	107½	107½
14 Tex Corp 3½s'51	106¼	105¾	106¼
1 Tex&Pac 5s 2000	116	116	116
1 Tex&Pac 5s '77B	88¾	88¾	88¾
2 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	87½	87½	87½
55 Third Ave aj 5s '60	8	7¾	8
5 Third Ave 4s '60	31½	29½	31½
22 Tide WatPAsO3½s'52	102	101¾	102
2 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	107	107	107
7 Union Oil Cal 6s '42	118	118	118
2 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	115¾	115¾	115¾
8 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	112½	112	112½
4 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107⅞	107⅜	107½
1 Un Pac 3½s'71	94	94	94
8 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s	70½	70½	70½
7 Unit Drug 5s '53	80	80	80
39 US Rub 5s '47	105¼	104⅞	105
11 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	84	84	84
14 Utah P&L 5s '44	85¼	84	85¼
2 Va Ry&P 5½s '47	50	50	50
11 Util P&L 5s '59	50	50	50
14 Vertient Sug 7s '42 ct	14	12⅜	14
10 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	104¾	104½	104¾
2 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	12¾	12¾	12¾
23 Wabash 1st 5s '39	62	61¾	62
1 Wabash 2d 5s '39	35	35	35
5 Wabash 5s '76 B ct	11½	11½	11½
10 Warner Bros 6s '39	78¼	78¼	78¼
2 Warren Bros 6s '41	41	40½	41
4 Wash Wat Pw 5s '39	103½	103½	103½
3 Westch Lt 3½s'67	102	102	102
5 West Md 5½s'77 A	97	96	97
4 West Md 4s '52	92½	92	92
7 Western Un 5s '51	72	71	72
12 Western Un 5s '60	69½	69¾	69½
11 Western Un 4½s '50	68¼	67⅞	68¼
8 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	91

Boost in Rates Held Needed To Provide New Rail Jobs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—The head of the Association of American Railroads estimated today that this country's railroads could put 150,000 men to work if railroad revenues climb back to normal.

The railroad executive, J. J. Pelley, president of the association, added a freight rate increase would bring an immediate increase in employment.

If the Interstate Commerce Commission grants requested rate increases the railroads can resume buying at once, Mr. Pelley testified before the Senate Unemployment Committee.

"It would put us in a position to open our purchasing agency doors again," Mr. Pelley said. "No railroad is buying anything now."

Increase in Other Lines

He predicted an increase in railroad employment would bring a comparable gain in other industries.

Mr. Pelley asserted that the rate increase asked by the railroads would restore their charges to about the 1930 level. He said other carriers, including the trucking and shipping industries, also wanted to increase their rates.

The association executive told the committee he looked for no improvement in railroad employment in January, that it "may be a little worse."

The witness said the total number of railroad employees had declined from 1,660,000 in 1929 to about 900,000 in Jan. 1 of this year.

Earnings Stressed

Prospects of inducing new capital to invest in the railroad field are "not bright," Mr. Pelley testified. He said, however, that some roads still were able to obtain needed financing.

"It's earnings that we need, however," Mr. Pelley said. "The roads don't want more capital unless they can increase their earnings."

Mr. Pelley said a decline of business in the third quarter of 1937 after nine months of good business had reduced traffic to "very low levels" and net earnings even more.

"If traffic and revenues return to more nearly normal levels," he declared, "annual equipment programs could easily contemplate the installation of 2000 new locomotives and 100,000 new freight cars per year. In 1937 railways installed less than 500 new locomotives and 75,000 new freight cars."

Union Leader Called

After Mr. Pelley's testimony was completed, A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, told the committee the restoration of mass purchasing power, rather than revival of business "confidence," was needed to halt increasing unemployment.

The union official took issue with industrial leaders who previously had testified that lack of confidence on the part of business men contributed to the trade slump.

"Does anyone seriously believe that the reason why the General Motors Corporation recently laid off 30,000 workers and inaugurated a 3-day week for its remaining employees, was because Mr. Knudsen (William Knudsen, General Motors President) and his associates just did not have the 'confidence' to make more automobiles?" Mr. Whitney asked.

"Can anyone doubt that the real reason for this lay-off of such a large number of men was because the buying public did not have the purchasing power with which to purchase the automobiles made by General Motors?"

Mr. Whitney said that in the period from 1916 to 1935 the number of railroad workers declined 500,000 while capital investment per employee increased 141.5 per cent.

"A study of the factor of railway wages in relation to retail prices," Mr. Whitney said, "reveals that a 10 per cent increase in railway wages, if entirely passed on to the price of the retail product would add but eight-tenths of one per cent to food prices, sixteen one-thousands of one per cent to clothing prices, approximately 1.1 per cent to fuel prices and the effect on retail prices in general would be only about one half of one per cent.

"In considering the effect of wages upon retail prices, the important fact should not be lost sight of that in the railroad industry, as well as in many other industries, wage costs are less than one-half of the total operating cost, and consequently a 10 per cent wage increase, all other factors being equal, would increase operating costs less than half that sum."

Opposes Consolidation

He opposed railroad consolidation moves, declaring that the consequent elimination of jobs would destroy purchasing power, and said the roads by using heavier equipment and running longer trains were taking the most unremunerative freight and leaving to the trucks the "cream of the traffic."

Mr. Whitney urged passage of legislation by which the Government would aid in expanding industrial production. He advocated amendment of the Social Security Act to make unemployment insurance benefits available immediately.

President Asks 50 More

(Continued from Page 1)

however. Business' mistrust is not so much founded on specific acts as on a general atmosphere, particularly of surprises and uncertainties, which they have met frequently in the past five years. It is recognized that more than an hour and a half of twilight conversation will be required to dispel this atmosphere, but the auguries after the first meeting are believed to be good.

One basic factor is taken by observers to be a thoroughly realistic feeling both in the White House and among the industrialists that the recession is not ended, that the current situation remains delicate, and that any serious mistakes on either side might well make business conditions much worse. Hard facts and figures, not theories, have driven the two groups together, it is concluded.

So far, during this latest phase, the President has refrained from rocking the boat. At a press conference immediately before the meeting with the industrialists, the President was asked several provocative questions, and in each case refrained from the provocative reply he might have made some weeks ago.

First, he was asked to be specific about the "four-inch tail," and he called that a silly question. Second, he was asked whether he considered the segregation of vast amounts of money out of taxable sources and into endowments and foundations was sound public policy. A year or more ago, Mr. Roosevelt had severely criticized the somewhat parallel case of charitable contributions by corporations with stockholders' money.

Numerous of the President's more extreme advisers have inveighed against these personal foundations, of the type of the Mellon, Sloan, or other establishments, on the ground that they are tax-evasive, publicity-seeking, and conscience-salving.

But Mr. Roosevelt refused pointedly to repeat any such arguments yesterday, and instead praised the work of the Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations.

These other signs of the times add to the impression that the President is diligently seeking to rehabilitate himself with the business community, and build up a basis for cooperative recovery.

War on the Drunken Driver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Faced with an increase in the number of drunken drivers, Cleveland is making a determined effort to curtail the intoxication factor in traffic accidents.

The city's problem in this respect is shown by the fact that more than 27 per cent of those arrested in traffic accidents last year were charged with driving while intoxicated. In comparison, careless-driving charges, in which intoxication did not play a part, were placed against only 15 per cent, and the remainder were charged with miscellaneous traffic infractions.

Cleveland has also found that drunken pedestrians as well as drivers figure largely in the traffic casualty list. In a study made of 172 fatality cases last year it was discovered that 94 involved some degree of intoxication. Of these, 68 were pedestrians, 14 were drivers and 12 were passengers in motor vehicles.

To meet this problem, the Cleveland Police Department and civic organizations have undertaken a vigilant program aimed at keeping drunken drivers and pedestrians off the streets.

One of the most interesting experiments is an attempt to prevent intoxicated drivers from buying gasoline. This campaign was launched by the Cleveland Automobile Club, which was successful in obtaining pledges from 1500 service station operators not to sell gasoline to drivers "visibly intoxicated." The club has furnished conspicuous signs to stations, reading as follows:

"The attendants of this station reserve the right to refuse to sell gasoline to any driver of an automobile, who, in their opinion, appears to be under the influence of intoxicating liquor."

The Cleveland Association of Petroleum Retailers and the major oil companies have co-operated in the move, and encouraging results are being reported.

The Automobile Club also is seeking to prevent the sale of liquor on the same premises where gasoline is retailed. This was undertaken after a survey showed a large number of service stations operated lunch rooms and barbecue stands where spirituous liquors were sold. Accordingly, the club will introduce a bill in the State Legislature prohibiting the issuance of a liquor license to any person who retails gasoline.

The police department is apprehending more drunken drivers and pedestrians than ever before. In cooperation with the courts, the department also is concentrating on obtaining more convictions and stricter penalties for intoxicated drivers. Proper preparation of drunken-driving cases is being given considerable emphasis in the Police School, which was started last May for every member of the force, and 12 accident-prevention squads are receiving special training in handling intoxication cases in traffic accidents.

New Trials Granted Two Men in Wendel Case

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 12 (AP)—New trials were granted yesterday by New York's Court of Appeals to two New York City men convicted of kidnaping Paul H. Wendel, former New Jersey attorney, and extorting from him a false confession to the Lindbergh kidnaping.

Kings County District Attorney William F. X. Geoghan announced immediately that he would move for early retrial of the two defendants—Harry Weiss, 29, and Martin Schlossman, 27—who were sentenced to terms of 20 years to life following their first conviction.

200,000 Words Uttered On Anti-Lynching Bill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Something over 200,000 words have been spoken by Senators opposing the anti-lynching bill, official reporters estimated yesterday.

Southern Senators, aided by Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, have talked against the measure since last Thursday. Reporters estimated 21 hours of debate at about 160 words a minute.

Keeping Traffic to Right on Curve

Automobile Club of Southern California

Highway Between Los Angeles and Pomona, Calif.

Pairs of Ribbons in Middle Are Painted, Six Feet Apart. Arrows Between Them in Foreground Are Raised Enough to Give Motorist Impression of Flat Tire. Rough, Black-Top Sections in Middle Ground Serve as Severer Hint to Encroaching Driver. Railroad-Tie Effect in Background Acts as an Extreme Reminder to Him to Stay on His Own Side

Marks and Bumps Divide Lanes On California Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The challenge of center-road, head-on collisions held largely responsible for mounting highway accidents throughout the United States is being met in this vicinity by dividing old traffic arteries into two-way traffic lanes, split in the center by bumpy islands or by strips of concrete, covered with oil and gravel.

This course is taken by state highway engineers as a simple and inexpensive alternative to the laborious method of physically spreading highways apart with compressed air, a method recently used in New Jersey and termed "a miracle in engineering." The New Jersey method provided a 12-foot space between opposing lanes of traffic, which is to be landscaped with grass and shrubs. The California method provides no ground base for shrubs, but it "shocks" motorists into a realization that they are heading into the other fellow's driving lane.

Experiments being conducted on the Los Angeles to Pomona traffic artery, chief approach to this city, are expected to furnish the proof of safety and hence a basis for extending the divided lane system throughout California. These experiments include five different approaches to remind tourists that they should keep to the right and not cause medial-friction by using the center of the road.

One method being used is a center barrier of oil and gravel mix, rounded to a height of about four inches above the concrete roadway. Bordered by double white lines, the barrier, six feet wide, separates the highway into two pairs of 10- and 11-foot lanes.

The second type is a series of islands of the same characteristics as the continuous island, except for intervals of about 20 feet between each 20-foot strip. Any motorist running over a series of these is awakened to his encroachment. The idea is the same as that which prompted highway engineers throughout the State to stitch centerlines with inch-high metal buttons.

The third type is a series of diagonal arrows of mix, raised about an inch off the concrete. With arrowheads alternating in direction, they can be painted white to catch the headlights at night. Like the metal button strategy, the arrows give motorists the impression that they must investigate that bumpy feeling while riding in the center. Nothing is better, say engineers, than the thought of a flat tire to arouse lulled drivers.

Other experiments on the 46-foot highway are a series of flat, rough, black-top sections about five feet long and five feet apart, and a series of narrow, rough sections resembling railroad-tie arrangements.

In comparison with the cost of forcing the highways apart by compressed air to provide center-road grass plots, as was done in New Jersey, the superimposition method is much cheaper and just as effective, according to endorsements filed with the State Highway Department by the State's two large motorist organizations, the Automobile Club of Southern California and the California State Automobile Association.

Dr. Jewett Is Named For Washington Award

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Dr. Frank B. Jewett, vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, will receive the Washington Award for 1938, it was announced Dec. 10. The honor is granted yearly by a committee representing the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineering, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Western Society of Engineers to the engineer who has done "particular work in some special instance or whose services in general have been noteworthy for their merit in promoting the public good."

The award was instituted by Dr. John Watson Alvord, of Chicago, past president of the Western Society of Engineers. Among former recipients are Herbert Hoover, Orville Wright, Dr. Michael I. Pupin and Ralph Modjeski.

U. S. Court Defers Rand Ruling

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today reserved decision after listening to argument on the motion of the National Labor Relations Board for an order requiring Remington Rand, Inc., to comply with its order in March, 1937, as to union recognition, collective bargaining and the reinstatement of discharged employees. Judge Martin T. Manton presided at the hearing. With him on the dais were Judges Learned Hand and Thomas W. Swan.

George H. Bond, counsel for the corporation, denied that the joint protective board of the District Council of Office Equipment Workers (A. F. of L.), which was chartered in 1934 and which the board recognized as the proper bargaining agency of Remington Rand employees, actually represented a majority of the corporation's workers.

Mr. Bond asked that the matter be sent back to the board for review as to that point, and that an election be held to determine whether or not the board's conclusion was correct.

Charles Fahy, general counsel for the Labor Board, said it had been determined that 5600 out of 6900 of the Remington Rand workers in construction and maintenance departments were actually members of the A. F. of L. union.

This statement was challenged by Mr. Bond, who also said that the union had violated its contract on June 18, 1934, with Remington Rand, Inc., in several respects, and that its conduct barred relief such as it sought to obtain through the board.

Mr. Fahy said that an enforcement order would merely put the case where it would have been if James H. Rand Jr. had dealt with the union before the strike, which began on May 21, 1936, and continued throughout the month of June.

The board's counsel noted that its order required the reinstatement with back pay of only 30 workers who were allegedly discharged for union activities, and did not require reimbursement for 2000 other workers, out of 4000 who it said went on strike and had not yet been put back to work.

Dubinsky-C. I. O. Split Widens

(Continued from Page 1)

mortgage on the labor movement. The labor movement is not the property of any individual or group."

Mr. Dubinsky's address was a further clarification of the leading editorial which appeared in "Justice," official organ of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, on Dec. 27, when his organization came out strongly in favor of another effort to establish peace between the labor groups and in which the attitude of the C. I. O. spokesmen in the Washington parley was, inferentially, viewed critically.

This editorial was followed, it will be recalled, by the publication of a defense of the C. I. O. peace envoys in The Advance, organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, of which Sidney Hillman is president, on Jan. 1. These two divergent views by the second and third largest units in the C. I. O. indicted that the rift in the Lewis ranks was wider than had appeared on the surface and that the Dubinsky element was prepared to hold out and use its strong influence and ample funds to fight any of committee policies it regarded as "die-hard."

The situation was seen as even more threatening to C. I. O. unity when it was recalled that it was Mr. Dubinsky and Mr. Hillman who really initiated the move that resulted in the Washington conference. While Mr. Hillman was out of town today and could not be reached, and at Mr. Dubinsky's office it was said he did not care to amplify his remarks last night, reports in high labor quarters were that these two wheel horses of organized labor were wider apart on policy and strategy than they had ever been before. Added significance was given to this by the fact that heretofore they have stood close together in labor's fight for unionization, higher wages, shorter working hours, and the whole program of organized labor.

Communists Assailed

It was obvious from what Mr. Dubinsky said that he saw the communist party as attempting to gain a footing in the Committee for Industrial Organization. Members of his union, he said, refused to accept the Daily Worker, communist organ, as the spokesman for the C. I. O. He charged that the communists were doing "lip service" to the idea of peace in the labor movement and were secretly happy that no peace had been arranged.

"We have forgotten the destructive role of the communists in the past," he continued, "but more recently, we have been told, they have adopted a new line. The new line seems to be the old line. The communists and their official organs have been among those who have ventured to criticize us for our position. They have charged us with betraying the labor movement. Since when has expression of opinion, an honest revelation of facts, constituted a betrayal of the labor movement?"

Telephone Company Gives Alarm Clock Service in Belgium

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—When one dials TIM—or its equivalent—in Belgium, one has the choice of being told the time in either Flemish or French. Up to the present, the "French clock" has had more success than the Flemish, but as the new service has not yet been installed in every part of the country, comprehensive statistics are not available.

In Brussels, however, the Post Office receives 77,360 calls for the right time each week.

Belgium has also followed the example of some other countries and installed a "Morning-waking" service. Early risers ask the exchange to ring them at a time specified and can rest assured that the telephone will continue to ring until they tell the operator that they are awake.

Hull to Deal With Turkey

(Continued from Page 1)

of both Turkey's exports and imports.

But German trade is on a barter basis, a basis which is said in informed quarters to be growing increasingly unsatisfactory to the agricultural nations which have been supplying raw materials to Germany in return for German finished products. Several such countries are reported to be swamped now with blocked German marks valuable only for German products for which the countries in question have no immediate use.

Reciprocal Agreements

The result is an increasingly receptiveness on the part of such countries to suggestions of a reciprocal trade agreement with the United States which carries with it most-favored-nation treatment and opens the channels of trade to freer flow of both money and commodities.

The weaning of such states away from the closed-economy orbit of Germany was involved in several of the agreements reached with Latin-American countries and explains particularly the extreme caution employed in dealing with Brazil which has extensive barter arrangements with Germany. If Turkey could be brought within the orbit of the Hull system it would presumably weaken the economic influence of the dictatorship bloc in Europe and at the same time constitute an important forward step for the conception of freer trade as the soundest approach to more stable and peaceful world relations.

Tariff Concessions

With the announcement of the Turkish plans, a list of 12 tariff schedules on which the United States is prepared to consider reductions in the agreement was made public, the list consist of Valonia extract, licorice, leaf tobaccos, figs, raisins, filberts, pistache nuts, poppy seeds, canary seeds and hand-made rugs and carpets.

In addition to these tariff schedules, the announcement also lists seven articles now admitted duty free which it is proposed to fix formally on the free list as a further concession to Turkey. American interests are informed in the notice that no concessions will be granted in regard to articles not mentioned in the announcement.

The hope is expressed here that in return for concessions on these articles which Turkey exports to the United States in quantity, Turkey will agree to admit American machinery more freely, thereby giving American producers a chance to compete in the market for heavy machinery which is expected to develop shortly due to an ambitious program of industrialization which the Turkish Government has adopted.

Italo-American Trade Negotiations Delayed By Recognition Issue

ROME, Jan. 12 (AP)—Suspension of Italo-American trade treaty negotiations was said here to have resulted from the United States' refusal to grant de facto recognition to the Italian conquest of Ethiopia.

Such recognition would have been made by mentioning the Ethiopian Empire within the trade agreement.

As long as the present deadlock exists, trade relations will be governed by a modus vivendi, signed Dec. 17, which extended the old Italo-American treaty.

Last week the semi-official Italian bulletin, "Diplomatic Information," declared that 10 nations had given formal diplomatic recognition to Italy's conquest of Ethiopia and that six other nations had addressed credentials of their envoys to "the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia."

Those listed as giving de jure recognition were Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Albania, (Insurgent) Spain, Japan, Manchoukuo and Yemen.

The other six were listed as Chile, Panama, Guatemala, Ecuador, Ireland and Nicaragua.

In addition the bulletin said that 11 nations had given de facto recognition of Italian sovereignty, without admitting the legal right to such rule. They were Great Britain, France, Belgium, Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Iran, Peru, and Haiti.

Philippines: U. S. to Retain Economic Link Until 1960

(Continued from Page 1)

cure freedom from Philippine competition, it is clear the same old groups would oppose extending the period of economic transition.

U. S. in Orient

But the real significance of the President's statement is deep-seated. To maintain a special economic tie with the islands until 1960 means that the United States is not getting out of the Orient. It means preserving the link with an archipelago only 300 miles off the Asiatic mainland and 10,000 miles from Washington.

And the Philippines are in a sense reassuring to Great Britain's position in Hong Kong and Singapore, to the Netherlands in the Dutch East Indies, to the French in Indo-China. The islands constitute a sort of buffer-state.

Therefore, while the extension of this economic regime for another decade and a half after the present deadline is not the same precisely as the resumption of political responsibility in the Philippines, and while it is not formally the promulgation of dominion status, it is next door to both these steps.

Moreover, guarantee of a sounder economic status which this continued access to the American market assures, is in itself a step toward political stability for the island government. Many authorities felt that if the full American tariff duties had applied to all Philippine products in 1936, the resultant suffering in the islands would have led to political collapse. In that event, the possibility that Japan would take a hand could not be excluded.

So the United States, through President Roosevelt, tentatively commits itself to economic insurance for the Philippine Government, and maintains one of the most significant of its traditional stakes in the Far East.

Clipper Wreckage Found

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12 (AP)—The navy today notified Pan American Airways, which is seeking its missing Samoan Clipper, that an oil slick was discovered 12 miles west of Pago Pago and that a navy launch was recovering parts of wreckage.

"Identification satisfactory," said the unsigned message.

That phrase, "identification satisfactory," was understood by Francis Walton of Pan American, to mean that the wreckage was that of the missing Clipper, last heard from late yesterday when the plane reported it was turning back to Pago Pago.

Earlier, two hopeful reports, both emanating from Apia, British Samoa, failed of substantiation. One was that the clipper had landed in Apia harbor. The other was that a searching plane had found the clipper and that a boat had put out from Pago Pago to the rescue.

The Clipper carried no passengers, only its ace commander, Capt. Edwin C. Musick, and the six other crewmen.

The plane, only an estimated three minutes out of Pago Pago, was dumping its gasoline preparatory to landing when last heard from at 8:27 a. m. yesterday (3:27 p. m. E. S. T.).

No further word came from the ship after preparations to land were reported by Captain Musick, who was on his last flight with the Clipper in Pan American Airways' new Honolulu-to-New Zealand service.

Oil slick was reported found on the water 12 miles off Tutuila Island. In the same vicinity a column of smoke was reported sighted yesterday.

The naval aircraft tender Avocet put out from Pago Pago to maintain a night-long search for flares. After daylight it investigated the reported oil slick.

At that spot it scheduled a rendezvous today with a naval plane piloted by Lieut. T. B. Williamson, who made a fruitless five-hour aerial search yesterday.

English officials were reported to have sent out a ship to scour the many islands in near-by British Samoa.

Absence of word by radio had been regarded as unfavorable. The Clipper was equipped with kites from which an aerial could be flown to permit its radio to send if it landed on water and transmission was blocked by island mountain peaks.

The Clipper had taken off for Auckland, N. Z., but scarcely two hours out had discovered a leaky oil line and turned back.

In San Francisco, Pan American Airways officials scouted a theory that the gasoline caught fire. Officials said each motor was separate and protected by an automatic fire extinguisher. The dumping valves were situated under the huge metal wings, and the exhaust pipes ran over them, a precaution taken in construction to avert the possibility of fire.

The disappearance was the first mishap to any of the Pan American Clippers which have been flying the Pacific, from California to Manila and Hong Kong, more than two years. Never before was one even forced down.

Argentine Plane Crashes

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 11 (AP)—An Argentine army plane including among its nine passengers Eduardo Justo, son of the President of Argentina, was found to have crashed Sunday with the loss of all aboard. The occupants were returning from a ceremony dedicating a bridge across the Uruguay River and for unexplained reasons, crashed in a remote section of northern Uruguay. Another Argentine army plane found the wreckage late yesterday.

$600,000 Given To 37 Institutions By Delaware Will

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 12—Churches, public institutions, welfare agencies and colleges—37 in all, and most of them in Delaware—are beneficiaries from a $600,000 bequest left by Melville Gambrill, textile manufacturer and president of the Gambrill and Melville Mills Company with plants in Wilmington and Bessemer City, N. C., who passed on in October, 1925.

Among these gifts is $100,000 to the endowment fund of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, $100,000 to the trustees if Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penna., and $100,000 to the Methodist Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions; $50,000 to the American University, of Washington, D. C., and $50,000 to the Board of Stewards of the Wilmington Methodist Episcopal Conference for the endowment fund for aged ministers and their dependents.

The Young Men's Christian Association in Wilmington gets $5000, the Florence Crittenton Home, $10,000; Morgan College, near Baltimore, $25,000; the Delaware Industrial School for Girls, $10,000; the Salvation Army in Wilmington, $5000; the College for Colored students, Dover, $5000; the Methodist Episcopal Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, $5000; the Young Women's Christian Association, $5000, and Newark College of the University of Delaware, $19,000.

Mr. Gambrill also left $20,000 in trust to a servant who had been with him since 1905.

The bequests come from a trust fund Mr. Gambrill left to his widow, who passed on last month.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Between Daytona Beach and Winter Park. Leisurely projects for adults who enjoy cultural association with young people; $20 up weekly; Christian Science church within walking distance. Address FAITH BICKFORD
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When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Fred's Market
High Grade Meats
Fruits, Vegetables
Sea Food
183 Main Street
Or. 3- 7055 7056

A Specialty

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
Optometrists and Opticians
397 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2161
NEAR DAY STREET

SOUTH ORANGE

SICKLEY BROS.
Fuel Oil Coal
Building Materials
South Orange Ave. SO. 2-1840

Star Tailoring Co.
Tailors Furriers
Cleaners
22 Valley St. SO. 2-1962

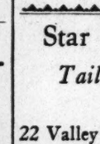
Esso Glover's Esso Service Station
68 West So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-9798
Fast Dependable Service
ATLAS TIRES, TUBES, ACCESSORIES
Motorcycle Service

PATERSON

COOKE COAL & OIL CO.
210 Clifton Blvd., Clifton, N. J.
D. L. & W. COAL
Phone Pass. 2-1784 Paterson WX 1-7010

Solar Fuel Oil Co.
Clean Burning Tydol Fuel Oil
Distributors for Delco Oil Burners
309 River Drive, Passaic, N. J.
Phone Pass. 3-0800 Paterson WX 2090

RED CROSS SHOE SALE
Not All Styles Included
$4.95
regularly $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
68 BROADWAY, NEAR MAIN ST.



SISCO DAIRY CO.
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1600

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-4370-W
9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEPPERS
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
•
30 Years of Quality Merchandising
Discover the Remarkable Savings in Our
January White Sales
ROSENBAUM'S
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

LAUNDERING AND DRY CLEANING
Zoric Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2440

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE
KOPPERS FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
PHONE PLFD. 6-1911
303 E. 4th St. Plainfield, N. J.

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
ARCH PRESERVER
"The Centre of the Business Centre"
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Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture.
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
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RIDGEFIELD PARK

Beautiful Styles—Latest Materials—All Sizes
At Considerable Savings
May We Serve You?
PARK
SAMPLE DRESS HOUSE
226 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-7157

RIDGEWOOD

WE DO OUR OWN
ZORIC DRY CLEANNIG
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
68 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

Headlights Focused
Breaks Adjusted
Wheels Aligned
PARAMUS TIRE EXCHANGE

Beautiful Display of
Schweinfurth
Christmas Wreaths
Poinsettias and
Christmas Flowers
63 N. Van Dien Avenue
Ridgewood 6-4760, 6-4761

HOOD-STEVENS, Inc.
January White Sale
Pequot Sheets, 72x99 ..... $1.19
Cannon Sheets, 72x99 ..... 89c
All other sizes at proportionate prices. Exceptional values in Linens, Bath Towels and Dish Towels.

RUTHERFORD

Park Hardware Company
Sleds, Skis, Ice Skates also Skates Sharpened
130 Park Ave. Ru. 2-6130

THOS. J. LANE
GOODYEAR TIRES
Auto Supplies, Batteries, Radios
75 Park Avenue, at Ridge Road
Telephone Ru. 2-1519

SUMMIT

CENTRAL MARKET
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Meats and Sea Food
FREE DELIVERY
Summit 6-1116-7-8 366 Springfield Ave., SUMMIT

TEANECK

FLOWERS
Perfect Plants and Pleasing Prices
Osmer Eickhoff
CEDAR LANE Tea. 6-1070

Home Town Laundries
INC.
Front and Water Streets
Launderers, Dry Cleaners
Rug Cleaners
Insured Fur Storage
TEANECK 6-8700

UNION CITY

Semi-Annual Sale of Manhattan Colored Shirts and Pajamas
Jan. 11th to Jan. 22nd
Also Special Reductions for Clearance on Our Other Lines of Colored Shirts, Neckwear and Sweaters
(White Shirts Not Included)
BOB SHORT
784 BERGENLINE AVE., Union City, N. J.
Tel. Union 7-1845

WESTFIELD

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
WESTFIELD, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1698
Coal - Lumber - Millwork
Mason Materials - Hardware
Paint

WESTFIELD

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

Willard Batteries General Tires
Westfield Storage Battery & Supply Co., Inc.
Cars Washed, Servicing, General Repairing
443 NORTH AVE., WESTFIELD, N. J.
PHONE 3-1020

Schuster's Meat Market
118 ELM STREET
Phone WEstfield 2-0547

Russell E. Darby, Inc.
DRUG STORE
COR. SOUTH AND SUMMIT AVENUES
COSTA'S ICE CREAM
MARY LINCOLN CANDIES, 60c lb.
Telephone WE 2-1198

PETER KRUP
23 ELM STREET
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S
Tailoring and Furrier Cleaning and Pressing
Tel. 2-3661

TEL. WEstfield 2-2680
JACKSON MOTOR SERVICE
CADILLAC, LaSALLE
Sales and Service
228 NORTH AVENUE
WESTFIELD NEW JERSEY

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office—
817 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
SERVING NOW IN WESTFIELD
205 East 6th St. Phone
Opp. City Hall Plfd. 6-8383
PLAINFIELD

GRAY, Inc.
Morticians
Westfield, N. J. Cranford, N. J.

WEST NEW YORK

EICHLER MOTOR CORP.
Hudson Boulevard at Ninth Street
West-New York, N. J.
NEW FORD V-8 1937
New Ford Cars, Used Cars, All Makes
Service and Genuine Parts

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

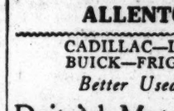
CADILLAC—LASALLE
BUICK—FRIGIDAIRE
Better Used Cars
Deitrich Motor Car Co.
942 Linden St., Allentown, Pa.
Visit our Gas Station
13th and Tilghman Street
Voice Teacher and Coach
Seasonable Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys
Dependable Qualities Reasonably Priced
BOEHLEN GROSS & MOYER
721 Hamilton St., Allentown Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

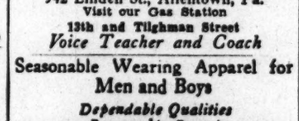
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
719 Hamilton St., Allentown

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

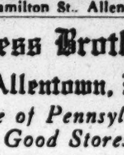
KOEHLER BROS.



Anthracite Bituminous
CHARCOAL—COKE
7th and Bridge Sts., Allentown, Pa.
Telephone Allentown 5380



NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
ARTISTIC DECORATIONS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Phone 1668, 1669
906-912 Hamilton St., Allentown, Penna.



CHESTER

HARRIS & LEONARD
TIRE RETREADING
New Tire Safety Mileage
PHONE 9-0987
1301-05 NINTH ST., CHESTER, PA.
DEALER BUSINESS DIVISION

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Roycott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Pa.
Clearance Sale
Women's Coats, Dresses and Millinery.
Annual Sale of Table Linens and Towels.
Annual January Sale of Bedding, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Blankets.

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
Annual January Sale *of* Bedding

QUALITY
COAL — COKE
Right Time—Right Price—Right Place
Phone Your Order for Delivery
J. F. Siegel Coal Company
949 East 11th Street Phone 22-097

CARL H. MEISER
MEAT MARKET
Poultry—Fruit—Vegetables
Choicest Cuts Prime Meats
29 West Seventh St. Phone 23-637

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
Men's and Boys'
Suits Overcoats
Furnishings
P. A. MEYER & SONS
Erie

FORD E. O'DELL
Erie's Growing Jeweler
Gifts for All Occasions
107 West 9th St., Just West of Peach
"I'll be on the Watch for you"
"We Make Our Own Candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts
Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us
Leave Your Orders at PULAKOS
926 State Street

Badgley's
Erie's Largest and Finest
BEAUTY SALON
15 W. Eighth Street Phone 22-239

JOHN V. LAVER
Florist
• Flowers for All Occasions •
704 STATE STREET PHONE 23-042

HARRISBURG

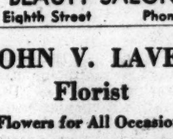
If You Like Real Good Butter Ask for
Fairmont BETTER BUTTER
and Notice the Difference
I. L. DAUGHERTY
Second at State Phone 8274
The store of the choicest things for the table.

A World's Fair of Gifts
featured at
Pomeroy's
HARRISBURG, PA.

HAROLDS
CLEANERS *and* DYERS
May We Serve You?
214 N. 2nd St. 3407 Derry St.
Phone 5252

OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

UNDERWOOD PRODUCTS



We stock many Monitor-advertised items
Parkdale Market
Everything for the table

PHILADELPHIA

MARIAN M. FISHER
BEAUTY SALON

WINDERMERE CT.
4800 WALNUT ST.
Entrance Hanson and Walnut Streets
Phone: ALL. 4700

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

Ph. Tennessee 3500 Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS BEAUTY SALON
"Where Work is Art"

Starnel Shampoo Tint in Faded Gray Hair
Zotos—One Minute Frederics Wave
68 W. Chelten Avenue, Germantown, Pa.

PITTSBURGH—East End

KUHN-RENSHAW, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7843
9:00 to 11:00 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Our 1938 Innovation *to Our* **Baking Department**
Every day from 12 to 2 p. m. you will be able to purchase certain merchandise "hot" from our ovens.
We invite you to purchase and see for yourself how delicious they will taste.
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Streets
Dial 6253

CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537-545 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother."

Buy
POMEROY'S
Super Bargains in January.
A Sure Way to Save on All You Need
Come to
York Studios
to Get the Finest
Band and Orchestra Instruments and Accessories at Fair Prices
528½ PENN ST. Dial 33800

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.
E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER

GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
Cleaner Coal
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

SCRANTON

Westpfahl's Store
629-31 Pittston Avenue
Telephone 3-1154
Good Things to Eat

C. Young
Your Hairdresser
More Important Than the Gown Is the Well-Dressed Hair
COAL EXCHANGE BLDG. Tel. 5688

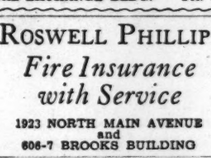
ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE and 606-7 BROOKS BUILDING

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

Ceceil Clarke
High Class Millinery and Hat Designing
138 Adams Ave., Casey Garage Bldg.
Come see our gloriously colorful
New "L'Aiglon" Dresses
Dozens of beautiful fashions in Linens, Lawns, Broadcloths, Sheers!
$3 to $10.95
The Heinz Store

SEWICKLEY

Milk Cream Eggs
Butter Cheese
HEINZ PRODUCTS
Sewickley Sanitary Milk Co.
430 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 434

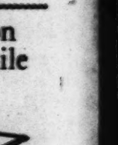


January Sales

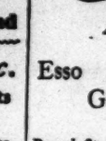
Hugh A. McMaster
"Flowers of Quality"

POTTERY GLASSWARE
503 Beaver St. Tel. 788 and 789

SEWICKLEY



Anderson Automobile Co.
"BUICK'S THE BUY"
All Night Service
Esso Quaker State Oils
Goodyear Tires
Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 461



PLAN NOW to have extra money next December by joining our
1938 CHRISTMAS CLUB
The Sewickley Valley Trust Company

Arco Market
"Land O' Lakes Butter"
"McNees Farm Eggs"
Daily
Tel. SEWICKLEY 1227

Coraopolis Market
Tel. CORAOPOLIS 666

Campney's Grocery
ESTABLISHED 1874
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

SWARTHMORE

Switch to Dodge
•
Clifford M. Rumsey
SALES AND SERVICE
Yale and Rutgers Aves. Phone 1390

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Over A. & P. Store
Phone 1297

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"
Phone Media 174
Sales and Service
RADIOS - REFRIGERATORS
WASHERS
Philco - R. C. A. - Westinghouse
Peoples Tire Store Co.
213 State St., Media — Open Evenings

UPPER DARBY

SCHNEIDER'S
Home Made Candies and Home Made Ice Cream
23 South 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 2781

Dora-Bert Gown Shop
Gowns and Dresses
MINERVA COURT BLDG.
140 Garrett Road, Upper Darby, Pa.

STEWART'S
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing Service
RUGS CLEANED AND STORED
7046 MARSHALL RD. SLVD. 2828

Shoe Repairing Service
Gerber's
7019 Garrett Road Boulevard 197
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed

MAY'S BEAUTY-SHOPPE
Latest methods in all Beauty Aids by experienced operators
2nd floor McClatchy Bldg.
BOULEVARD 1553

For
GOOD FOOD
Dine at SHERRY'S
MARKET AT 69TH ST.
UPPER DARBY, PA.

UPPER DARBY Lansdowne

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700

UPPER DARBY—Yeadon

ATLAS UPHOLSTERY
JOHN McMULLEN, Proprietor
438 Church Lane, Yeadon, Pa.
WINDOW SHADES made to order. Also old shades turned and hemmed.
MATTRESSES made to order, or have your old one renovated.
FURNITURE reupholstered, repaired or refinished like new.
CHAIR CANING and PAD SEATS
Phone Madison 2257—Madison 0264-W

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sammy Boy

Sammy boy, Sammy boy,
You is sho' yo' mammy's joy,
Singin' at yo' work an' play,
Goin' peaceful on yo' way.

Honey boy, sunny boy,
You is sho' yo' mammy's joy!
Hope you don't leave mammy, chile,
For a great long happy while.

But when de right gal come, I know
I'll bless you bofe an' let you go!
Sammy boy, Sammy boy,
You is sho' yo' mammy's joy!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Did You Ever Wonder

What Causes a Mirage?

A mirage is not to be confused with a hallucination or a mere figment of the imagination. The waving palm trees and inviting oases sometimes seen by desert travelers in a mirage are very real, and not at all imaginary. The deception lies wholly in the fact that in a mirage, while

things are what they seem, they are not where they seem to be!

Mirages are the result of the bending of light rays. Light rays tend to travel in straight lines. However, in passing from a medium or carrier of one density to one of another density, the rays are bent; that is, their direction is changed.

Over the burning sands of the desert there are frequently layers of air of different temperatures. Warm air is lighter (less dense) than cold air. Light rays passing through these layers of different density are bent, or deflected, with the result that objects which may be below the horizon, and so out of normal sight, seem deceptively near and clear.

Mirages are often so complete and perfect as to seem real and substantial. It is said that a certain famous explorer "discovered," named, and charted a mountain which he saw as a mirage!

Layers of air of different density play tricks on our eyesight at sea as well as on land. The cold sea water (particularly in near-frigid regions) chills a layer of air next to its surface, and there are warmer layers of air above. This chilling of the lowest layer of air is just the reverse of the action of the hot, sun-baked sand of the desert. The mirage at sea frequently takes the form of a ship in the sky near the horizon; and there is at least one instance where a whole fleet was seen in the atmosphere instead of cradled on the bosom of the deep!

Under certain atmospheric conditions, the layers of air reflect a double image of a ship in the sky, in which event one vessel is seen on top of its twin, and the lower one is upside down!

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Garden of Gethsemane

Just across the brook Kidron from Jerusalem, and on the western slope of the Mount of Olives, lies the garden of Gethsemane, which is so closely associated in the thought of the Bible student with the fateful evening preceding Christ Jesus' crucifixion, though it appears that he and his followers had often met there on previous occasions (John 18:2). The spot is still kept as a garden, being faithfully tended by a French monk.

The word "Gethsemane" is generally thought to mean "oil press"; and among the features of the garden as it is today are its very ancient olive trees, which some would have us believe go back to the days of the Master himself. However, this is scarcely probable, though olive trees are known to have stood for many hundreds of years. The simple and natural beauty of this garden of Gethsemane stands in rather refreshing contrast to the elaborate shrines which have been erected near by.

Brevities

Humorist: An Indian girl who claims to be a descendant of Sitting Bull recently obtained a lucrative film engagement. She is now Sitting Pretty.

Detroit News: Ed Wynn in his new show says, "If they miss two more debt payments, America will own the last war outright." While we wouldn't call it a wornout joke, it has been around.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: The Japanese have now succeeded in enlisting all citizens in their national enterprise. Those who do not care for the war are working overtime in the gigantic Department of Apology and Redress.

Reading (Penna.) Times: No one has been able to fathom just how the Social Register compilers do their job. They work in secret, and so quietly you could hear a duke and duchess drop.

Skiing Scenes in the Austrian Alps

All Photographs to Monitor Camera Club From Dr. Frans Stefan, Vienna

The "Föhn" (South Wind) Comes Over the Mountains, Near Salzburg

Upper—Picturesque Hayloft, Styria, Austria
Lower—Snowmasks Give an Eerie Effect

Jumping Above the Clouds, Styria, Austria

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Foreign Country

"Except for Fogs"

"Fair tomorrow—except for fogs" was the weather prediction in what is known as the most conservative of all British newspapers the other day. And it gave one American sojourner in London quite a laugh. It just happened that the "tomorrow" turned out to be one of the foggiest

"Marvelous day—if it weren't for the fog."

days of an extremely foggy season. But then, ruminated this sojourner, it was probably fair enough—except for the fog. So that's quite all right. Oh, "quaite."

There are fogs "warious" as Sam Weller might have put it. There have been lots of dainty, pink fogs; several heavy black fogs when one wondered just what might be coming next—around the corner; and plenty of pea-soup fogs. The latter, it should be explained, have the color and consistency, rather than the taste, of pea soup.

By the way, they are saying, "It's the worst winter on record"—just as if they were in Florida or California.

A Difference

The Berlin correspondent of a British newspaper rather given to yellowish news got provoked the other day at a headline put on by one of the London editors. He had sent just a brief item about a visiting gypsy band who had been put on a reservation in Germany; but the headline made it more interesting by saying: "Gypsies to Concentration Camp."

Tomahtoes vs. Potaytoes

The Colonel's Lady—who is supposed to know how to pronounce any word in the most aloof and affected way—remarked at dinner the other night that she always expected "tomahtoes" at almost any repast in the United States. She was astonished at the popularity across the water of this vegetable—or is it a fruit?—which she carefully quoted each time with her subtlest smile as "tomahtoes."

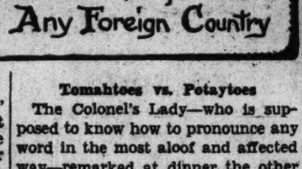
At last, sure enough, the salad came along; and in the salad were the inevitable and ubiquitous "tomahtoes."

But as the Small Boy remarked: "The Colonel's Lady called another vegetable potaytoes. Why not potahtoes?"

We'll just let it go as a roundabout query to the Colonel's Lady. (Of course, Webster's prefers tomaytoes.)

But, speaking of salads: One of the criticisms that some foreigners have to offer on table fare in the United States is that Americans make so many odd combinations and call them salads.

The story is told of Madam Einstein, wife of the relativity professor, that she was seen to pick off the petals from a bunch of lovely orchids that had been put at her place at a banquet. She is reported to have said she thought they must



"It's rather late, Sir. We've only the flowers left."

be a salad, although different from any she had previously tasted—even in America!—E. B. H. and J. A. M.

Quotation for Today

THE greatest pleasure I know is to do good by stealth and to have it found out by accident.—CHARLES LAMB.

In Lighter Vein

And Easier on the Cat

A landlord was showing a modernistic apartment to a prospective renter, who felt rather jocular.

Prospect: "Why, this isn't very large. It's scarcely big enough to swing a cat around."

Landlord: "Perhaps it would be a good idea for you to change your hobby."

A Seaman's Yarn

A sailor pounding on the door of a Chinese restaurant located on the water front, hears a voice inside saying: "Ello! 'Ello!"

Sailor: "How are the chances to eat?"

Chinese: "You hungly?"
Sailor: "Yeah."
Chinese: "You likee fish?"
Sailor: "Sure."
Chinese: "Come back Fliday."

Somesense Rhymes (V)
By Johnnie Symes

A chicken's speed
Is hard to match;
Because its creed
Is "Start from Scratch."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor]

Cryptogram

Is this progress? The following quotation snipped from the Biddeford, Maine, Journal, comments on the subject:

"PROG EGRESG XYZAB XYGC DFG EFRHFGPPZIG JYGA XYGC JGDF SDPX CGDF'P PKZX, LFZIG D XYZP CGDF'P MDF, DAL SZIG RA AGQX CGDF'P PDSDFC."

A Hidden Saying

Here's another that is shared by W. P. K.: In the following lines you will find hidden words. For example, the words "as he" might conceal the word "she." The correct hidden words, taken in the order in which they appear, will form a well-known quotation:

Bob Eaton murmured, "I think country life is delightful," as he gazed at the verdant hills of the Sierras and drank in the soothing melody of the honey-bee's hum, blending as it did with the far-off church bells.

"I'll wait here," said he, "in order to watch the gorgeous sunset through the deep-laced branches of the trees. Thus will I keep this scene in memory to describe later to one who means the world to me."

Letter Juggling

Two different 7-letter words may be formed from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

D G I I N T Y

Find the Number

A certain number of 2 digits, when multiplied by the left digit, becomes 56; but when multiplied by the right digit, it becomes 224. Find the number.

Trees and Their Chief Uses

Each of the trees named below has a certain usefulness. The first has been checked by way of example. Try matching the others:

1	elm	fruit	
2	maple	nut	
3	oak	shade	1
4	palm	flower	
5	apple	resin	
6	cinnamon	seeds	
7	pine	juice	
8	clove	timber	
9	sapodilla	sap	
10	cacao	bark	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Daily Anecdote

Quest

Ever eager to learn, Ellen Terry, the beloved English actress, decided to spend a night out of doors; taking her blankets she spread for herself a bed on the country hillside.

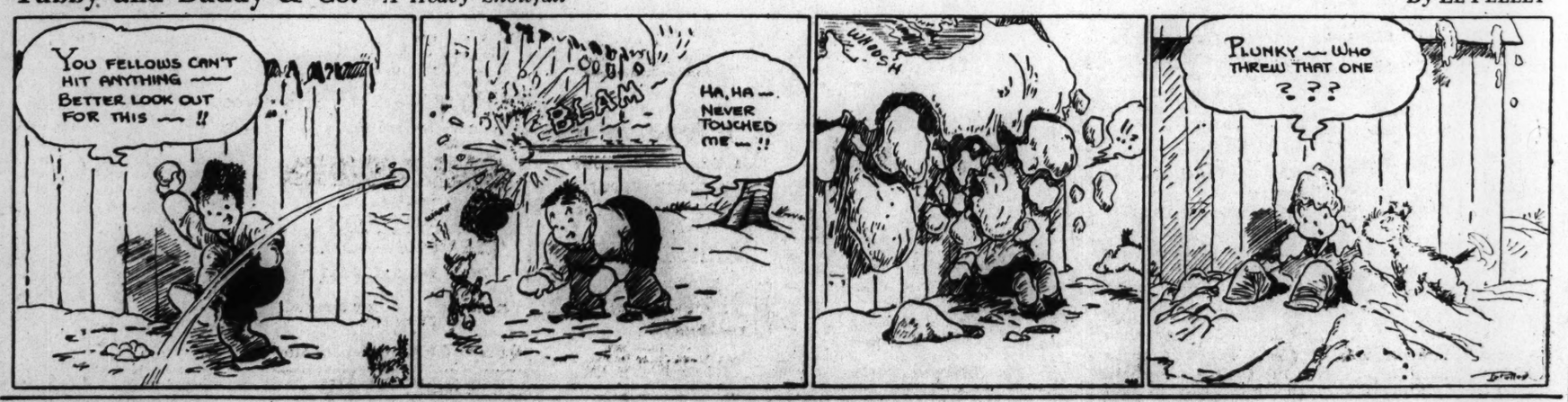
"But, did I sleep? Oh, no," she said of the experience. "Looking up at the vastness of the starry heavens I learned that night the true meaning of proportion."

Jest a Minute

"Oh, no, Sir, not an alias—Ratface is a sort of nom de plume!"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Heavy Snowfall*

By LE PELLEY



Animal Town—*Riding a Ship of the Desert*

By DUMMER

THERE'S A CAMEL! LET'S JUMP ON AND HAVE A RIDE
THE SEATING CAPACITY SEEMS A BIT LIMITED
WE HAVE HIM GOING ALL RIGHT, BUT HOW ARE YOU GOING TO STOP HIM? I'M SLIPPING!
STOP PLEASE QUICK MR. CAMEL
IF THIS IS A SHIP OF THE DESERT, GIVE ME A ROW-BOAT
LAST STOP ON THIS LINE. ALL OUT!
WELL YOU COULDN'T GIVE HIM A TICKET BECAUSE OF BAD BRAKES
MOUSEY! THE SHIP IS SINKING!
WONDER WHAT HE'S THINKING
I'LL TELL THE WORLD THAT WAS SOME RIDE
THINK I'LL HAVE TO EAT MY MEALS OFF THE MANTEL FOR A FEW DAYS
DUMMER

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Always Remember'

Miami, Fla.

It was a little Negro housemaid who taught one guest in a gracious home the beauty of affirmative speech, in contrast to more negative phrasing.

The guest was departing, and had gone into the kitchen to say an unhurried good-by to the young worker, who had done much to make the visit enjoyable.

The little maid offered her hand readily, but as she looked up her dark eyes showed a hint of tears. She might have said, "I'll never forget you," and have meant it at the moment. Older and wiser persons have made just that assertion, all in good faith.

But the little maid's phrase was a lovelier one. "Good-bye, Mrs. G——," she said simply, "And I'll always remember you."

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Committee to Revise Bylaws

Question: A committee was appointed to revise the bylaws. A complete revision was made, and when completed, it was mailed to the members.

(a) When these bylaws were mailed, did this constitute presenting the bylaws to the members?

(b) Did the bylaw committee finish its task when the new bylaws were mailed to the members?

(c) While the bylaws were in possession of the members, the committee made further changes. Did they have this right?

(d) The bylaw committee claims to be still active and that they should make changes or amendments, and again present them to the members. Is this correct?

Answer: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. Mailing the bylaws to the members indicates that the committee had presented its report to some person or persons authorized to receive it and a special committee ceases to exist when it has made its final report. (See Robert's Rules of Order, page 218, line 21.)

(c) Not as a committee, but the members of the committee as individual members of the organization could bring to the meeting changes for consideration by the meeting. Any other member could do the same. These changes would have to conform to the requirement as stated in Robert's Rules of Order, page 272, and as stated in other answers in this column, and could not be made after the notice has been sent out if the bylaws require the exact wording as given in the notice to be voted on.

(d) Not unless the committee has been established by the bylaws or by motion as a standing or permanent committee or unless the members by another motion authorize the committee to continue as a special committee. See answer to (b) above.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Enigmas

Almost any group of young people or adults will enjoy the mental exercise of solving an enigma. The one here given has been given up as inexplicable by more than one person who, when the solution was disclosed, has laughed at his own denseness in being unable to figure it out for himself.

The enigma: A man met in the street an old friend whom he had not seen or heard anything about for 20 years. The friend said, "I have married since I last met you; this is our little girl."

The man said, "And what is your name, little girl?"

The little girl said, "My name is the same as my mother's."

The man said, "Ah, how do you do, little Margaret!"

Now how did the man know the little girl's name was Margaret?

You will probably be asked to repeat the story, perhaps several times. Tell it in exactly the same words, and be careful not to refer to "the friend" by the use of any pronoun. Your hearers will almost without fail assume that the friend was a man.

The solution is that the friend was little Margaret's mother, not her father.—Verne E. T., San Francisco.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Some people think they are progressive when they wear last year's suit, drive a this year's car, and live on next year's salary."

A Hidden Saying: Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home.

Letter Juggling: Tidying, dignity.

Find the Number: 32.

Trees and Their Chief Uses: Elm—shade; maple—sap; oak—timber; palm—nut; apple—fruit; cinnamon—bark; pine—resin; clove—flower; sapodilla—juice; cacao—seeds.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Against Aggression, an Economic Front

"CARE has been taken," say the Viennese, "that trees shall not grow into heaven." A hopeful thought these days, when the logical conclusion of individual national policies would appear to be collective disaster. Trees start toward the sky. They do not reach it.

However, as the proverb acknowledges, that is because "care has been taken." If care be not taken as the United States plunges into the world armaments race with an enthusiasm measurable by President Roosevelt's request for thirty-seven more warships of all types, with contemplated large additions to the air forces and the merchant marine, national thought in one more extensive area will be turned toward egotistic regard of national power and rights, and away from concern for international appeasement and duties.

If care be taken, attempts to set breakwaters against the surge of aggression will not lose sight—as they now tend to—of weapons more decisive than battleships, and which indeed should form a new "first line of defense" hitherto intrusted to navies.

This first line is economic. The arming democracies seem to be forgetting that the situation to which they are preparing to direct cannon muzzles is one in which the strategy of economic action could be applied with as decisive effect. A danger of current military and naval preparedness is that it may divert attention from the possibility of checking aggression through collective economic action. The democracies may let go by default the prime strategic advantage which is now theirs by virtue of present circumstances of world finance and raw material supplies.

Much of the vague disquiet certain sections of the American public felt because of the Administration's refusal to apply the Neutrality Act to the Far Eastern crisis was really due to knowledge that American interests were supplying Japan with the sinews of aggression against China and American rights there. Whether the neutrality legislation was adequate or not, it embodied a desire of a peace-loving people that economic weapons be used before military ones.

Today a growing sense of responsibility for world law develops where an unrealistic isolationism not long ago flourished. But there remains a demand that this responsibility be shared by the great financial and commercial interests whose profits in the past have not always allowed the purest and highest concepts of patriotism to guide their policies.

The Hull program of economic appeasement may yet outstrip the disaster-bent course of national self-sufficiency—in which Italy's conquest of Ethiopia and Japan's invasion of China are only early milestones. On the other hand, it may be necessary for those countries with democratic ideals, respect for treaties, and hope for a world system of ordered security to stand together against attempts to exercise might before right can prevail.

In which case it should be remembered that of the combination of nations now seeming to threaten world order, not one has in itself the financial or natural resources to prepare for a victorious war against the "have" powers. The democracies are continuing, however, to supply those resources, even while they themselves arm against the outcome of such a course.

Naturally such a process is always and inevitably operative in a degree among nations living in anarchy. Trade and economic aids must be exchanged in an interdependent world. Indeed, by such exchange of mutual helpfulness, peace may be cemented. But there is a point at which the dual policy of preparing to fight if need be and at the same time equipping the potential enemy for the fray becomes inconsistent with the peaceable aims which at other times it serves.

That point would seem to be when the increasing strength of certain interests or ideologies is driving all other interests and ideologies to arm themselves as if for battle. When governments talk battleships and air forces, the peoples listen hard to hear a word for the use of those more potent and less bloody weapons that might be used to enforce peace with a minimum of warlike method.

The Item Veto

AT ANY other political season the provision of an item veto power for the President of the United States would provide meat for a prolonged session of congressional chewing. The Senate may yet go into lengthy verbal consideration of it, but approval by the House, which is constitutionally charged with special responsibility over appropriations, carries what may be an important reform a long way toward enactment.

There has been general approbation for the use made of such powers by state governors. Executives in forty of the forty-eight states have this authority, and it is generally considered to have worked well as a safeguard to sound finances.

As early as 1873 President Grant recommended that a constitutional amendment to authorize the Executive to approve parts of an appropriation bill while disapproving some items in it "would protect the public against the many abuses and waste of public moneys which creep into appropriation bills." These abuses are generally described as logrolling and the attaching of riders to appropriation bills.

By the lumping together of projects congressmen desire for their various districts, or by authorizing expenses without providing the corresponding revenue, congressional generosity may exceed governmental income. The item veto would give the President a possible means of redressing the scales and establishing a budget balance. The last few weeks have seen the legislative branch disregard executive requests to reduce highway funds and to keep farm aid within a $500,000,000 annual cost. Last year President Roosevelt protested against the retail price resale bill which he was obliged to sign or jeopardize the District of Columbia appropriations to which it had been attached as a rider.

The principal objection made to the item veto is that it would augment the great power already exercised by the Chief Executive—a power over legislation which was not at first taken to be a part of the President's function. President Taft was not quite sure the partial veto "would be a safe provision." He felt that the Executive's powers were "already large enough from patronage and party loyalty and other causes."

But with the extension of civil service much of the power of patronage will be taken away from the executive. And bad as patronage is in many aspects, students of government have repeatedly said that without some such leverage the American system would break down for lack of leadership. It plainly lacks the co-ordinating relations between legislature and executive which facilitate the parliamentary system.

Even carrying the significant exception which bars vetoing of appropriations for the Veterans Administration the provision adopted by the House is well worth a trial. As a matter of budgetary practice it has everything to recommend it; and as an instrument of presidential power it should not become dangerous unless flagrantly abused.

"To Cease Hating"

GEN. ROBERT E. WOOD, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., struck a needed keynote when he said in testimony before the Senate Relief and Unemployment Committee that it is time for capital, industry, government and labor "to cease hating each other and get together."

That formula, "to cease hating," will solve a great many difficulties besides the economic ones to which General Wood applied it in the United States. Anyone who has seen business dry up in a small town because the community got divided into camps over some emotional subject and stopped co-operating can envisage the effects of this state of thought on a larger scale. To reverse it calls for an overcoming of fear as well as ill will.

For the person or party that has distrusted another is at first fearful of making peace lest this be taken as a sign of weakness or give the opponent some advantage. It is to be remembered, though, that industry, government, capital, labor, an individual or a nation can co-operate without giving up its means of defense and even can defend itself against unjust treatment or attack without hating the apparent enemy. In fact, the most effective defense is that delivered without malice, and the refusal to hate in return often makes defense unnecessary and co-operation possible.

The recommendation to cease hating is most easily followed if something positive is put in the place of hate and the fear that usually goes with it. General Wood's "get together" is one way of saying it. In I John it is put another way: "Perfect love casteth out fear."

The Freedom of Opinion

THE right to free speech has recently been successfully upheld by Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Leader of the Labor Opposition in the British House of Commons.

Mr. Attlee had been challenged in that chamber by a Conservative M. P. who had moved a vote of censure against him for alleged breach of faith. This breach of faith, it was contended, consisted in having during a visit to Spain expressed sympathy with the Spanish Government after signing a passport undertaking not to intervene on either side in the Spanish dispute.

Mr. Attlee's answer was that the Leader of the Opposition was "a free man with the right to express his opinions," and that the undertaking given did not take away this fundamental privilege.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Britain's Prime Minister, thereupon proposed that the question should be allowed to drop, and this advice was accepted. The British House of Commons has thus recognized that the right to free speech cannot lightly be touched. It is a wise decision, for once this right is tampered with there is no saying how serious might be the restriction imposed upon frankness in public life. Democracy would be impossible without free speech. Liberated nations do well therefore to guard jealously this essential feature of their system.

The Military Mind

Book News of the Day

PLEASE do not ask to borrow our copy of Dr. Alfred Vagt's HISTORY OF MILITARISM (New York: Norton. $4.75). You cannot read it in an evening. You are not likely to finish it within a week. And no owner of the volume should be longer deprived of the privilege of keeping it constantly at hand to dip into for any few minutes he may wish to make valuable. Not that a reader is likely to lay it down after a perfunctory exploration. One closes this book not so much to stop reading as to begin thinking.

Dr. Vagt begins his 480 pages by making an indispensable distinction between "militarism" and the "military way." They are not synonymous. Indeed—as this thorough study of military practice, theory, and mere dogma makes clear again and again—"militarism," which is the superfluous mental gold braid which delights the militaristic mind, frequently hinders the operation of the "military way," which is the method of getting a nasty job done as quickly and as economically as possible.

* * *

Particularly interesting is the chapter which examines Clausewitz's philosophy. No doubt for most readers these pages will offer an introduction to Clausewitz's "Of War," though his work was published in 1831, translated into French in 1849 and into English in 1873. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, who has made a special interest of war problems, did not read Clausewitz until after the World War, and when Columbia's president was talking to Briand in his Quai d'Orsay office in 1926, France's "man of peace" confessed he had not yet become directly acquainted with the most idolized of military philosophers.

Dr. Vagt challenges the reader to consider whether military authorities have not misread Clausewitz by interpreting his philosophical observations on war as exhortations to carry on war with the utmost brutality. The author offers quotations which are startling but no more valuable than his own explanations, such as:

> From his own experiences Clausewitz knew that it was in the nature of war that its processes as such must release forces and produce effects which raise claims of their own and are then able to interfere in the sphere of politics, that military methods might usurp the function of determining political aims. Thus the political purpose would no longer be the lawgiver to war; it would itself have to conform to the means of war and would be changed thereby. Then we would have militarism.

* * *

From Clausewitz to the World War is a long way, even in this volume. But again deep lessons are studied by the author, who quotes military men to their honor as well as to their discredit, and thus achieves an objectivity that will make this work compelling to the open mind.

Written before the Panay incident, the book in its last lines unwittingly suggests the possibility that militarism has just passed its peak in Japan. Dr. Vagt quotes the founder of the Shogunate as saying: "It is the custom of the country to regard the actions of the military class as the standard of conduct for the nation." But today behold the Japanese people apologizing and bringing gifts of money to the American Embassy in Tokyo to attest the sincerity of their regret that the "standard of conduct" of their military class had offended Japan's friends across the Pacific!

C. W. M.

As Unpopular as Ever

Winter in the Canadian Wilds

WHEN I decided to stay on at my summer cottage in northern Ontario, I did so merely out of curiosity, hardly expecting to find so much enjoyment in it. We are four families, living on a large island at the northern end of Georgian Bay. Three of us are white; the fourth is the family of the Indian who carries our mail.

We have a post office on the island and a small store, and there are neighbors living on other islands and on the mainland close by. In all perhaps we are fifty persons. Though in one sense we are an isolated community (our nearest village is twenty-five miles), in another sense we are not, for the railroad passing within six miles of us makes it possible for our Florida grapefruit and lettuce to come in over the ice.

Our twice weekly mail brings everyone to the post office. Some come with dog sleds, some with ruck-sacks, the mail itself, now that we have eight inches of ice, being brought in by horse sled, as is also our freight.

While the ice is making, which requires about three weeks, it is difficult for those living on other islands to reach us, and often the only way of doing so is to combine the use of boat and sled. Thus it is not an unsual sight to see a boat traveling across the ice. Those who live on channels not yet frozen over start from home with a sled in the boat, and, having rowed to a place where the ice is solid, there transfer the boat to the sled.

Walking is our chief winter sport, and there is a wide choice of trails, either across the ice or through the bush. Ice trails are a novelty, so most often I choose the ice.

I find there is much to learn about ice. One cannot, for instance, travel by the same routes one would take with a boat. Some channels never freeze at all; others, which are known to have a current, must be avoided, and one must be always on the lookout for air holes, shell ice, and slush. It is a bit of a thrill, too, to be far away from land and hear the ice begin to crack under you, a cracking that sometimes carries from one side of a channel to another. This is due to a changing water level and is most often heard when the ice is making. So, to be safe, we travel only across the broad open spaces and from island to island.

For contrast, or when a cold wind makes ice travel unpleasant, one can always walk in the bush. It is warm there, even when the thermometer stands at twenty below.

It is a rough country of marsh and forested hills. Deer, moose and northern hare are plentiful, and one sees an occasional fox. Also, there are a few winter birds, woodpeckers, chickadees, owls, partridges, and the ubiquitous Canada jay.

Wood cutting also helps to swell the family income, though by ever so little, for stove wood sells at $2 a cord, $3 delivered. The old Indian woman from whom I bought mine had herself felled the trees, sawed and split them, but, after cutting two cords, she became a contractor and gave a man half the profit for his labor, an arrangement which greatly pleased her.

"The first time I ever make money for doing nothing," she said.

A winter living from trapping, fishing, or wood cutting, or from all of them together, is no sinecure as livings go. Nevertheless, no one here is on relief, and, strange as it may seem to an American, no one is discontented.

M. W. H.

Britain's Depressed Areas

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Readers of the article in the Monitor on the depressed areas in Britain will have noted the statement that all the efforts so far made have barely touched the fringe of the problem. However, it seems to me that the title of the article, "Britain Clearing Up Depressed Areas," together with some of the writer's statements, may suggest that it is possible to view with optimism the Government's efforts along the lines of the Council for Social Service, the Training Centers for Unemployed and the Land Settlement schemes. Such optimism would, I believe, be very far from justified.

It is difficult to discern any remedy for industrial unemployment in the organized charity of the social centers, and the best that can be said of them is that they provide amusement and recreation for the unemployed. Their dangerous side is seen when they utilize the unemployed for unpaid useful work which should be bought and paid for in the proper way. It is this aspect which has led to the deep-rooted antagonism of large sections of the unemployed.

Regarding the training centers, your contributor seems under the impression that all the trainees secure employment. The figure given by Sir Malcolm Stewart, the Government's late Commissioner for the Special Areas, was one in five. In any case, the jobs obtained by these men are not created for them, but would have to be filled by someone. The fact is that these men are invariably taken on by unscrupulous employers at below trade union rates and are thus used for the dilution of labor. It is indisputable that thousands of men live in the depressed areas today who could be employed in skilled trades without receiving any training, and that the great necessity is for the creation of new work.

It is rather astonishing to find a writer so naïve as to believe that land settlement provides any present solution to the problem of the depressed areas, when so many exposures of the fallacy have been made. The existing resources of agriculture already provide more than can be consumed, and while low purchasing power keeps about four million people in the depressed areas from obtaining sufficient agricultural produce; and while those already on the land are having the greatest difficulty in keeping their heads above water, it is, to my mind, an unpleasant form of folly, if not deception, to pretend that "Back to the Land" is anything more than an occasionally useful political parrotcry.

Those in close touch with the depressed areas know that the attempts to create new industries or to attract industries from other parts of the country have been pitiful. The Government has practically admitted that the improvement which has been obtained is almost entirely due to re-armament, and it holds out little hope for the areas except such as may be obtained from the preparations for war. In my opinion, the Government deserves the gravest censure for its almost complete and callous neglect of this problem,—censure which was duly administered by Mr. Lansbury in the House of Commons when he said, speaking on the Special Areas 1934 Act, "We are voting against the bill because we consider it to be mean and miserable, and feel that it will have no practical effect."

H. A. C. RIDSDALE

North Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.

[Editor's Note: The article contained in the Monitor was not an attempt to pass judgment on the steps which the British Government is taking, but merely to record them.]

Road Rules for Bicyclists

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your article "Road Rules Found Next Need in Return of Bike to Favor" with emphasis on the need of vehicle law observance by cyclists is especially appreciated by a number of them who through group organization have enlisted to promote greater safety between motorists and cyclists by that very thing.

It is because of the thoughtless, erratic riders that cyclists as a class are regarded by motorists as a menace to safety. As one of that class, I am firmly convinced that if all cyclists would realize that with sane riding—and this includes traveling with traffic, and not against it, as some seem to think—they would give motorists little or no trouble, and the latter would feel much more kindly toward us as a class. Undoubtedly many unpleasant situations between the two have arisen from the motorist's uncertainty as to the purpose of the cyclist, who at times would seem to be without purpose, darting suddenly and without warning directly across the motorist's path. Having driven a car for more than twenty years, I know what the motorist has to contend with in this connection.

On a pleasant Sunday in early autumn I have ridden my bicycle more than fifty miles on Chicago streets, including crowded boulevards, without the slightest difficulty. It has been my experience that if the cyclist—through careful observance of traffic signs and proper signaling before stopping or turning—has made his intention definitely known to the motorist, in nearly every instance he will be shown due courtesy and consideration.

Referring to the last section of your article, I do not see that paving the road shoulders would solve the problem, for this additional surface prepared for cyclists would almost certainly be appropriated by motorists. The real remedy lies in careful adherence to traffic laws by motorists and cyclists alike; then, and not until then, will traveling be safe and pleasant for both.

Chicago, Ill. (Miss) MARION L. BRAGDON

"We Planned It That Way"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Oct. 23, 1935, President Roosevelt, at Charleston, S. C., said:

> Yes, we are on our way back, not by mere chance, not by a turn of the cycle, we are coming back more soundly than ever before because we planned it that way, and don't let anybody tell you differently.

Even then our recovery was slower than the recovery in other countries.

Now it may fairly be asked what about the frightful market slump that has wiped out over twenty billions in values—more than one quarter of the total income of the nation—does President Roosevelt still say—"We planned it that way"?

I. MELDRUM

Quincy, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Birthday Party in the Balkans

By R. H. Markham

TIRANA

ALBANIA'S birthday party proved to be one of the most delightful international events that ever took place in the Balkans. Neighbors came from far and near and "a very good time was had by all." The guests were not only very kind to their little hostess but to each other, also. For a few days all the Balkan children played that they belonged to a single family.

Which is, of course, just as it should be—but not as it has been. As a matter of fact, the many peoples here have long fought one another. With their antagonisms they turned the peninsula into a proverbial place of quarrels.

If you read a book about the Albanians by an Albanian, you will learn that they were the original settlers here. In fact, they didn't settle at all, they just grew up here.

They were once very numerous; they pentrated into the whole of Greece, and who doesn't know that many of the most eminent modern Greeks are of Albanian origin! Alexander the Great, Cleopatra, and the present King of Egypt, not to mention other celebrities, are of Albanian origin.

For the Albanians the world conqueror is called Alexander the First; Scanderbeg, a hero of five centuries ago, is called Alexander the Second, and it is whispered that King Zog will later be proclaimed Alexander the Third—the successor of the "first great Albanian conqueror."

* * *

So it looks as though the Balkan peninsula is inhabited by the Albanians and a few other comparatively unimportant folks. At least that's the way it looks from Albanian heights!

But not so from Mt. Pindus or Olympus! Every student who ever got even a "D" in history has read that the Greeks are the chief people of the Balkans, that they are the creators of European culture, that Alexander was a Greek, that Greeks long dominated the whole peninsula and that a form of Greek civilization, 'Byzantinism," has left its imprint on all southeast Europe.

However, this was also a Roman peninsula and the Romans left a very deep and lasting mark here. Not only are there groups of Latin-speaking Balkanese in every part of the peninsula, but the most numerous of all the Balkan nations, the Roumanians, speak a form of the language of Cicero and Virgil. If you count tongues, you'll have to admit the Balkan peninsula belongs to the Roumanians.

* * *

Then one must not forget for a moment that the Bulgarians under great King Simeon created the Golden Age of Bulgaria by conquering the whole peninsula. Every Bulgarian is vividly reminded of that by the fact that the new Bulgarian crown prince is called Simeon the Second. As a matter of fact, also, the Bulgarians still inhabit a large part of southeast Europe and one finds them all the way from the mouth of the Danube to the mountains of Epirus.

After Simeon, came great King Dushan, the mightiest of the Serbs. Recently, in the "golden city" of Skoplie, Prince Paul, the chief regent of Yugoslavia, cried, "Our present kingdom is greater and stronger even than Dushan's!"

Does any Serb doubt that the Balkans constitute a Serbian peninsula and that some day Belgrade will be the capital of a kingdom stretching from the Adriatic to the Black Sea?

This is a much wooed and ardently courted land, with an insistent and romantic suitor not yet mentioned—Italy. Why, the whole western part of the peninsula shows relics of Italian domination.

And for five full centuries Turkey was complete master here! All this was part of Turkey.

* * *

So, in the past, Balkan parties have not been very joyful affairs. Hitherto, Bulgarians, Greeks, Turks, Tsintsars, Serbs and Albanians have played together like lions and lambs, foxes and doves. When they met, fur and feathers flew.

When Albania declared its independence twenty-five years ago all its neighbors were against it and opposed it in every possible way. They wanted to partition Albania. Four neighbors invaded the land, burning villages, devastating the country, and raising foreign flags over it. All intrigued against the new, weak, poverty-stricken state. At Albania's first birthday party all her neighbors, coming uninvited, bombarded the houses with stones.

But now at the twenty-fifth anniversary every neighbor sent official delegates, a religious service in honor of Albania was held in every Balkan capital, and the leading papers in every Balkan land gave large space to articles praising Albania and its King.

Most remarkable of all, Yugoslavia and Italy, which for twenty years have been rivals over Albania, shared the place of honor at Albania's celebrations and co-operated in assuring their little hostess of their support.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

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This Interdependent World

By Ramsay Muir

THE ROOT CAUSES of the distresses from which the menace of war springs are economic. In particular, just as the distresses in individual countries are largely due to the maldistribution of these countries' available wealth, so the strains and stresses among the nations are due to the maldistribution of the world's wealth among the world's peoples.

A few nations control among them a gigantic proportion of the world's territory and resources. If you will take a map of the world, and color the territories that belong to or are controlled by the British Empire, the United States, Russia, France, the Netherlands and Belgium, you will find that only a small part of the earth's surface remains uncolored. Yet in these untinted areas there are powerful and populous countries which are quite unable, from their own resources, to support their growing populations. They can only do so by drawing raw materials from outside, working them up into finished products and selling them, on a gigantic scale, to the rest of the world.

But they find that they are largely excluded by barriers which have been raised against their trade. They cannot easily sell their goods in other countries; and therefore they cannot buy the goods they want from these countries, because they can only get the money wherewith to buy them by selling their own goods. The greatest of these dissatisfied nations (but not by any means the only ones) are Germany, Italy and Japan. Proud and warlike peoples, they are tempted to rectify by force what seems to them a great injustice.

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Now it does not seriously matter, from the point of view of trade, who exercises political control over a particular country, so long as its resources are freely open to the traders of all nations. Moreover, it is quite clear that the dissatisfied nations could not satisfy their needs even by large acquisitions of territory, because, in modern conditions, all developed countries need materials drawn from every country under the sun, and need markets for their goods in all parts of the world. What *does* matter is that all countries—including the dissatisfied countries themselves—have been engaged in a ruthless competition to destroy their neighbors' trade by shutting out their goods.

All are hurting themselves in the process; and this madness has been intensified by the political fears and jealousies of the nations, which dread the possibility of being dependent upon one another. They have not realized one of the most outstanding features of the modern world, which is that all the peoples of the earth are now unalterably dependent one upon another, and that to try to resist this instead of taking advantage of it is as foolish as it would be to try to hold back the rising tide.

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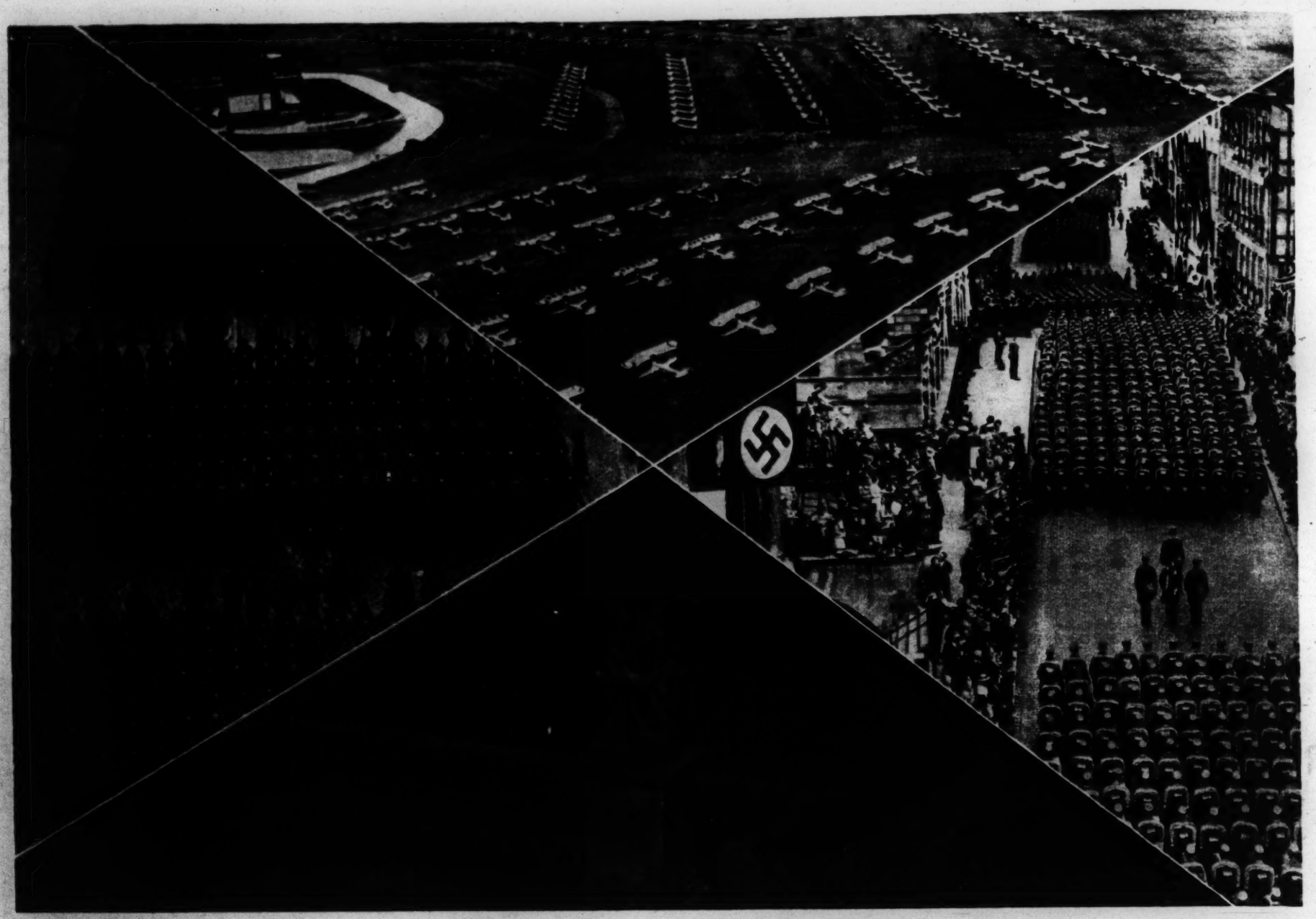
Unless the policy can be changed, reverses will come where there might be prosperity. Most of the nations are learning that this is so. But they are afraid to take the first step. Who shall lead them? The best hope lies in the co-operation of America and Britain, the two richest and most powerful of the nations. By united action toward this end, they could change the current of world history. Will they do so? If they won't, they must take their full share of responsibility for the aftermath, which will certainly involve them, even



SHALL THEY HAVE DISORDER AND WAR, OR SETTLEMENT AND PEACE?

Wide World and Sovfoto

Russian Soldiers (Left) March in a Peacetime Parade to Celebrate the Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. In Germany (Right), the Nazi Troops Parade at the Annual Nazi Party Congress. A Part of Britain's Royal Air Force (Top) Rehearses for a Jubilee, While Fascist Militiamen (Bottom) Pack the Plaza Venezia in Rome During the Fourteenth Anniversary of the Founding of the Fascist Militia

if they can contrive not to be directly engaged in war.

There is another reason why America and Britain ought to co-operate in bringing back prosperity to the world. The amazing growth of the world's wealth during the nineteenth century was largely due to the outflow of capital from the developed to the undeveloped countries. The undeveloped countries paid for the capital they borrowed by sending their goods to the lender countries. Britain was by far the greatest lender or creditor country during the nineteenth century; Germany and France later played a part; America remained a borrower or debtor country until the World War.

Since the war, however, America, Britain and France have been the greatest creditor countries. They have made it difficult for their debtors to meet their obligations by refusing to accept payment in goods, or, at least, by putting obstacles in the way. The consequence has been that the debtors have had to pay largely in gold, and their currencies have been disorganized. Because the obligations have been very imperfectly met, the creditor countries have almost ceased lending, and the development of the world's resources has been checked.

If the world is to regain prosperity and contentment, it is essential, first, that the creditor countries should cease to prevent their debtors from paying them in goods, and, secondly, that the stream of capital for development should be set flowing again. America and Britain, the great creditor countries, and the only countries which can dispose of great masses of capital, can alone secure these ends. If they could take counsel together and agree upon a common policy, they might save the world from distress, and win great prosperity for themselves.

But they must be aware of the use which they make of their great power. Some of the countries which are most eager for capital, and would pay most heavily for it, would use it, if they got it, solely to build up their armed forces. They must not get capital for such uses. The power that comes from the making of loans must be used to bring settlement and peace, not disorder and war.

Here is an impressive example of the way in which the power of making loans might be used to make peace more secure. Before the World War the Austro-Hungarian Empire was a great economic unit, and reasonably prosperous, because trade moved freely among its parts. After the war, to satisfy national ambition, this unit was broken up into six independent states, and no attempt was made to find a substitute for the economic unity they had enjoyed. These six states, distrustful of one another, not only raised huge armies, but set up high tariffs which completely disorganized their trade. Their currencies were disorganized, and they thought it necessary to introduce exchange restrictions, which only added to the confusion.

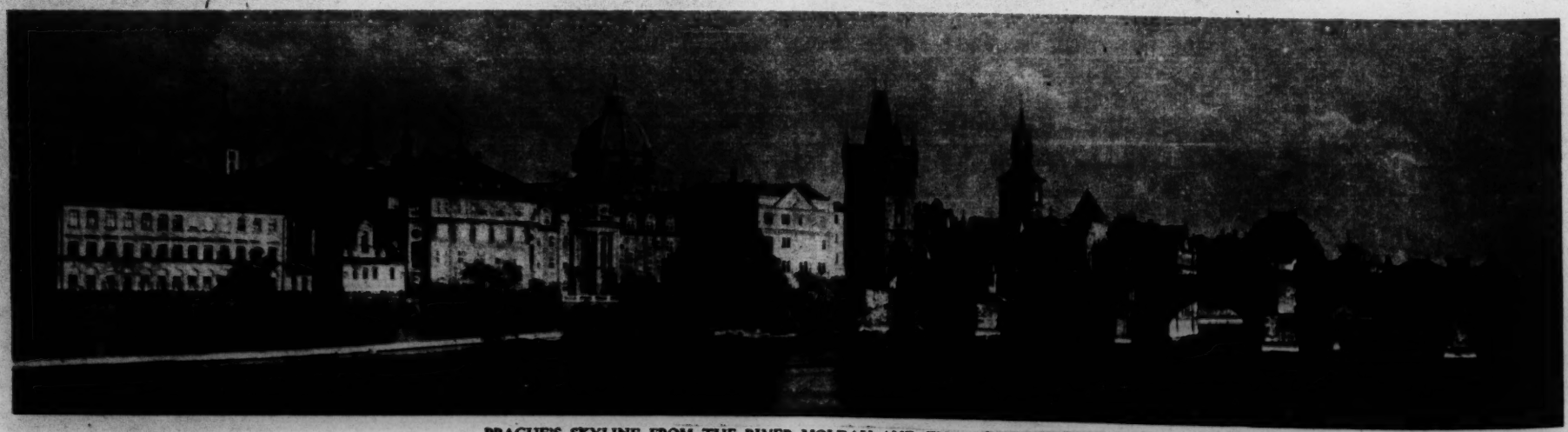
This group of little states offers a field for the ambitions of restless and aggressive powers. If Germany, for example, should attack Czechoslovakia, as many think she intends to do, Hungary (which has been very unjustly used) might be tempted to attack Czechoslovakia in the rear; and then the fat would be in the fire.

If these six states could be brought into friendly relations—still more, if ultimately they could form some sort of federal union—the worst danger spot in Europe would cease to offer danger. How could this be done? The wiser heads in these states all recognize the danger, and none of them really wants to be a catspaw of German ambition. But, because of their war-bred rancors, none of them can take the initiative. The initiative must come from outside; and it must not come from France, because then it would be regarded as a mere anti-German move.

Now all these states are in desperate need of capital, to re-establish their monetary systems. Austria and Hungary got loans from the League of Nations. But no conditions were attached to the loans. If any new loans were to be made, it would be of the first importance that strict conditions should be attached, especially demanding the reduction of the impossible barriers to the free movement of trade that have chiefly caused the ruin of these countries. Indeed, it is only on such conditions that any loans could usefully be made, with any prospect of the interest being paid.

The United States and Britain, and they alone, could meet this need. If they did so, and imposed sound conditions, they could not only make sure of a reasonable return on their advances; they could not only help to restore prosperity to a distressed region of the world; they could encourage these countries to work together, to combine for their common defense, and perhaps, ultimately, to form some sort of a federal union among themselves, which would be the greatest bulwark of the peace of the world.

This is only a single illustration of the ways in which the two richest and most powerful countries in the world could, in co-operation, lay the foundations of a new and better peace settlement, and conjure away the menace of war. They alone can do these great things. Will they rise to the height of this tremendous responsibility and opportunity?



PRAGUE'S SKYLINE FROM THE RIVER MOLDAU AND THE OLD KARLS-BRIDGE

Alaska From the Skies

Since the Early 'Twenties, When a Former Army Flier Began to Blaze Aerial Trails Over Mountains and Forests, Aviation Has Revolutionized Northland Transportation

By Caroline D. Todd

THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE! It does exist! But it takes not a sea-going skipper, but a Twentieth-Century sky pilot, to span its Arctic barrier of ice and knit Occident with Orient.

On this route lies Alaska. But if the Territory is preparing for the time when it will be an avenue for the world's aerial traffic, those who are weaving its web of progress are by no means motivated by such an objective. If such an event should come to pass, it will be just a natural evolution resulting from meeting an apparent need *now* in the best way possible.

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Aviation is the answer to Alaska's initial traffic problems. The Territory's distance from continental United States, through approximately 1000 miles of foreign domain—a country comparatively as undeveloped as Alaska—naturally prevents the outward push of an advancing civilization, as was the case in the early settling of the American West.

Alaska's vast area of 586,400 square miles, which is practically one fifth the size of the entire United States, is a rugged terrain of jagged mountain peaks, jungle-like forests, and mossy, far-reaching tundras. In such a country the building of automobile highways and railroads is exceedingly costly. Add to this the relative high expense of yearly maintenance, as well as the fragmentary grouping of an estimated population of 62,000.

The comparative freedom from high winds between the Alaska Range and the Endicott Mountains makes this part of the Territory ideal for flying during all seasons. Here, and also in the Seward Peninsula region, when winter comes a plane needs only to don a pair of skis, and the largest of aircraft can land almost anywhere upon natural airports of frozen lakes, rivers and snow-packed tundra. In summertime, these same water courses—providing the rivers are not too swift—the shores of Bering Sea, and the smooth, sheltered southern coast inlets, which are always tempered by the Japanese Current, lend themselves to the seaplane. One aviator, Mr. Robert Reeves, who transports freight for a mining concern, even performs the feat of keeping his plane on skis, at all times, taking off from the mud flats at his Valdez terminal, so that he can land on a glacier at his final destination.

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Alaskan aviation may be said to have begun seriously in the autumn of 1921, when a young aviator, Carl Ben Eielson, arrived at Fairbanks with a commission to teach English and biology in the high school. Primarily, his purpose was to observe and test aviation—a task for which he was well fitted by experience as a flier in the World War and as a stunt performer during college years. His new appointment came about first of all through his own desire to observe aeronautical conditions in Alaska and make experiments.

Soon after his arrival, plans were inaugurated to carry out this purpose. The newspaper in Fairbanks assisted in every way possible. A corporation was formed, entitled the Farthest North Airplane Company. Those interested in aviation contributed through the medium of this group toward the purchase of an airplane.

When the plane finally came—a second-hand Curtis JN4D—stunt performances were given at Fairbanks and Nenana as a means of paying the freight bill. This trial test converted the Alaskans wholeheartedly to the scheme of aviation. As a result, Mr. Eielson found profitable uses for his flying services. He carried passengers and delivered messages to distant localities.

As a result, the first air traffic contract in Alaska was granted to Mr. Eielson. Under a test commission from the United States Post Office Department, he flew, on Feb. 21, 1924, from Fairbanks to McGrath, a distance of 300 miles, with 160 pounds of mail, returning at night.

In 1929, the year that Mr. Eielson obtained sufficient financial backing to organize Alaska Airways, Inc., scheduled flights were first put into effect. There were then eight planes operating in the Territory. These planes carried 2171 passengers, covered 33,591 plane miles, 273,999 passenger miles, and transported 118,851 pounds of freight and mail. During the following year, these activities doubled. The force was increased to 24 planes. Ten times as many plane miles were flown, 338,422 miles. The number of passenger miles was almost twice as great, while the freight tonnage increased almost 2000 pounds.

Statistics, which are still incomplete for 1936-37, show that there are 101 planes now operating in the Territory, which is approximately one for every 600 inhabitants. These same returns reveal that Alaska's air travel aggregated 20,422 persons for the past year—practically one third of its entire population!

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In winter, large aircraft are used in central and northwestern Alaska to transport heavy mining equipment, such as caterpillar engines, drag nets, and bull dozers to distant properties. Scheduled passenger flights wing every week between Nome and Fairbanks, while luxurious Lockheed Electras roar in to meet them from Juneau and southeastern Alaskan points. All in all, the airplane is the general utility conveyance of Alaska.

As a matter of convenience, airplane service in Alaska is zoned. All northwestern Alaska, inclusive of Norton Sound and the Bering Sea coast as far south as the mouth of the Kuskokwim River, is serviced from Nome. Interior Alaska north to the Endicott Mountains, east to British territory, west to the mouth of the Kuskokwim, and south to Mt. McKinley Park, is cared for from Fairbanks. The country south of Mt. McKinley to Seward, and westward and southwest to Kenai Peninsula and the Aleutian Islands, receives its services from Anchorage. In southeastern Alaska, Juneau is the aviation center.

However, as popular as the airplane has proven to be in Alaska, the dog team is still indispensable. During the winter months, the dogs still haul the white Alaskan, along with his baggage or freight, to and from the nearest airport. Indeed, the dog team continues to be the Alaskan's most efficient means of short-distance travel for the winter months.

Today, more and better airports are needed. Topographical mapping is insufficient. There must be a well coordinated plan of radio communications, signal systems, and weather reporting.

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In the first instance, the 89 landing fields located in the different parts of Alaska have all been constructed by the Territory, municipalities, or private concerns. One has been subsidized by the Federal Government, the Cordova port, which came from PWA expenditures. With the exception of the ones located at Juneau, Fairbanks, Cordova, Anchorage and Nome, they are all small—mainly just clearances, without asphalt runways. All along the entire southern coast of Alaska, from Ketchikan to the Good News Bay region, on the Aleutian Peninsula—a distance of 1800 miles—there are only three places where wheeled planes can land. These are Juneau, Cordova and Seward.

The last Alaska Legislature and a recent act of Congress have made provision for the extension and safeguarding of aviation in the Northland. The former made an appropriation of $40,000 for ground radio stations, and provided for an Alaska Aeronautical and Communications Commission, with Gov. John W. Troy as chairman. This commission's duties will be to study aviation needs with a view to their fulfillment so far as possible. The United States Post Office has announced the opening of two bids for Alaskan airmail contracts. One contract calls for a mail service from the States to White Horse in British Columbia; the other for a service from Fairbanks to White Horse.

Keith Petrich and Courtesy of Alaska Air Transport, Inc.

"THE AIRPLANE IS THE GENERAL UTILITY CONVEYANCE TO ALASKA"

Rivers and Lakes, Either Open or Frozen, Provide Safe Landing Places the Year Round. Juneau (Center) Is One of Three Cities Where Wheeled Planes Can Land. In the Background May Be Seen Gold Creek Basin, Among the First Places Where Gold Was Found in Alaska. The Plane Just Above Is Servicing a Fishing Boat, and the One at the Top Is Taking Off From a Convenient Lake

A Man of Parts

C. Aubrey Smith, He of the Beetling Brows, Has Brought Distinction to Many a Film, While His Cambridge-Bred Enthusiasm for Cricket Has Helped Establish the Game in California

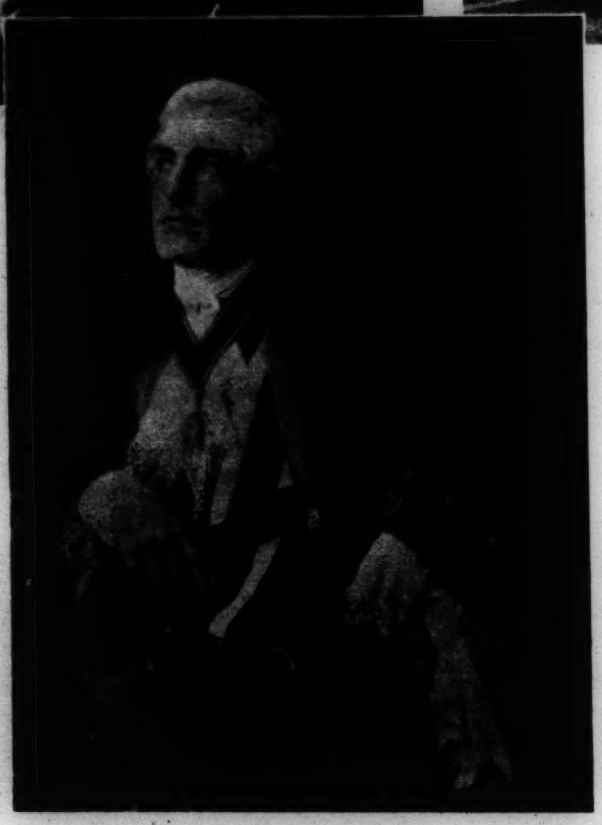
By Lewis Rex Miller

Selznick International

HIS MOST ENJOYABLE ROLE—
For 40 Years C. Aubrey Smith Had Hoped to Play the Role of Colonel Zapt in The Prisoner of Zenda. That Dream Was Fulfilled Recently When He Played in the Film Version of the Story. He Is Shown Above With Ronald Colman. Right, Mr. Smith as He Appeared in the Part of Count Wolfgang in a London Stage Production of the Same Play in 1895

Sport and General

AND BY FAR HIS FAVORITE SPORT
Mr. Smith Takes His Cricket Seriously and His Skill and Experience Make Him a Worthy Opponent. He Is Shown Above Batting for the Actors' Club in a Match in London



THERE IS SOMETHING ABOUT C. Aubrey Smith's attitude toward his work which reminds one of Emerson's advice, "Don't be a farmer; be a man on a farm." Aubrey Smith is not so much an actor as he is a man on the stage. He's a man first, and an actor afterward, and a very successful one.

When you mention his name to people in Hollywood, they take it for granted that you know all about his outstanding work in 30 important pictures during the last three years, and begin to tell you how much he has done for the British national game of cricket in Southern California, or how he headed up the appeal for a memorial to King George V, or what a delightful companion he is. His remarkable characterizations on the screen, which have made his one of the most familiar faces in the world, are taken almost too much for granted. It is as if people said, "Oh, well, if Aubrey Smith had the part, of course it was done just right."

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If you go to see Mr. Smith in his tasteful little cottage at the top of Coldwater Canyon, in Beverly Hills, h will take you into his study, put you into a typically English chintz-covered easy chair and proceed to talk about almost anything but motion pictures, and it will probably be cricket. He has to a superlative degree the English university man's inclination to avoid "talking shop," and to talk about sports. You would think, to hear Mr. Smith, that the most important things in the world are bats and wickets, and that films are a delightful side-line. His whole career belies his attitude, for nobody could have spent 45 years on stage and motion picture set, and rolled up such a record of accomplishment, who didn't know that acting was important work, hard work, exacting work, and that the rewards of merit had to be assiduously won.

The same kindly gleam that you have seen in his eye when he was playing the rôle of a peppery old colonel whose heart had been softened by a child's innocent chatter (with Shirley Temple in "Wee Willie Winkie"), darts from under his beetling brow as he tells you he is finding more worth-while parts to play now than ever before in his long career. His ambition is, he says, to be the first actor to be actively working in pictures at the age of 100. His chances of realizing it appear to be excellent. His figure is that of an athlete. He stands six feet two, is lean and quick of step, and there is not a suspicion of stoop in the shoulders that look so broad under the wide stripes of a brightly colored cricket club blazer.

That friendly gleam we spoke of comes from under the world's most famous pair of eyebrows. I never dreamed, until I met Mr. Smith in person, that they could be real. But they are. Those incredible eyebrows are actual. They are Mr. Smith's own. They are just as much a part of him at home as they are on the films. And they serve to heighten the brightness of the eyes they shelter with their luxuriant shadows. Mr. Smith chuckles about them. "My mother was good to me when she gave me those," he remarks. "They have been very useful." People write to him about them. Not long ago, somebody sent a snapshot of a Hungarian farmer with a similar pair; the motion picture fan had seen them in his travels and simply couldn't resist the temptation to photograph them and send them to Mr. Smith. The Smith eyebrows are the most expressive eyebrows imaginable. They can glower most terrifyingly, as you know from seeing them in the pictures. But they can also take on a jolly crinkle which makes you want to chuckle about the whole thing along with Mr. Smith.

* * *

Two of Mr. Smith's most recent rôles have been Father Paul in "The Hurricane" and Colonel Zapt in "The Prisoner of Zenda." Making "The Hurricane" was no joke. He had to stand a tremendous lot of dousing with water in the storm scene. For days at a stretch, he spent a good part of his time being a target for big artificial waves and jets of water from fire hose and wind machines. It wasn't quite so bad after he got the idea of wearing an oilskin jacket under his costume, but it was still pretty wet going. Mr. Smith took it just as you would expect, all in the day's work. Really not bad sport, after all, you know.

* * *

The rôle of Colonel Zapt in "The Prisoner of Zenda" was one of the most enjoyable he has ever played. I believe Mr. Smith liked the part because it was a really strong and lovable character. That fits Mr. Smith. Also, he had played in a London production of the stage version of this same book some 40 years ago, and had always hoped he might some day be Colonel Zapt. He had to wait a long time, but the part came to him.

The Smith property at the head of Coldwater Canyon is called The Round Corner. It is on the outskirts of Beverly Hills, in a region of steep little mountains and deep little canyons, where new roads are being cut along precipitous hillsides, and houses are just beginning to spring up here and there in one of the world's most picturesque landscapes. To get there, you leave the civilized refinements of Hollywood Boulevard and proceed up a narrow, winding canyon, where real estate developments are now disputing the limited space with the remnants of lemon groves. You keep climbing slowly, and when you get to the top of the divide, where the land slopes on one side toward the sea, and on the other toward the fruitful San Fernando Valley, you are at The Round Corner.

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Mr. Smith tells how he discovered the tract when he used to travel this way to and from the location where "Lives of a Bengal Lancer" was made. He bought a hilltop of three and a half acres, and has since added another acre. Nobody can block his view across tiny Hidden Valley, with its sparkling reservoir, and an intervening range of hills, to the blue Pacific. On the hilltop is the charming little house (with its cricket-bat weathervane) and a garden which, although rather new, seems very far advanced. Mrs. Smith superintends the gardening. Mr. Smith is only pressed into service when there is a heavy job to be done and the gardener is not around. Then, he has to bend those broad shoulders over something besides a cricket bat. On the highest point overlooking the valley, above a rock garden, is a bowling green, which is fast taking on the velvety smoothness of an English lawn. Bowling, next to cricket, is Mr. Smith's favorite sport.

Why is the Smith property called The Round Corner? I assumed when I first drove through the gateway that it was because there is a curve in the road just there, and the tract really has a round corner. But there is a better reason than that. When Aubrey Smith was leading the Cambridge University cricketers, he was known as "Round-the-Corner" Smith, because of his unique style of bowling. Hence, the name of his home in the hills of Southern California.

Mr. Smith tells with pardonable pride how there are now ten cricket clubs in Southern California. They play every Sunday, and sometimes on Saturday, and interest in the sport seems to be growing. Visiting clubs sometimes come from as far away as British Columbia. Mr. Smith is president and captain of the Hollywood Cricket Club, but he says he is going to step down soon from the captaincy and let somebody else carry on, because he thinks it would be a good thing for the club. There are going to be some protests against that, for it isn't every day you can get a cricketer of Mr. Smith's skill and experience in this part of the world. He captained his university side in his undergraduate days, and later headed all-England teams that invaded Australia and South Africa.

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As for acting—that's important, too—Mr. Smith, after some amateur appearances, began his professional career in England in 1892. He had started to study medicine, but never completed the course. For a couple of years, he had gone into a stockbroker's office in London and almost became a City man, but the call of the stage was loud and insistent, and Mr. Smith became an actor for good. He first came to America in 1896, and returned again in 1904, for rôles in "Hamlet" and "The Light That Failed." His first motion picture work was done in 1915. During the next 15 years he returned occasionally to pictures, but it took talking productions to woo him finally away from the stage. Since 1930 he has been in Hollywood, and expects to stay. He likes it here, and says he doubts if Mrs. Smith would let him live anywhere else.

Among the 40 or more films that Mr. Smith has appeared in during the last seven years (apart from the ones mentioned elsewhere in this article) have been: "Trader Horn," "Morning Glory," "Queen Christina," "The House of Rothschild," "Clive of India," "The Crusaders," "China Seas," "Little Lord Fauntleroy," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Garden of Allah," and others of the first rank.

World Government at Work

The Hundredth Session of the League of Nations Council Is a Reminder That Internationalism, in Some Degree, Has Transcended the Idea of National Sovereignty

By Argus

PRESIDENT HARDING, early in his Administration, referred to the question of America's membership in the League of Nations as a "closed issue." He pronounced the League as "deceased" and, by way of contributing to the obsequies, refused to acknowledge any communications coming from the Geneva Secretariat. Today, the League of Nations is in some ways no more robust than at that time, yet it cannot be considered a closed issue for America or any other country.

That is not to say that America has come any nearer to membership than in 1921, or that the League prestige generally has increased—in its peace-making efforts it has never been lower. As the League Council prepares for its hundredth session, Jan. 17, it finds Japan and Germany out; Italy on its way out; China, Ethiopia and Spain, after asking League protection and not getting it, overrun by invaders; important agreements like Nyon and the triangular anti-Red pact arranged without reference to the League. Peace is more distant than when the Council first met, exactly 17 years ago. But all these considerations are aside from the main issue.

The salient fact is that the League, as the world is beginning to realize, has become the very crux of a great clash of political theories—the center of a great human struggle, possibly the greatest human struggle in political history. The struggle was actually precipitated in 1919. At that moment the sufferings of the war had driven the nations to the brink of an international government. Skipping a century of development, they were looking out on a new order, whereby, for the sake of peace and security and the right to live, they would be willing to give up a portion of their sovereignty to build up a central world body capable of guaranteeing peace.

The project, stated in general terms, was popular in almost all nations and all classes of society. Then, suddenly, President Wilson, Viscount Cecil and some others presented the world with the machinery for a world state as an accomplished fact. "Here is your organization," they said. "Support this and you will get your security at the cost of the least possible sacrifice of sovereignty."

For a while it seemed as though the world would accept the transformation without a murmur. But the United States, little damaged by the war, broke the spell and cried: "Back to the old nationalist basis." Nevertheless, the more war-torn nations were inclined to adopt the project whole.

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With the return of recovery, however, came the revival of nationalism and imperialism, and today the Geneva organization finds itself the storm center of a struggle between those who believe that the League is vital to peace and security—who feel that a measure of international government must come in any event—and those whose sense of national sovereignty is so firmly entrenched that they are bitterly hostile to any move to curtail it and would rather run the risk of almost certain warfare, and all the misery and destruction it entails, than consent to such a sacrifice.

Yet this much-attacked and much-ridiculed organization at Geneva, with its 500 clerical employees and its round dozen of departments appears today, then, not so much as the last remnants of a political failure as the spearhead of a new internationalism, whose history lies all in the future.

If the early phases of this struggle have been marked by considerable confusion, the reason must be traced partly to America's attitude in the matter. America would seem to have been singled out by her history as at least one of the first pioneers in such a venture. It was Victor Hugo, who, in opening the great peace congress of Paris in 1849, said:

"The day will come when two vast groups, the United States of America and the United States of Europe, will stand face to face, clasping hands across the sea, exchanging produce, trade, industry, art and genius . . . uniting two omnipotent forces, human fraternity and Divine power, to the universal increase of well-being. And to bring about this day we need not wait for centuries. We live in an age of speed; we live in a stream of the most tempestuous events and thoughts that ever shook mankind; in our age a year often does the work of a century."

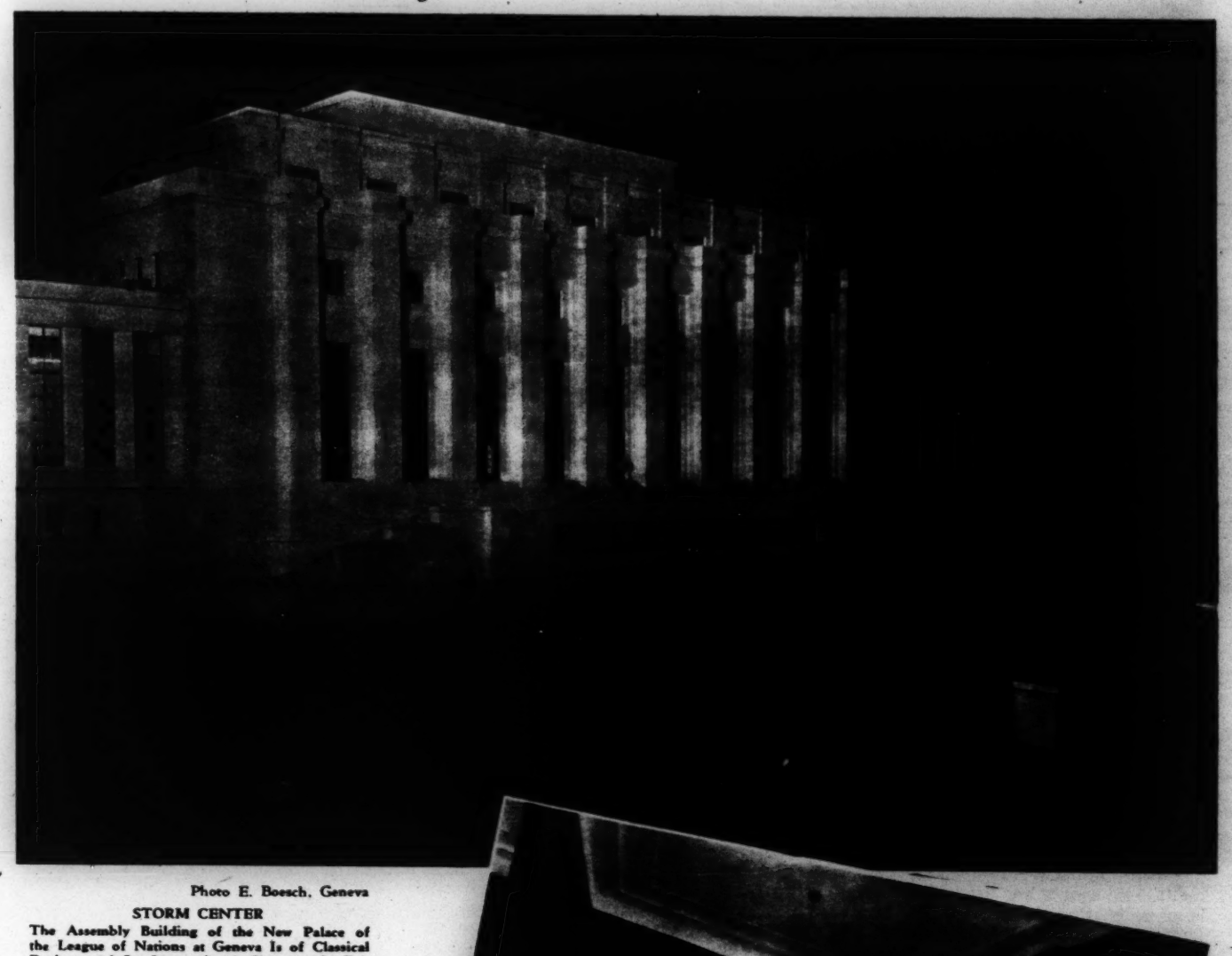


Photo E. Boesch, Geneva

STORM CENTER

The Assembly Building of the New Palace of the League of Nations at Geneva Is of Classical Design, and Its International Character Is Evidenced in Furnishings and Gifts From the Four Corners of the World. The Waiting Room of the Secretary General's Office, Shown at the Right, Is a Gift From the Hungarian Government

America had found the way to democracy and freedom on her "new" continent. No sooner had she done so than she launched into such sweeping inventions for quick transit, rapid communication and large-scale administration that, as far as the mechanical factor was concerned, she could offer all the means of setting up a form of international government. She seemed to have been elected to lead the world one step farther and devise a world organization that would make possible a world democracy. Unhappily, she proved unwilling to see the League as the sublimation of her political ideals.

* * *

The absence of America did much to insure a long struggle in place of a quick transformation. Events are proving it to be a peculiar struggle, cutting strangely across national and party lines. American advocates of strict neutrality are far enough removed from such forces as Fascism in Italy, Germany and Japan, or even from imperialists in Britain and reactionary Rightists in France. Yet all these divergent forces are at one in opposing any form of League action to enforce peace. The British imperialist government, it is true, has been held back from avowed opposition to the League by strong pro-League forces in the country, yet it has very generally held the League to abortive conciliatory efforts in such critical episodes as the invasion of China, Ethiopia and Spain.

All these powers, with the exception of the United States, have fallen back upon the hazardous and discredited pre-war device of building security on the maneuvering of blocs of nations, with armies and fleets as counters. They oppose the League because they are unwilling to sacrifice any degree of national sovereignty or to depend upon any protective force but their own army and navy, no matter how great the burden these entail. Moreover, they look askance at an international concern that has evidenced a strong appeal to labor and the wage-earning classes of all countries. In their strong denunciation of so-called ideological blocs—such as an international Left front or Fascist front—the League is commonly charged with implication in the left wing of the movement.

The internationalists, on the other hand, believe with almost religious fervor that whatever sacrifice is demanded in national sovereignty is well repaid if the international body can acquire sufficient authority and enforcement powers to restrain an aggressor and rid the world for all time of the curse of militarism.

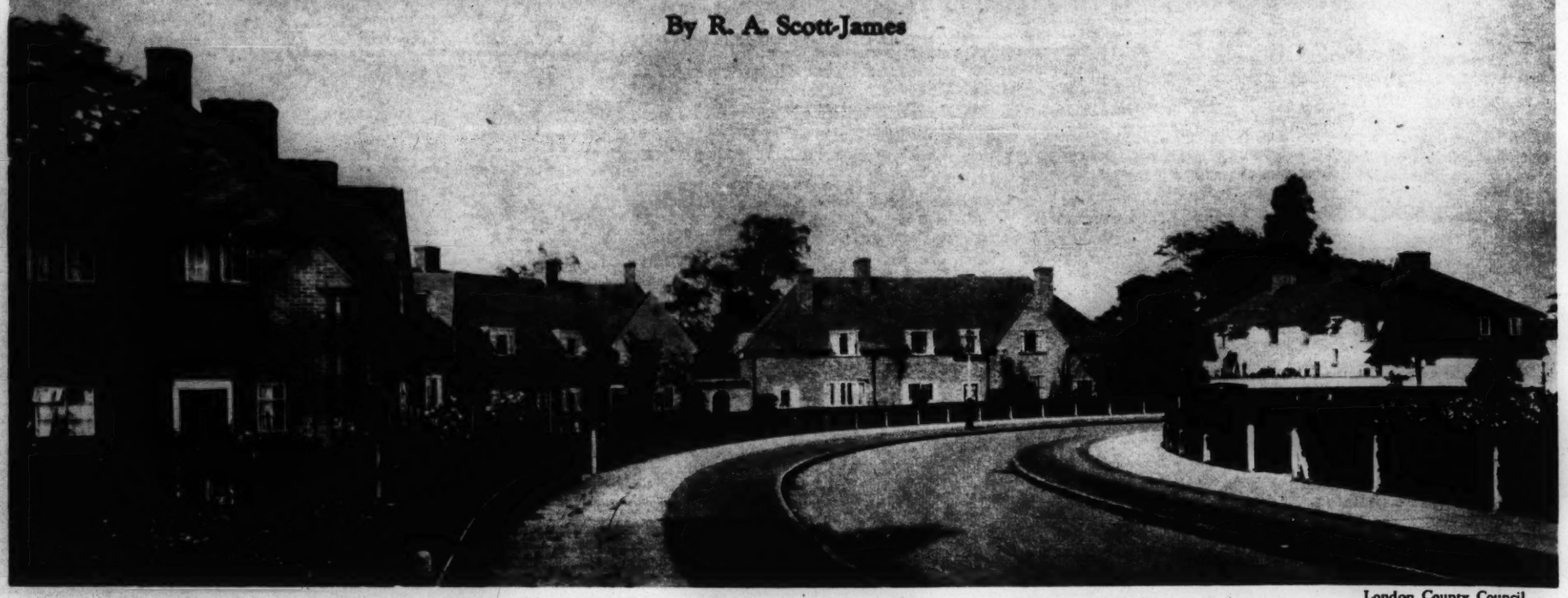
They believe, and it will be difficult to deny their point, that it is becoming as impossible to run the world today through 60 or 70 governments as it would be to run the United States on the governments of the 48 states alone. Problems are becoming too large for a national government to solve for itself. Before the League was thought of, in 1914, there were already 50 special international administrative organizations and agencies to assist the work of international co-operation. Some of these were the telegraphic union, postal union, railway freight transportation in Europe, suppression of slavery, sugar union, international labor office and opium commission. New problems of air transit, radio, tariffs, fisheries are constantly raising fresh co-ordination issues, while the need for some international regulation in the economic and currency fields is already being planned by the Van Zeeland mission and others. The modern world, in short, must have central offices somewhere, somehow. However little the extreme nationalists relish the prospect, the institution of a world government has already come into being and is in partial operation with the approval of the governments concerned.

Allow the League to break down at this point and the world is left without any comprehensive and unified machinery for international co-operation. As the 14 powers of the Council gather every three months and the 59 nations of the Assembly every year, no matter how important or unimportant the achievement of any one conference, the world sees a piece of machinery that in this age it could scarcely do without—a regular, automatically scheduled gathering of the nations.

An End to Overcrowding

Slums Are Being Eliminated From Great Britain Under the Government Program Which Makes Congestion Illegal, and Helps Provide Proper Dwellings for the Population

By R. A. Scott-James



London County Council

UNPARALLELED BUILDING ACTIVITY IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE PAST FOUR YEARS HAS PRODUCED MANY ATTRACTIVE COMMUNITIES LIKE ROEHAMPTON ESTATE, LONDON

THE TURNING POINT in Great Britain's fortunes after the trade slump is associated with one outstanding activity of her productive life—namely, the drive in the building of houses for the working classes. This drive was not started with the object of stimulating trade or providing employment—though it has achieved this end. The outcry of the poor and the demands of social reformers drew the attention of Government and Parliament. The sequel has been an unparalleled activity in the provision of houses during the past four years which will produce even further results in the years immediately before us.

The problem became acute twenty years ago because of the cessation of house-building during the World War through lack of labor. Then came a demand for better housing for men who had been encouraged to expect to return to a country fit for heroes to live in. In the ten years following the World War about 1,500,000 houses had been built either by private enterprise or with State assistance. Three years later a Minister of Health was able to claim that war-time arrears had been more than made good.

* * *

In 1931, then, it could no longer be said that those who were able to pay for houses were unable to get them. But there still remained a shortage of decent dwellings for the poorer workers. It was admitted that approach had not yet been made toward the clearance of the slums; and nothing had yet been done to make overcrowding illegal. These problems had been considered by the Labor Government of 1929-31, but awaited action by the National Government which succeeded it.

The necessary legislation had already been passed. Success or failure depended on the way it was applied. A survey determined the areas which, in accordance with prescribed standards, were to be scheduled as slum areas. That having been made, the Minister of Health urged upon the local authorities the duty to prepare plans for submission to the Ministry for the erection of alternative dwellings, into which the slum dwellers were to be removed. Provision was also made for the re-conditioning of houses which admitted of such treatment.

Some local authorities were quicker to act than others. The more tardy ones were brought up to the mark by the continued exhortation of an active Ministry of Health. When some of the new building was already in progress it was found necessary to add to the designated slum areas.

* * *

The Government aimed to carry out the whole scheme by March, 1939; and the time-table is well up to date. By last August more than 151,000 slum houses had been cleared, involving the displacement of 650,000 persons; and at the present time from 5000 to 6000 houses are being completed each month by the authorities for habitation by slum-dwellers.

Then there was the evil of overcrowding, due to the inability of workers to find accommodation in the neighborhood of their work at a rent they could afford to pay. An Act was passed in 1935 to deal with overcrowding; and again the duty of taking action was imposed upon the local authorities. A standard by which the capacity of dwellings should be judged was fixed with a view to adequate room for a given number of persons, and adequate sex separation. There followed a systematic house-to-house survey to determine where dwellings were overcrowded. The report published last year showed that 8,924,523 dwellings in England and Wales had been inspected, of which 341,554 were found to be overcrowded; that is to say, 3.8 per cent of families were living under conditions condemned by the Act.

* * *

Overcrowding henceforward is to be treated as an offence under the law; but proceedings cannot be taken against landlords unless alternative accommodation for the tenants has been provided. So another big program of house-building is about to start to meet the needs of these over-crowded areas.

Unquestionably the total effort in the building of houses since the World War, through the combined activity of private enterprise and State assistance, has exceeded anything in any previous British effort. Considerably more than 3,000,000 houses in all have been constructed, toward the cost of which the tax-payer has contributed £180,000,000. The movement has been intensified in the last three years, and will continue for several years at the present high rate of activity. During the last official year the total of dwellings constructed reached the record of 346,000.

The complaint has often been heard that, though more houses are being built today than ever before, there is still insufficient provision for the very poor who cannot afford to buy houses, and need houses built for letting. This reproach is ceasing to be justified. Last year 170,000, or about half of the houses constructed, were designed for the poorest class of the population; and 142,000 were built to be let.

* * *

There has been an appreciable rise in the cost of building during the last two years, and not all of this is due to the higher cost of materials and wages. But the Ministry and the local authorities are taking measures to avert profiteering, and there is no danger of a recurrence of soaring competitive prices which damaged the housing program of 16 years ago.

Rural housing presents peculiar problems, not yet fully solved, which will undoubtedly occupy more of the future attention of the Government.

Housing activity stimulated by public opinion and by the Government during the last five years has contributed much toward Britain's trade recovery, and has gone a long way toward removing the gravest reproaches in regard to the conditions under which the working classes live. But it must not be supposed that enough will have been done even when all the existing programs have been carried through.

* * *

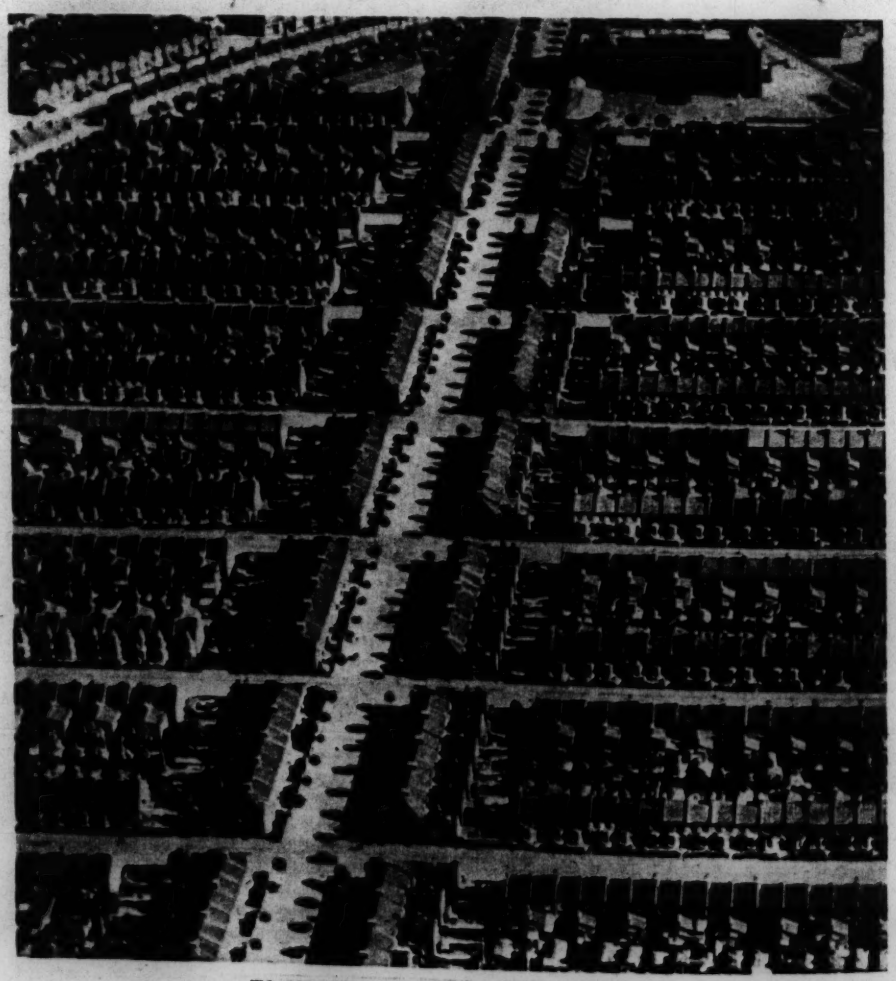
The scheduled slum areas will have been cleared and overcrowding, as defined by Act of Parliament, will have been ended. But what constitutes a slum? What density of habitation is overcrowding? The standard that has been adopted for today is not the standard that will be acceptable in the future. Even as it is, watchfulness will be needed to prevent the development of new slums. There will not long be toleration of that minimum of comfort and decency which is permitted today.

Moreover all that has been done or arranged falls far short of the ideal in respect of planning, especially national planning. The Government has pursued a policy of using the local authorities to carry out the schemes, and these are individual bodies acting each for its own area.

* * *

In some cases one authority acts in conjunction with others in some measure of regional town-planning or some joint housing scheme; and efforts are made by the Ministry at the center to prevent competition between the various governing bodies. But the national housing program under a single authority which is the ideal of reformers has not been realized. National planning cannot long be postponed. The population is shifting from place to place according to the requirements of industry.

It is desirable that one planning body should be looking ahead and anticipating the movements of population directing the location of industry, coordinating the building of towns with the provision of transport, and considering the amenities of town and country alike.

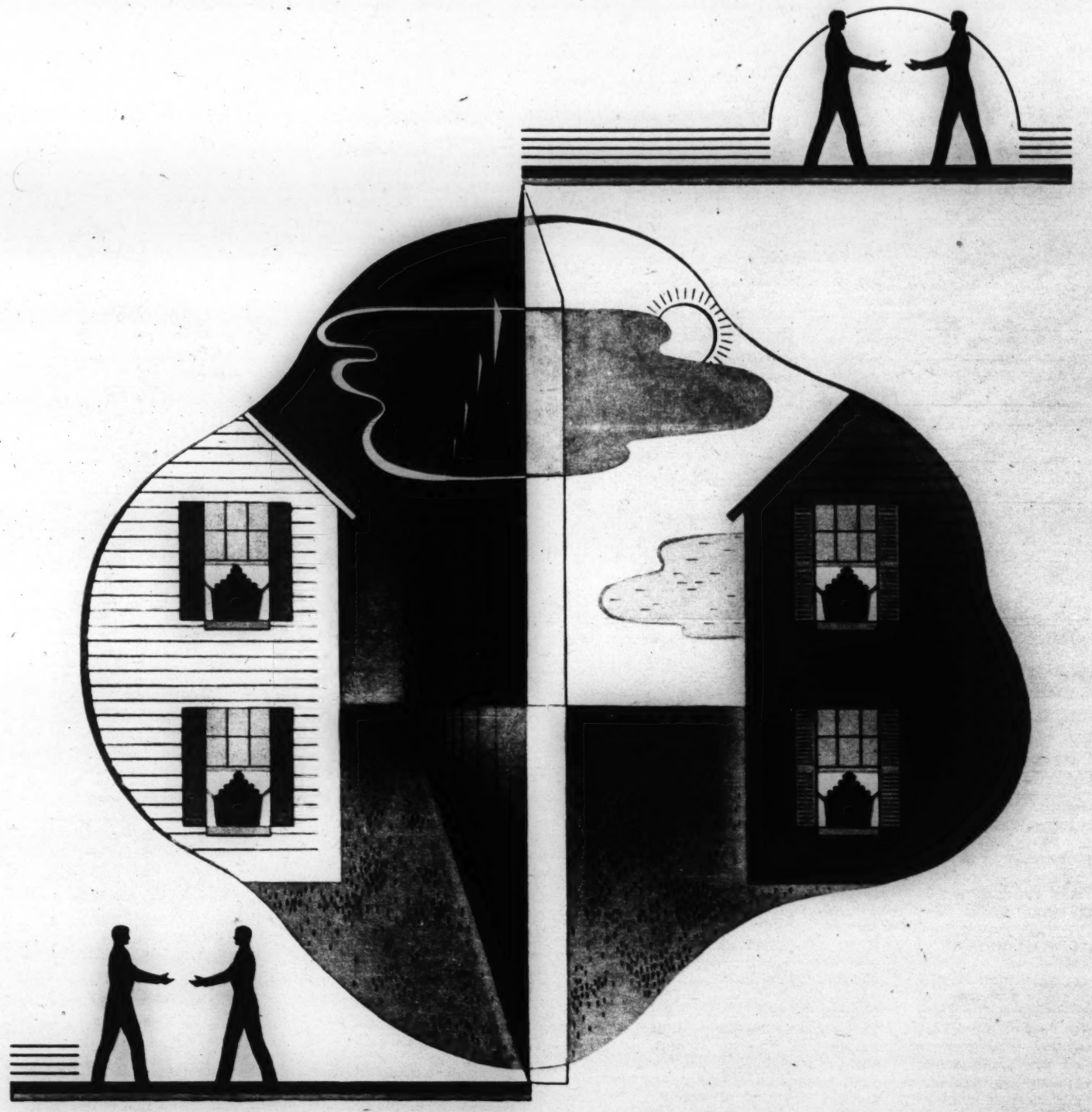


TO MEET THE NEED FOR BETTER HOUSING World Wide Photos

The Geometric Precision of the Estate at Plaistow, in East London, May Not Make the Most Attractive Community, But It Provides More Comfortable Housing Than the Overcrowded Slums

RELATION vs. ISOLATION

By Dorothy Ives



KATHARINE MANSFIELD, in her Letters, wrote to a friend: "This world to me is a dream and the people in it are sleepers. I have known just instances of waking, but that is all. I want to find a world in which these instances are united. . . . What is important is to try and learn to live—really live—and in relation to everything—not isolated. . . ." This letter, written in 1922, so shortly after the end of the World War, indicated the general thought of men, waking from the recent nightmare. Such a cataclysm of separations was bound to begin a deeper search after men's true relationship to each other as individuals, as states, and as a universe. That the search is unceasing is manifest in the efforts toward a League of Nations, in world peace movements, toward co-operative organizations in business, and toward international conferences and agreements, which, if they come to little, yet show the deep desire which has reached the surface and will never rest until right relationship has put an end to isolation—or separation—of every sort.

* * *

The problem on which Miss Mansfield touched—that of learning to live relative to the rest of the world—finds ready sympathy in every thoughtful heart. There is constant evidence that men "muff" their opportunities to establish good relationships with one another. Suspicion, ancient foe to friendliness, still stalks the earth.

The big bad wolf is always ignorance. Shorn of his sheepish disguise — called expedience, self-preservation, national honor — any one of the dozens of names under which separation or isolation masquerades, he is reduced to nonentity, since ignorance is merely a lack of knowledge. Any condition which fosters ignorance is always an arch enemy of relationship, a fact which can be illustrated by three stories.

A good many years ago, in a certain section of the United States, tomatoes, now an everyday food, were considered poisonous. They were called Love Apples, and were picked on the vines and set on the mantel-piece for decoration, but not eaten. Under this delusion, several persons who tried to eat them suffered ill effects. Presently, however, it was discovered that they were one of the best of foods and the same persons who had shunned them before, ate them with pleasure. Neither the tomatoes nor the people had altered by any mysterious chemical change, but suspicion was removed by knowledge and the relationship between tomatoes and men was established!

* * *

Another illustration is that of a new house which was erected. It was put up next another house which had been standing for some years, whose occupants had considered the vacant lot next door as their own. Bitter with anger over losing this outlook, they erected a high fence on the line to shut out the new, unwelcome house. The fence, however, being closer to their own house than to their neighbors', darkened their own rooms, but did no appreciable damage to the newcomers' view. One day, a big wind storm came by and swept the fence before it. The neighbors met at the line between their property, saw each other for the first time face to face, discovered a mutual liking and shook hands.

"What about your fence?" asked the new neighbor. "Shall we gather it together?"

"Let it go," said the other sheepishly. "I put it up to get even, but it shut off our outlook."

A third story, about a dog and a parrot, illustrates the reactionary effect of ignorance. The parrot, having nothing to do, repeated some words he had heard but which meant nothing to him. Seeing the family dog in the room, he said to him loudly, "Sic 'em." The dog, seeing nothing but the parrot, made a rush for the bird and came off with a number of feathers. Back on his perch, the parrot is said to have thought the matter over and then to have muttered: "The trouble with me is, I talk too much."

* * *

Here, in simple parables, is the sad story of mankind in his efforts to learn to live peaceably with nature, his neighbor and himself. Shutting himself off, through ignorance, from the bountiful good that is naturally supplied, he goes hungry with all nature at his command; darkens his own windows in trying to isolate himself from his neighbor, and foolishly repeats catch phrases which he does not comprehend, thus bringing misfortune upon himself.

How is this inward isolation to be cured with proper relationships? The task is so stupendous that all the worldly wisdom of centuries has made little impression upon the problem. Obviously, ignorance cannot be "magicked" away like a rabbit in a hat. But the growing demand of people, waking from their nightmares of separation, for the true facts about the world they live in, will have its effect. There is an old adage, "I cannot hate whom I understand," and understanding is always prohibited by motives of revenge, hate, malice, greed, selfishness, carelessness. Only so long as men are willing to be kept in ignorance, can they remain in its darkness.

The way of neighborliness and unselfishness is so simple and practical that intellect has gone on for nearly twenty centuries scorning it as a solution for isolation. Ignorance uses large words to tell nothing, while Christianity, the inclusive term for all right relationships, was first spoken in terms so simple that a child might understand, yet so profound was it and so fundamental to all human happiness that it has been the basis for all law and liberty since its utterance on the shores of Galilee.

Toys to Remak

Research Laboratories Teem With Robots, Photoele
Symbols of New Industries and Enginee

By Herbert B. N

Andrew Halbran

"ROBOTS ARE ANOTHER GROUP OF SCIENTIFIC TOYS"

One of These Fishermen Is Only a Robot, But He Is a Very Agile One, for He Can Talk, Sing, Drink a Glass of Water and Perform Other Amazing Feats, All by Remote Control. Smaller Robots of This Type Were Built for Use in Animated Cartoons to Eliminate the Necessity of Making Thousands of Individual Cartoon Drawings

DO AWAY WITH THE TOYS of engineering research and fully three fourths of today's fantasy bridges, shadowy factories and dreamships of sea and air, will never take physical form but sink unrealized into the abyss of things that might have been.

For in these days when wonders of the world are superseded almost annually by worthy pretenders, men having great visions remember a lesson of their younger days. They build their illusory ideas first into miniature "toys," some of which may remain workshop playthings for years while others grow up overnight into million-ton, million-dollar, million-volt symbols of human limitations overcome.

One hundred years ago, scarcely a person living could have foreseen the part electricity would be destined to play in modern homes and industry. When Queen Victoria mounted England's throne, frictional electricity was the most striking electrical manifestation known. Someone has figured out now, that rubbing the backs of all the cats in the world would produce barely enough current to light a single 60-watt lamp.

When friction machines and Leyden jars finally came down from the shelf, they never went back. More than 2,000,000 persons in the world today are employed in the electrical industry, operating power houses, telephones, telegraphs, street cars, lights, to mention only a few things electricity does.

In practically every field of natural science and engineering, researchists have their laboratories cluttered with "working models." They are the Lilliputians of discovery which may some day grow up to become Brobdingnagians of industry. One may build a model "Queen Mary" from which a great ocean greyhound is actually constructed, another a New York skyscraper, or a 10,000,000-volt generator model, a 50-ton flying boat, a 200-inch telescope, or an interplanetary rocket-ship

United States Government engineers first built Hoover Dam in miniature before a single bag of cement went into Boulder Canyon. They did the same with Panama Canal before asking Congress to finance the undertaking, with Bonneville Dam and Passamaquoddy. The model of the last-named project, made of thousands of small stones and structures built to scale, can be found on Uncle Sam's workshop shelf. He even has a "toy" coal mine around somewhere, in which problems of coal-mining engineering are worked out in miniature.

What a glorious holiday a boy could have in any of several hundred research laboratories. The chap, for instance, who found a new pair of boots labeled with his name under the Christmas tree no doubt has visions of the powerful dam he can build down in the meadow next spring. But wouldn't he enjoy visiting marine laboratories in Washington, London, Berlin or Boston? There engineers form models of rivers, beaches and oceans; sail model ships; build model breakwaters; and calculate such things as data on bow wave formation, power requirements, speed calculations and general equipment wear and tear.

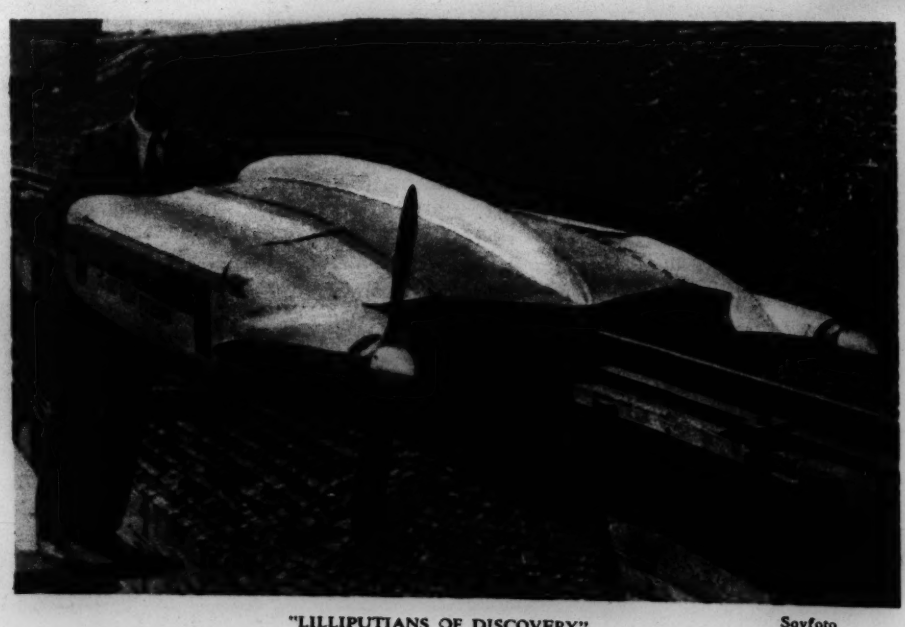
Such work done in miniature, when suitably corrected by reference to laws of dynamic similarity, give predictions invaluable to those who build ships or go down to sea in them.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology has a huge-scale model of the Cape Cod Canal and Buzzards Bay, in which engineers are studying in advance the effects of the proposed enlargement of that waterway. The model shows the canal as it will be when it has been widened to 700 feet on the surface and dredged to a depth of 40 feet. Here college professors are working hand in hand with members of the United States Army Engineering Corps. The problems involved include difficulties arising from the fact that the average rise and fall of the tide in Cape Cod Bay is 5 feet greater than in Buzzards Bay, and that the tide in one bay is three hours behind that in the other, so that while it is rising in Buzzards Bay it is still falling at the other end of the canal.

Rangoon Harbor lies in a basement off Tottenham Court Road, in London. It represents 800 square miles of Rangoon and the Rangoon River basin. Millions of pounds might have been spent by the Burmese Government in solving the problem of the silt deposited in the river, but instead the Port Commissioners have had a model of the harbor built by a firm of engineers in England, and experts are finding what the river will be like in the year 2000, to know what steps to take to control it.

In civil engineering, earthquake upheavals and their effects upon buildings and other man-made structures are being studied with models. Earthquake waves, produced by a quick-acting piston shaking a table in accordance with instructions from a photo-electric eye and "servo-mechanism" set to follow the wavy outline of a natural earthquake record, rock small models of water tanks, sky-scrapers and other structures to determine what type of construction is most likely to weather such tremors.

In aero-dynamics, upside-down trains, cars and planes are often subjected to wind-tunnel tests to determine air resistance and the value of new streamlined designs. Oftentimes models up to half or full-scale are tested. Architects test everything, from old red barns to Empire State buildings, in wind tunnels, to learn the effects of wind pressure on buildings during storms and cyclones. Latest in this field of models are trials of new-design windmill vanes for more efficient power generation by the wind. Small windmills for electric power are becoming increasingly popular in the Middle and Far West, where good steady winds are available.



Sovfoto

"LILLIPUTIANS OF DISCOVERY"

S. Valdner, Designer of the Russian Aero-Train, Stands Beside the Small Model He Completed for Demonstration Purposes. The Aero-Train Runs on an Elevated Single-Rail Track; the Two Zeppelin-Shaped Cars, Linked Together and Hanging Over the Sides of the Track, Are Balanced by Means of Runners That Fit Between the Inner Side of Each Car and the Concrete Framework Supporting the Rail. An Experimental Line Has Been Started in Turkmenistan, an Asiatic Republic of the U. S. S. R.

Locomotives of higher and higher speed are being turned out of the factory every other day, and in order to avoid the snake-like weaving motion apparent at full speed down a straight track, considerable study with respect to spring mountings is needed. Thus, bigger and better electric trains are needed by such researchists.

The latest "toy" attracting much attention in many laboratories is a tiny sun-driven motor, the electro-motive power for which is supplied by four photoelectric cells far more sensitive than usual ones of their type.

They are of the selenium type with

nake the World

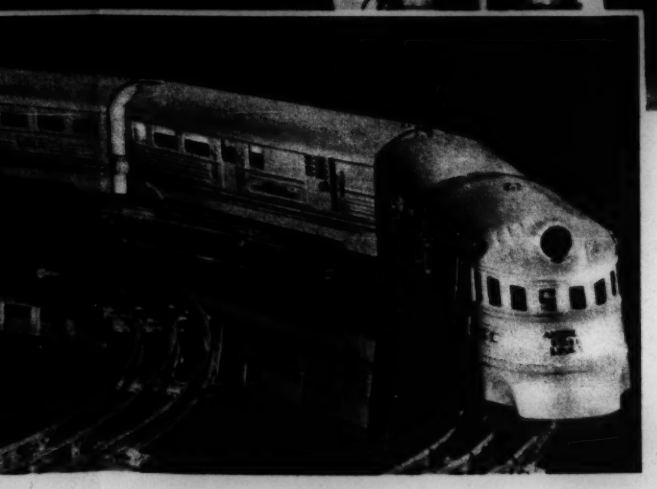
Photoelectric Marvels, and Models, Which Are the Engineering Accomplishments to Come

erbert B. Nichols

nected in parallel when electric light is used and in series when used in sunlight.

The speed at which the motor turns depends on the amount of light received by the cells. Direct sunlight whirls the motor at about 400 revolutions per minute, but even sky light on a cloudy day through a laboratory window is sufficient to turn the motor rapidly.

Though no practical application for the sun-driven motor is seen yet, its power rating being about four ten-millionths of a horsepower (or less than one flea-power), there still remain many tasks yet to come for photoelectric cells. A view of the tiny motor reminds one of another



Wide World and Pix Publishing

"RESEARCHISTS HAVE THEIR LABORATORIES CLUTTERED WITH WORKING MODELS"

Above Is a Laboratory Model of the Bed of the Guadalquivir River, Exact to the Slightest Detail, as the Problem of How Best to Keep the River Navigable Is Studied at a Widely-Consulted Government Institute in Berlin. Even Man-Made Lightning Needs to Be Handled With Kid Gloves. Kenneth Strickfaden, Electrical Wizard, in Demonstration Shown at the Left, Was Surrounded by a Discharge of High Frequency "Juice"

toy which has never grown up, the radiometer which jewelers often exhibit in their show windows. Invented by an English physicist, Sir William Crookes, it has four small vanes delicately balanced on a jeweled pivot in a partially evacuated bulb. One side of each vane is polished and the other blackened, with the black side of one vane facing the polished side of the next.

The heat rays from the sun or from an artificial source fall on the vanes and they start moving in the direction of the polished sides. The reason given is that black absorbs more radiation than does the polished side, and with the molecules of gas remaining in the bulb set into motion they collide with the vanes and bounce off the warmer (black) side with a greater kick than they do on the polished side and thus they drive the vanes around.

Robots are another group of scientific "toys." Sometimes they have a high purpose, at other times they are merely mechanical gadgets, laboratory "scarecrows" dressed up to simulate the actions and appearance of a human being. Sometimes such a robot can sing, talk, answer the telephone, handle a fishpole, cross its legs, laugh, cry, roll its eyes, say "mama," go to sleep, and perform numerous other amazing feats.

But the robot in which research is most seriously interested, is the device automatically controlling difficult or tedious jobs which men would have to do. Robots today steer our largest ocean liners during seven-tenths of a long trip, they can handle the controls of small airships, inspect certain types of manufactured articles as they pass by on a belt, and even replace the telephone girl at a trunk switchboard.

Early last spring the new laboratory building of Mellon Institute for Industrial Research was dedicated in Pittsburgh. Today, there probably are more models and miniatures inside this "research factory" than there are toys in 100 homes. But even before construction of the Institute was begun, $60,000 was spent to make a four-foot model of the entire structure as it would look when finished, and to build two full-sized model laboratory rooms. Officials agree that it was money well spent.

Where would engineers and builders be today if they had not first built model after model of the rapidly-rising 200-inch telescope? Tossed in a heap in one corner of a Westinghouse laboratory are more than 100 models which were once considered possible candidates for 200-inch honors. Even while the great glass disk was being poured at Corning, New York, engineers were still working over a model which has since been discarded. So many unforeseen problems arose time after time, that models became obsolete before they were finished. Today, the finally accepted miniature, a model built to one-tenth scale, is being erected on the roof of the laboratory in Pasadena. In a room below, a naval architect is directing construction of the original for the California Institute of Technology.

Of course it might be quite safe to go ahead with construction of the original project in many cases, but men who know, say it is much better to do the job in miniature first and then tackle the greater task. Thousands of dollars often are saved by discovering mistakes ahead of time, and in proportion to the cost of the completed project, the cost of the model is usually a pittance.

Another type of toy the scientist owns is the educational gadget. Into this class falls the atomic and molecular models exhibited to show how these invisibly tiny "universes" make the "worlds" go around.

A familiar gadget of this sort is the planetarium. Several have come into existence in Europe and America, and the size of the crowds that manage to squeeze within their doors at each performance attests their popularity. Technicians may well be proud of this achievement, which brings the stars even to city-dwellers, who cannot see them for the buildings, lights and smoke.

Fortunately, model-making is not a field limited to men of science and research. It has its adherents among the young and old throughout the world, and was practiced when civilizations were still in their beginnings. Model ship builders and railroaders are so well known and organized they have their own national magazines, and meet regularly in annual conclave.

Some men have carried model railroading so far their backyards are filled with track, tunnels, bridges, hills, valleys, switches, stations and roundhouses. It takes quite a complicated instrument panel in the "switching tower" to operate a system such as this, and of course where every new type of locomotive that comes along must be bought, every once in a while an engine or two is bound to disclose its obsolescence—time then to buy or build a wrecking car, complete with traveling crane.

Tiny, radio-equipped motorcars for children, shown at the recent toy fair in New York, are a reminder that progress of science and invention has continually cast its shadow before in the demands by children for toys.

* * *

When most industries were still using steam instead of electricity to turn wheels of factories, children were demanding stationary electric motors to drive tiny working models of machines with a miniature belt. When railroads were almost entirely steam operated, children were foreseeing electrification in toy electric locomotives, and the streamlined train raced over toy tracks when railroad executives were just beginning to experiment with this modern form of transportation.

Also many a boy has found in model building the solution to the problem of what he was to do to make a name for himself in the world of adults.

As a nation, Russia has perhaps realized this better than any other, for in the Soviet scheme of things boys are encouraged through some 750 children's technical stations to build railways, thermo-electric stations, radio receiving sets, armored cars, speed airplanes, television sets, radio-operated ships and other mechanical wonders of this age.

light-sensitive surfaces covered by a film of platinum so thin as to be semi-transparent. This film decidedly increases the sensitivity of the cell in its response to light. Such "cells" differ from photoelectric "tubes" in that the cells convert light energy into electric energy directly, whereas photoelectric tubes do not themselves generate electricity, but rather control the amount of current permitted to flow through them according to the amount of light they receive.

* * *

The motor, connected directly to the cells, is of special construction, with jewel bearings and other features designed to reduce friction to a minimum. In the laboratory the cells are con-

Among the New Books

Born to the Theater

My Father's Son, by Giles Playfair. London: Geoffrey Bles. 10s. 6d.

THE THEATRICAL WORLD is small and self-contained; it is full of private jokes which the outside public finds difficult to understand; its achievements fall speedily into oblivion, leaving behind them only a faint and fugitive memory; even its stars and heroes quickly become nothing more than a name. In consequence, books about the theater tend to be mere collections of anecdotes about people of note in their brief day, but now forgotten.

"My Father's Son" escapes this fate. Mr. Playfair has an eye for proportion. He always provides a reminder that there are other realms than the realm of the theater. He does this partly because Sir Nigel Playfair himself never took too seriously the theater that he so notably adorned, and partly because, in telling the story of his own life alongside that of his father, he keeps the worlds of school and university steadily before the reader's eyes as a yardstick for comparison.

Sir Nigel had a long period of success when his Lyric Theater at Hammersmith drew all fashionable London. Such productions as "The Beggar's Opera," which made a profit of £16,000; "The Way of the World," "Riverside Nights," "The Duenna," and "The Critic" made Sir Nigel possibly the best-known figure in the post-war English theater. But the greatest days of the Lyric were already over by the time Mr. Playfair was old enough to take notice. Throughout the son's period at Harrow Sir Nigel had many anxieties, and while the boy was at Oxford these anxieties multiplied. The Lyric, which had been the bright jewel in Sir Nigel's crown, became a millstone round his neck. It broke his resilient cheerfulness. This part of Mr. Playfair's book is touching and valuable.

The portrait that emerges of Sir Nigel, with his naïveté, his simplicity, his love of bathing, his mercurial temperament, is delightful.

Family History With a Vengeance

Pepita, by V. Sackville-West. New York: Doubleday. $3. London: Hogarth Press. 10s. 6d.

IF MISS SACKVILLE-WEST had not already used for a novel of hers the title, "Family History," its crisp inclusiveness would have set off perfectly the contents of this later volume. For "Family History" it is with a vengeance, family history shorn of all reticence, unnaturally candid, unashamed and altogether zestful. Remember, too, that its characters belong to one of England's noble families not unfamiliar in the annals of diplomacy.

JOSEPHINE JOHNSON

One marvels at the position of mental detachment which the author sustains, while writing intimately of that grandmother whose life did not precisely conform to the world's standard of conduct, and of her own mother, in whose temperament contended strains as dissimilar as that of Spanish gipsy and of English aristocrat. There is reckless romance here, there is tragedy, too, and burlesque and intrigue in extravagant degree. The characterization is brilliantly clever, the mingling of frank exposition with warm and loving tolerance is most disarming.

In this way the book came to be written: the solicitors of Lord Sackville, the author's grandfather, were sent to Spain in 1896 for the purpose of interviewing certain persons who might recall the figures and events of some 40 years before. An English peerage and an historic inheritance were at stake—in short, it must be decided who was the rightful heir to Knole, the Sackville ancestral estate in Kent. The evidence which these legal gentlemen were able to amass, stacks upon stacks of "dusty typescript," has served Miss Sackville-West as incentive for the writing of her book. At the trial, the claim of Pepita's eldest son was ruled out and Pepita's daughter Victoria, Miss Sackville-West's mother, who was the wife of her cousin, Lord Sackville, became mistress of Knole—a dignity which, of course, had been denied Pepita.

Pepita, as today is known to the entire literary world, was a Spanish dancer and, apparently, not a very good one. Catalina, her mother, loved her beautiful daughter and did everything in her power to bring about her career and her marriage to Juan Antonio de la Oliva, a dancing master. The marriage might have been a success if the old mother had not meddled overmuch, but there was no question as to Pepita's career. She careened all over Europe, was feted and flattered and had the horses taken out of her carriage in true Jenny Lind style—it was the high gesture of the period. In Paris she met the Hon. Lionel Sackville-West and the two fell in love. The young diplomatist and Pepita did not find their life too simple; the Englishman was moved about from post to post, with Pepita always following. Finally she abandoned her career and devoted the rest of her life to her children. After her passing, her husband became British Minister to Washington. Pepita's daughter, Victoria, went to join her father there, acting as his hostess and making for herself a glittering social career. In her turn, she fell in love with another Lionel Sackville-West—something which really does not happen outside a fairy tale or the annals of the Sackville family.

It is perhaps the portrait of Pepita's daughter, the mother of Miss Sackville-West, which most vividly remains in the memory of the reader. "On mature reflection, *the* most wonderful person I have ever met. . . . It is outside all my experience, and of a type to which I know no duplicate": this was the verdict of Mr. Rudyard Kipling. Lady Sackville knew everyone; she knew Lord Kitchener well enough to write to him after the beginning of the war and protest because the servants were all being drafted away from Knole: "I think perhaps you do not realize, my dear Lord K., that we employ five carpenters and four painters and two blacksmiths and two footmen, and you are taking them all from us. I do not complain about the footmen, although I must say that I never thought I would see parlormaids at Knole!" And so forth. A woman fascinating in the extreme, but proportionately exasperating. Like Miss Sackville-West, we come to admire within the covers of a book.

M. W.

Underlying Thunder

Year's End, a book of poems by Josephine W. Johnson. New York: Simon and Schuster. $2.

CHARGED WITH DEEP, underlying thunder, the poems of Josephine W. Johnson, author of the Pulitzer prize-winning novel, "Now in November," are to be valued more for their thoughtful content than for any outstanding accomplishment in form.

They are not remarkable for lyric charm. They are heavy with meaning. Yet their comment is a needed thing, needed in its own particular style. Miss Johnson's free verse is dignified. It shows a shrewd appraisal of the world the poet knows. The title poem, a dramatic achievement, starts with a reference to white moonlight on winter fields and closes with a description of the end of the year, still with the old lesson to be learned, that "War is of poverty, and poverty of greed, and greed is of the undisciplined heart. . . ."

Her instinct is unerringly poetic, as revealed by the crying of one shorter piece, one of the most poignant and deserving of all the statements in the book:—

This is the trouble with us all,
That we see under the shell, and
we see under the inner shell
And we see under what lies under
what lies under,
And we cannot look at each other
without laughing.
God (if there are prayers answered
which come from the lying
lips and the flippant tongue
and the shallow breath),
Grant that some shadow of awe,
some gold fog of marvel,
Cover for once this terrible sun
of our eyes!

Perhaps the greatest need of all writing, both poetry and prose, is for that "shadow of awe," that "gold fog of marvel," to return.

P. P. S.

The D.N.B. Brought Up to Date

The Dictionary of National Biography, 1922-1930, edited by J. R. A. Weaver. New York: Oxford University Press. $10.50.

MANY READERS think of reference books only as something to consult for specific information. They go to them when in need, seldom for pleasure or suggestion. They neglect the readable value of good reference books. They think dictionaries as word lists to be opened only when they have need of a spelling, a definition, or, more rarely, an etymology.

Now the Oxford English Dictionary makes fascinating desultory reading, and so does the new Dictionary of American English which is in process of being compiled. One encounters in such books suggestions, trails which, if followed, take one to rewarding ends. What is true of those two dictionaries is also true of the D. N. B. Much of history of English politics, art, literature, scholarship, and travel during the past century are enclosed within the boards of this latest addition to the Dictionary of National Biography, for him who wills to read.

This decennial volume, the third since the completion of the great dictionary proper in 1900, contains the biographies of notable British men and women who passed on in the years 1922-1930. The Biographies in the volume cover a period of more than a hundred years, the dates of the late Prof. G. D. Liveing, the book's first-born, being 1827-1924.

The chief political events of the last five or six decades of English politics are set forth in the biographies of four Prime Ministers: Lord Rosebery, Lord Balfour, Lord Oxford and Asquith, and Mr. Bonar Law. Much of the military history of the World War is described in the sketches of such holders of high command as Lord Ypres, Lord Haig, and Sir Henry Wilson.

The literary history of the period is reflected in the lives of such figures as Robert Bridges, Joseph Conrad, Edmund Gosse, Thomas Hardy, W. H. Hudson, and D. H. Lawrence. Literature gets less space than politics. Where Rosebery gets nine pages, the Poet Laureate Bridges gets four; where Lord Balfour gets 15 pages, Thomas Hardy gets only a third of that space.

Most of the lives are written by men who knew their subjects personally. Lascelles Abercrombie writes of Hardy, Richard Aldington of D. H. Lawrence, William Cosgrave, ex-President of the Irish Free State, of his fellow Nationalists Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins. The contributors are distinguished and expert, their sketches authoritative in matter and dispassionate in judgment.

The Book Window

Lost Empire, by Hector Chevigny (Macmillan, $2.50). The life and adventures of Nicolai Petrovich Rezánov, who directed a migration to the American Pacific coast.

The World In Maps (Oxford, $3) by Prof. W. W. Jervis of the University of Bristol, England, traces the evolution of maps from noteworthy ancient and medieval to modern representations.

Last of the Square-Rigged Ships, by J. Ferrell Colton (Putnam, $3.50), lists nearly all such ships existing, with salient facts about each. Includes 74 illustrations.

British Policy in Kenya Colony, by Marjorie Ruth Dilley (Nelson, $3). A study of an administrative problem.

Lynchburg and Its Neighbors, by Rosa Faulkner Yancey (Richmond, Va. Privately printed). A history of a Virginia town.

Cats and Cats, compiled by Frances E. Clarke (Macmillan, $2.50). A collection of modern cat stories.

Circling the Caribbean, by Tom Marvel (Harcourt, Brace, $2.50). Cuba to Trinidad and return.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Newly Revealed Correspondence Sheds Fresh Light on the Rossettis

Three Rossettis. Unpublished Letters. Collected and edited by Janet Camp Croxell. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $3.50.

AT NEW HAVEN Mrs. Croxell has assembled an extraordinary mass of manuscript material dealing with Dante Gabriel, William Michael and Christina Rossetti. The most interesting portions of this collection are here published for the first time. (We wish, by the way, that editors and publishers would abandon the illogical habit of calling hitherto unpublished letters "unpublished"; obviously, since here they are between the covers of a book, they are published!) Mrs. Croxell begins her preface with the sensible remark that there is little place for any further comment on the Rossetti circle. To speak more plainly than she has done, various recent books have been so many rehashes which have served only to emphasize how very much demoded the Pre-Raphaelites are. Nevertheless, there will continue to be an interest in this extraordinary group of people, and the best way to feed that interest and to whet a somewhat jaded appetite is to offer the public something fresh. This is the justification of Mrs. Croxell's book. With the exception of two or three items which have already been published in part by other writers to whom Mrs. Croxell lent the documents, everything in this book is fresh.

* * *

The editor has wisely decided against making her collection the basis of yet another full-length biographical and critical study of Rossetti and his family. Instead, she has strung the documents together on a thread of just enough commentary to make them intelligible. As a consequence, the book is necessarily loose-jointed, but none the worse for that. We see the painter-poet and his gifted, saintly sister and his humdrum, industrious brother now in one phase and now in another, according to the chance light which the manuscripts shed upon them. We see also a large number of their friends and acquaintances. Many of their friends — some for reasons of friendship and loyalty, others (notably George Augustus Howell) with an eye to the main chance—preserved their letters; and as a result the bulk of Pre-Raphaelite correspondence is enormous. But the Rossettis believed in destroying letters written to them, and few such have been preserved.

Among the most interesting of these are several from Ruskin to Gabriel, criticizing, commending, counseling, whether laudatory or fault-finding, always arrogant and self-assured. Small wonder that Rossetti had more than the usual contempt of the creative artist for the critic. The wonder is that he tolerated Ruskin so long as he did. The explanation is that in a commercial way Ruskin was valuable to him; he procured him customers. "If you do right, I shall like it; if you do wrong, I shall not." So the high priest of Victorian art criticism wrote. Rossetti probably shrugged his shoulders, and when it became convenient to him he and Ruskin parted company.

Another extremely opinionated person upon whom light is cast is William Holman Hunt, who in his latter days affected to despise Rossetti and who in his notorious autobiography claimed to be the only genuine, original, Simon-pure Pre-Raphaelite. It is amusing to contrast this belated arrogance with the tone of meek admiration in which some of Hunt's early letters are written, letters which Mrs. Croxell now publishes. Some were dispatched from Palestine, whither Hunt went in order to set his once-celebrated "Scapegoat" in a properly accurate landscape.

* * *

Yet another contradictory creature was William Bell Scott, whose posthumous autobiography, belittling Rossetti, was a scandal of the early eighteen-nineties and provoked a violent onslaught from Swinburne. Scott posed as a very superior, moral sort of person; but Mrs. Croxell is able to throw a somewhat ghastly light upon his claims in this respect, and in doing so to explain certain obscurely facetious allusions in Rossetti's letters. For it seems that Scott once walked off with a coveted print from a print shop, without making payment or being discovered. But his friends learned of what he had done.

Oddest of all was Howell, who has a place in Ruskin's biography and Swinburne's and Whistler's, and who was as shady as he was sharp. For a long while he was in Rossetti's confidence, and to him was entrusted the delicate and painful transactions which led to the exhumation of the poems which Rossetti published in 1870. The documents concerned with this affair which Mrs. Croxell gives us are the most interesting portion of her collection.

The letters from, or to, Christina Rossetti serve only to confirm the truth of the accepted portrait of her character and give only a little new evidence of biographical interest. William Michael Rossetti, faithful brother and son though he was, cannot be made a lively figure, and there is not much interesting matter in the final chapter devoted to him.

The volume is illustrated with a number of facsimiles and with reproductions of three drawings by Rossetti: of Lizzie Siddal (fated to become his unhappy wife), of Fanny Schott (his evil genius), and of John Ruskin (an amusingly malicious sketch). Altogether, Mrs. Croxell has made a welcome addition to Pre-Raphaelite literature. We had thought it too abundant already, but there is room for such a volume as this.

S. C. C.

ANGNA ENTERS

With a Not Too Seraphical Nod—

First Person Plural, by Angna Enters. New York: Stackpole Sons. $4. Limited first edition, autographed by Miss Enters. $10.

JUST AS ANGNA ENTERS leaves it to you to complete a chin or fill in a set of toes on a Greek drawing, or think in the behavioral background of a period in "Boy Cardinal" or "Queen of Heaven," she leaves gaps for the reader to look (and see) through in the broken rhythms of her prose.

Miss Enters is projecting images — whatever the medium she works in. She projects them by evocation. And she projects them with bite. When her tongue is not in her cheek, it is thrust daintily out at the real or fancied, the public or personal enemy.

The chief ogreish objective for her present sallies is the so-called "kinesthetic - muscular memory-pure-modern dance," which she lightly hits at with the engaging archery of her bright malice.

Why an artist of her originality, versatility and recognized attainments should be so rankled by professional criticism that displaces her from one niche only to enshrine her all by her clever self in another, is just one of the many mysteries that enhance her fascination.

If Angna Enters is not a great dancer in the strictest sense of the above elongated definition, she is a great mime—unmatched in her field as monologist in mime — and she does indisputably use dance steps, patterns, gestures with telling effect in the pithy fabric of her compositions.

Her costumes are designed—and worn—with style. She can paint. She can compose music. And she can write. All also with style.

She can even write about her travels and avoid sounding like a national-geographic article (except in rare lapses—those mistaken moments remembering travelers are subject to, of setting down, in italics, all the strange words they have picked up in foreign lands, as they go along).

An American of mixed ancestry and informal education, she has the advantage over the Mayflower descendant with a proper attendance record at school. That is, for the shaping of an artist. For the unconventional, inquiring person, whose education is never finished, is likely to get in the habit of looking under the surface of things, where bloom the secret substances of art. Angna Enters looks under surfaces. And she lets you look there, too—for yourself.

Her book is as diversely entertaining, as inconsistently tender and sharp and understanding and perverse, as the rest of her productions. It is the work of a good showman, who is a good showman because she knows her audience and her material and that they are one—with the oneness of being human.

M. L.

A Sailor Turns Intellectual

Broken Water, by James Hanley. London: Chatto & Windus. 10s. 6d.

THE SUCCESS OF AN autobiography no longer depends in part on the age of its author. Mr. Hanley is still a young man, but he has lived two lives, as it were: one of physical adventure and the other of mental exploration. Perhaps the most interesting part of his book is that in which he describes the years of struggle, growth and reintegration when turning himself from a sailor into an intellectual. Curiously, his occupation during this process was that of railwayman.

He had a room of his own, he bought a piano, spent all his spare money on concert tickets and the rest of his spare time on reading and writing. He cut himself off from everyone during the transformation and in solitude fought his way to an individual and creative attitude to life. He had nothing published for 11 years, and his first book was taken only after having been rejected by 18 publishers. It would have been interesting to have Mr. Hanley's reminiscences after he achieved success, but perhaps artistically his book is better for showing only the formative period, the raw material which he has used in fiction.

The sea is so frequently the background for his stories that it is natural it should have strongly influenced his first choice of a career. His father was a sailor and the family were Irish. The book opens with a small boy's impression, and a very amusing one, of a family picnic to the Hill of Howth.

School was not much in young Hanley's line, but he had a passion for literature and managed to creep into the local library to obtain books. His father opposed his desire to go to sea, but his mother seems to have realized the depth of his craving and to have smoothed the way. The portrait of his mother is one of the good things in the book.

The description of his time at sea is objective. As apprentice he went through the agonies of a bad sailor, recovered, climbed the crow's nest, painted the funnel and learned to steer—though in doing so he nearly turned the ship in a circle.

Mr. Hanley deserted his ship in Canada and joined up for the war. He writes briefly of the war period.

There is nothing spectacular in this book. It is modest and quiet. But it takes one into another person's life, or into a part of his life, in a vivid and sincere way. Mr. Hanley evidently experienced the boredom of life at sea as well as its lure, but in spite of boredom, the sea calls insistently to him. Inevitably he left it and the loss saddens him, but it has given him, as an artist, a rich source of material.

E. M. P.

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PERHAPS IT IS the best way to do it. To have about an hour's notice of flying with a dog across the continent. It cuts down the margin for vain imaginings, and the kind of planning that is sometimes the best guarantee of utter confusion.

In the few minutes when there was a chance for any of the bystanders to make any comments at all, some said, "But you're never going to take a *dog* in a plane across the continent!" as if we were proposing to walk him to Tibet. And, "But they won't *let* you take a dog in a plane!"

The dog knew something strange was going on. He had hardly had the practically solid two days' nap he likes when he gets back from the mountains before luggage came bumping out of closets again, there was vast telephoning of the kind that gets nowhere under three hours, and a general atmosphere of marvelous unrest. The dog sat at an exact axis of all the activity and paid strict attention.

A wire came from United Airlines in Chicago. "Certainly you can take the dog. Just get him in a carrier. He is counted as excess luggage. Take him to the airport with you when you go. Then turn him over to us. We'll do the rest."

Because he enjoys being told what is afoot, we said to the dog, "Do you want to go?" "Go" is the fairest word in his language. "Look!" comes next. And, while there are a great many other words that have a pleasant significance, practically all of his extremely agreeable life can really be contained between "Go?" and "Look!"

He jumped around, ecstatically, and resumed his watchful sitting.

We went to the airport. An ingratiating young man leaned over a counter. "So that's the Scottie. Hey, boy!" The dog lolled his tongue pleasantly.

For a carrier we had the enormous light wicker hamper the cat used to travel in. The dog stood for being enclosed in it, with a rather scornful air, but placidly enough to disarm us completely.

You can fly all the dogs you wish across the continent—all the cats, birds, baby chicks, even sheep and silver foxes—but they must be in carriers, and they must be put in the luggage compartment.

Then the dog decided on a one-man revolution. Adroitly he kicked the door out of the hamper. There was no meanness on his face, just a great firmness; and a question. "Can I get away with this?" He got his head and shoulders out through the door, but they shoved them back in, and so he was stowed in the luggage compartment.

* * *

The passenger list was handed over to the stewardess, the door was shut, the engines run up, the bog barked loudly and we were off in a blur of accelerating noise.

We flew off into a steel blue haze, and presently it became fat white clouds, a whole sea of them, and the silver ship rode high above them, without a vestige of land underneath. You could hear the dog barking, but it wasn't a particularly sad sound; not the kind which tells of a misery, and beg for rescue, but the kind which says, "Here now! What a way to do! Me in here, and you in there! Disgusting!"

At Cleveland we went to get him to let him see the airport. By this time he had demolished parts around the place where the door of the carrier had been.

"HE JUMPED AROUND, ECSTATICALLY, AND RESUMED HIS WATCHFUL SITTING"

There was a kind of notice in his eyes and his bearing that these were pretty strange goings on, and who thought them up anyhow? But he is a reasonable dog; he has never been seriously let down, and he does not borrow trouble. So he trotted around the airport, gazing, gazing. A man walked up to him, said, "Well, boy!" and they exchanged greetings.

The gray-blue clad pilot sallied along. "How's he like it? How d'you like it, boy?" The dog looked him all over with curiosity. A silver ship at a nearby runway roared its motors; the dog looked from the pilot to the silver ship, and back again, and wagged his tail.

"Flight No. 1 . . . ," someone called out over a public address system.

We put the dog aboard again. He struggled a little and barked. "What, again? Haven't you had enough of this nonsense? When are we going to do this thing together?"

The plane took off. The barking kept up for a while; passengers looked at each other and grinned idly. A man leaned from his chair and said, "I have a pair of them. I never thought of taking them on a plane. My wife is always wailing about leaving them at home when we travel. She will be interested."

At Chicago, some of the passengers lingered around, to see how he was, when he was brought forth. There was by this time a slight superciliousness about him, as one who would say, "These people are all daft, but one gets nowhere by refusing to do things. I will see what comes next."

The first set of pilots took their logs and checked in at the end of their run. A new set took over. "Hi, boy!" the tall, lean, handsome, dark captain said to the dog. "How you like our line?" and tweaked the briary whiskers lightly.

It may sound dull, and without appropriate drama, but the fact was the dog was settling down to having a good time. He liked the airports; he liked all the strange new people; he liked the sound of a telegraph ticker. He liked it when the girl at the lunch counter gave him a drink of water in an agate dish.

At Omaha, the dwindling brassy heat of day was a golden veil hovering over the airport.

At Denver, the night was a tent of dark blue silk pinned here and there with clusters of stars like drops of Chinese rock crystal. A little wind blew, and the airport seemed a caravansary in a legend, not of the here and now.

The man who owns the two Scotties said, strolling around, "I guess you've got a traveler there. My wife will love this when I tell her."

At Salt Lake City the Scottie decided suddenly to make an uproar. Put in the carrier, preparatory to being put back in the luggage compartment—this ship had a hatch outside, in the rear of the fuselage—he suddenly tore straight out of it, across the airport building floor, where he curled himself into belligerent compactness and waited to see what would come of that.

The airline people mended the hole. An intricate business, done quickly, of threading wire across the great, gaping hole.

"There!" they said, motioning a porter to put him aboard.

He was out in three seconds flat.

They got a big piece of cardboard, put it across the whole side of the carrier. The Scottie was carried, squirming and shuffling, out to the compartment.

We soared off into the starry night. The barking was a steady tatoo to the rear.

Suddenly it stopped. Three hours later at Las Vegas it required an effort to look. Suppose . . . ?

There the dog sat, contentedly, on top of his carrier. It would have pleased Harry Houdini.

* * *

Fog forced us down at Palmdale, over the mountains from Burbank. A man had to come out with a car to take the passengers in, 80 miles or so; others from the Post Office came for the mail. When the hatch was opened, the dog was sitting on the mail sacks.

We arrived at 4 in the morning. Scottie was still alert and happy, with a look as if to say, "Well, now that you've started this, shan't we just keep on going?"

Since it was all done in one day, we intended not to feed him. It seems that somewhere along the line the Scottie did so ingratiate himself with the pilots that they gave him their installment of ice cream and cookies, but the only effect of that, apparently, was to throw into relief my outlandish omission of the day's meal.

Of course, his carrier is now only fit for museum purposes.

But did he have fun! J. M.

Today's Contributors . .

RAMSAY MUIR, former member of Parliament, is one of Britain's foremost students of modern history and economics. He has been a university professor and chairman of important government commissions. He also is the author of a number of historical works and volumes of contemporary importance, such as "Political Consequences of the Great War," "The Interdependent World and Its Problems," and "A Brief History of Our Own Times."

CAROLINE D. TODD has lived in Alaska for many years and traveled over most of the routes she describes. She covers "Uncle Sam's Attic" as correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor.

The author of the article on the League of Nations, who prefers to remain anonymous, is a member of the Monitor's editorial staff, as also is HERBERT B. NICHOLS, specialist in natural science subjects.

LEWIS REX MILLER, the Monitor's Pacific coast editorial manager, was formerly the editor of the Weekly Magazine Section. R. A. SCOTT-JAMES, of the European editorial staff, has made a special study of British housing conditions. DOROTHY IVES is no stranger to these pages and she approaches a timely subject in today's Magazine editorial.

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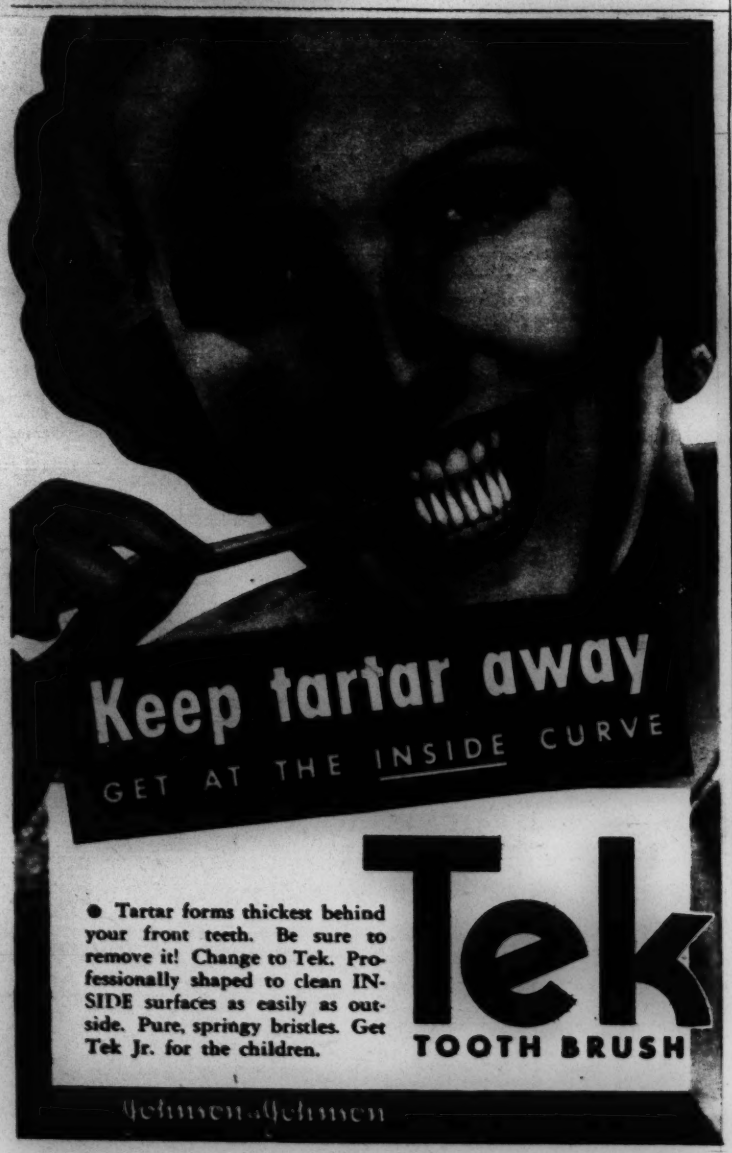

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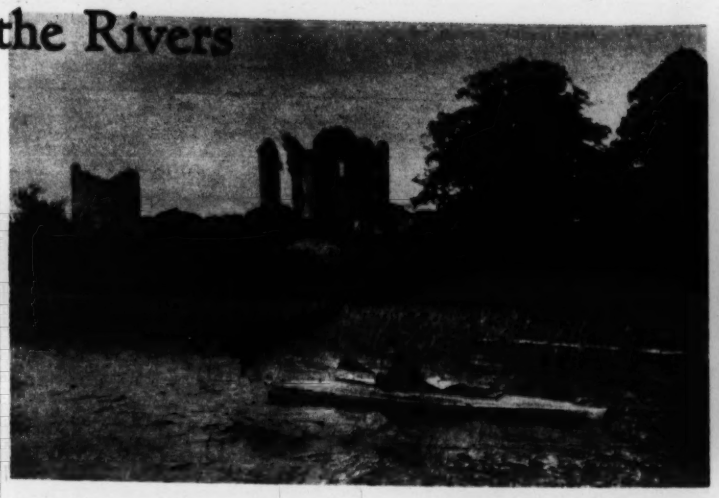
Ireland of the Rivers



SEEN FROM A CANOE

Ireland From the Rivers Is a Succession of Little Villages and Ancient Castles. Above Are the Ruins of Crom Castle on Upper Lough Erne and a Pastoral Scene at St. Mullins on the Barrow. Left Are the Four Courts in Dublin on the Liffey River

IRELAND OF THE ROADS is charming, as everyone knows who has motored or cycled or walked there: Ireland of the rivers is better still. One reason is that on the waters one gets further away from the everyday and nearer to the beauties of natural scenery and wild life. Another is that Ireland's Golden Age, when her art was the criterion of good taste and her culture a pride of European learning, was an age of few roads. Rivers were then the highways, so that castles and abbeys, churches and towers, stand beside the water today, mellowed witnesses to that past.

Another reason, perhaps the most important, is that in a canoe (and many of Ireland's waters will tolerate nothing less adaptable to shallows and portages) one is in accord with the time-scale of Irish life, that leisurely, casual-seeming progress which achieves more than one would expect without fuss or hustle.

A cruise on her waters can take one to a striking example of this progress—an electricity station at Ardnacrusha that uses the power of the Shannon River and is doing much to revolutionize the conditions of Irish country life by bringing cheap power to village industries.

That the Irish people are friendly and hospitable is of course an axiom; but the friendliest of natures may become less so after years of contact with the average hotel-guest or the average tourist. It is not in the hotels and shops of the cities that one meets today the real Irish welcome. On the rivers we met with it everywhere. And we really came to know people.

When one has asked of a gamekeeper—or a forester, or a fisherman, or a cottager—permission to pitch one's tent on his shore, and have explained one's canoe and taken some of the youngsters for trial trips in her, there is not much room left for stand-offishness. I remember many such friendly evenings, notably one on an island in Lough Erne when I was replying to interested questioning about my canoe cruises in the past ("Fifteen thousand miles? Man dear!") and being given exact and valuable information as to our best route on the morrow.

Everywhere we went on our Irish Odyssey, people were friendly. And intelligently friendly, which is something additional. Nowhere did we have trouble in obtaining eggs and milk and freshly-baked soda-bread for our larder; but everywhere we did have trouble to pay for them. Old Irish legends were told us as our journey proceeded—of the White Cow that swims in Lough Derg before the worst storms; of the well on Saints Island that sprang up where a monk knelt to pray for those who were expelling the community from the abbey there; of the famous "seat" (a fragment of a round arch) at Clonmacnoise.

Everywhere, also, we found an intelligent knowledge of Ireland's great historic past. As at this very Clonmacnoise, where the village schoolmaster was our cicerone when we explored the ruins. He showed us with almost personal pride that curiously Aztec-Hindu sculpture. (And in return, might he bring his pupils down next morning to see the canoe? He did, all thirty of them, aged from five to fifteen, and they wished good speed to us in Irish, to us and to the "ghurragheen," our "little boat").

There was never a day but we had something to visit on the banks—Clonmacnoise, and other abbeys like it; Boyle and Muckross and Bridgetown; castles by the score, Rinndown and Granny and Ross and Crom and Cloughoughter, all rich in history and legend; "holy" islands like Devenish on Lough Erne and Iniscaltra on Lough Derg. There is hardly an Irish lake without its "holy" island and its churches and towers. All are ruins today, all open to the passing canoeist without admission tickets or turnstiles or guides to break in upon the atmosphere. Jackdaws nested in these ruins by thousands, and rarer, ravens; and on the islands terns and gulls of many kinds protesting at our passage till they blackened the air like midges. And there were herons everywhere, and reed-warblers, and snipe "drumming" over us; and swans above all. Once we counted 19 swans flying down the Shannon ahead of us, the beat of their huge wings breaking the silence.

We found that Lake Killarney was surprisingly free from tourists as soon as we had proceeded a mile or so from the little town. Cork Blackwater I should describe as the finest of all the small rivers that I know, with clear water and easy rapids, parks and abbeys, rocky cliffs, woodlands and solitude. Then there is the Suir with more castles; and the lower parts of Nore and Barrow and Slaney. We used no canals.

The boat, which could be taken to pieces in half an hour and packed in two small bags, we took by rail or bus from river to river, always as part of our baggage and without extra cost. The journey occupied nearly two months; and there remains at least as much again to explore—left for our keenly anticipated pleasure in another season.

MAJOR R. RAVEN-HART

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—Monitor Readers Agree

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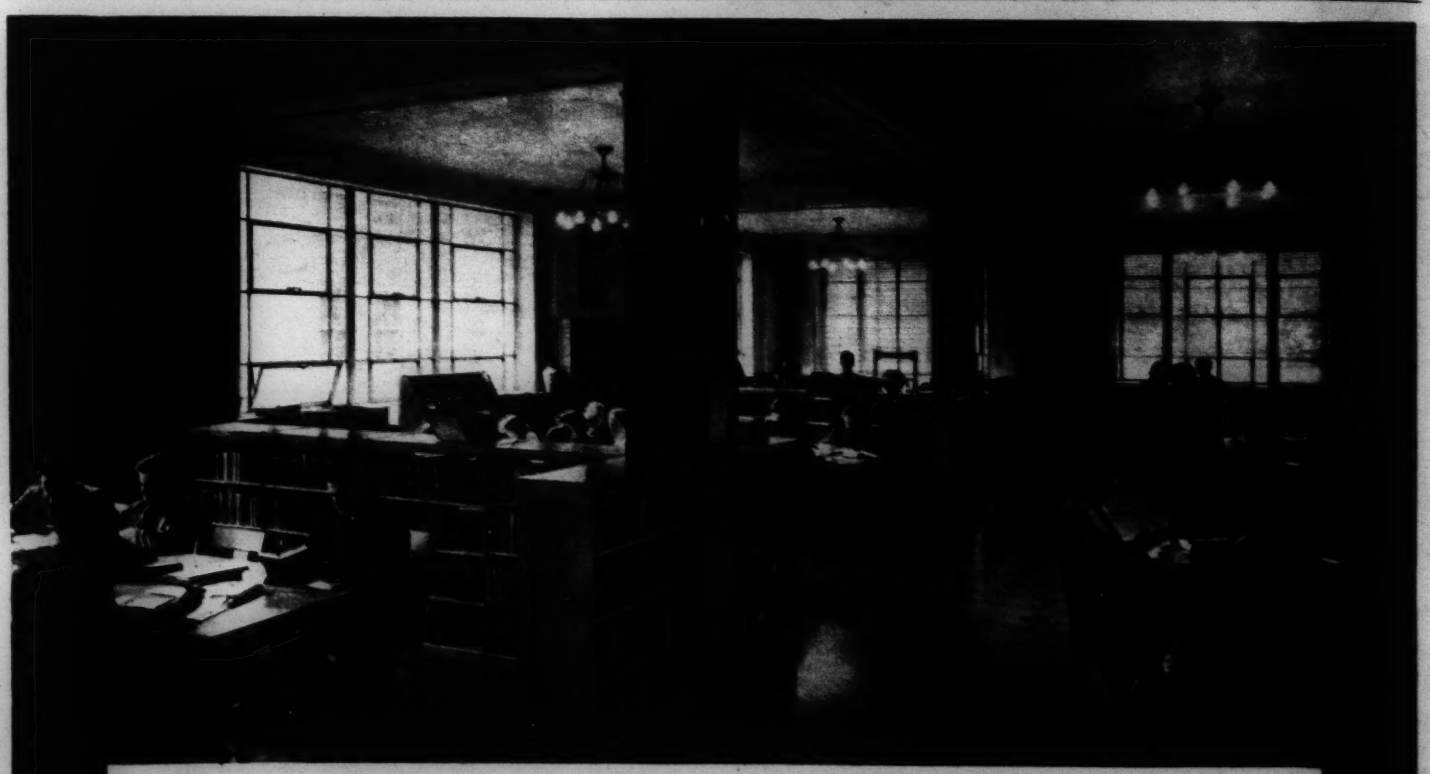

THE Principia Upper School Library and Study Hall, where students learn to "find out for themselves." . . . Familiarity with the resources of the modern library and facility in the use of source and reference books are useful by-products of work in the Upper School Civilization Classes. In addition to 8085 bound volumes, the Upper School Library has an extensive file of clippings, pamphlets, and pictures which is constantly used by the students in the preparation of talks and term papers. A recent addition to the library, of unusual interest, is a collection of 400 victrola records which ranges from severely classical music through semi-classic and popular to modern so-called "swing-music." Each record is catalogued by title, composer, artist and type or period, and may be borrowed for class or individual use by faculty and students alike. . . . The second term of the Principia Upper School starts February 7. The enrollment of new students is cordially welcomed at this time.

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Played by Mozart

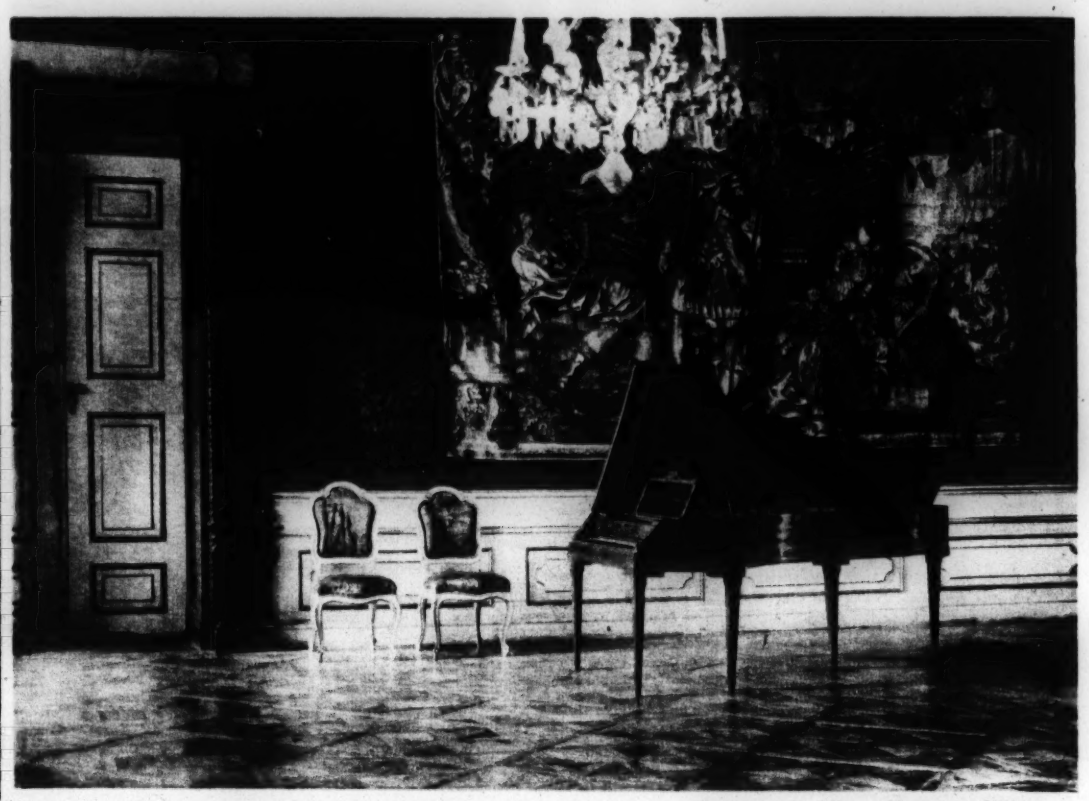
A UNIQUE MUSICAL event was the gala performance in the residential palace of the festive city Salzburg, when Mozart's piano was played again after nearly 150 years. The owners of the instrument on which Mozart played from 1780 until 1791 had it restored and arranged a concert in the same hall where the composer had given piano recitals when a child. Immediately after this performance it was placed in the Mozart Museum.

The audience which attended this function felt the wheel of time turned back to the eighteenth century, as white-winged, quaintly costumed footman placed lighted candles upon the instrument. Thin, pathetic notes, reminiscent of a clavichord or cembalo, rang out. It was a strange sound, not to be compared with the rich, sonorous voice of a modern piano, and yet there was such a natural liveliness, a metallic freshness and originality about the tones that the longer one listened the more one appreciated this appropriate rendering of Mozart's music. All those present were impressed with the feeling that they heard Mozart's pieces as he had heard them.

The piano appeared best suited to accompany the human voice or other instruments, as the trios and songs on the program showed. A further point of interest was the pianist's way of handling the delicate old instrument: a soft-handed, subtly balanced technique, distinguished by a light, careful touch, gently pressing, not beating the keys, and avoiding any application of force.

Chicle Co-operatives

Co-operative societies in Mexico's chicle industry have plans to organize their own bank, to make further government credit unnecessary. A levy of five pesos on each quintal of chicle sold in Quintana Roo and Campeche is expected to furnish 500,000 pesos for capitalizing the bank. Higher prices received for the improved quality of chicle now being produced have made it unnecessary for the Quintana Roo co-operatives to borrow mor ethan 175,000 pesos of the 400,000 pesos the Mexican Government provided for their credit.



Internationale Stiftung Mozarteum Salzburg

MOZART'S PIANO, RESTORED AND PLAYED AGAIN AT A GALA PERFORMANCE IN SALZBURG

Bridging the Gap Between East and West

PRESENT DEVELOPMENTS in the Far East have naturally aroused general interest in the question of what manner of men are the Japanese. The first approach to a people is through their language, and Japanese is a peculiar tongue indeed.

Americans in Japan, whether visiting or as permanent residents, seldom trouble themselves to learn much of the language. There are a number of reasons. English has been a compulsory subject in Japanese middle schools and universities for many years, so there is a widespread knowledge of at least a little English throughout Japan. Many business men speak it and those who do not have someone in their office who can serve as interpreter. Then there is the bugbear that it is difficult to learn Japanese.

Admitting that Japanese is not easy to learn, there exists, none the less, an exaggerated notion of its difficulty. This is fostered by the complete variance of the basic means of expression as between English and Japanese. In all the Indo-Germanic languages, there is a certain relationship in the manner in which the meaning is conveyed, even though the words may differ, but, in speaking Japanese, literal translation from the English is impossible.

Like many other things in Japan, the language is governed by rules of formalized courtesy. This makes the ability to say "please" and "thank you" even more valuable in Japanese than it is in other languages. *Dozo* is "please" and *arigato* is "thank you." *Dozo* is pronounced as spelled, but *arigato* acquires an "n" sound and becomes *ah-reengah-to* when pronounced. When addressing equals and superiors, the polite form *arigato gozaimasu* should be used.

* * *

One of the first and often the only thing the tourist learns about Japanese is that *mushimushi* means "hello." So it does on the telephone, or when calling a servant, but it is never used as a greeting between equals. There are innumerable greetings in Japanese, but the most common are: *Ohayo*, good morning; *konnichi-wa*, good day; *komban-wa*, good evening.

It is always more courteous with each of them to add the name of the person addressed, with the suffix *san*; for example, *konnichi-wa, Shimada-san*, meaning "Good day, Mr. Shimada." *San*, be it noted, means either Mr., Mrs. or Miss, indiscriminately, since gender is completely disregarded in Japanese. Even a waitress is known as *boi-san*, literally "Mr. Boy."

There is what might be termed a feminine form of *san* in *okusan*, which has somewhat the meaning of "lady" or "wife." If a third person is referring to your wife, *okusan* is the word used, but when a man refers to his own wife he says *wadakushi-no kanai*, meaning "the woman at my house."

English and French are steadily filtering into Japanese. The difficulty that the Japanese have in pronouncing "l" leads to some rather weird derivatives, and the necessity, in an unaccented language, to employ frequent vowels changes the words about. "Alright" has been taken over lock, stock and barrel. The khaki-panted conductresses on the buses explode into a series of "alrights," pronounced like *awry*, in the slightest provocation. Their chant of *tsugi awry* means "no one at the next corner, go right ahead."

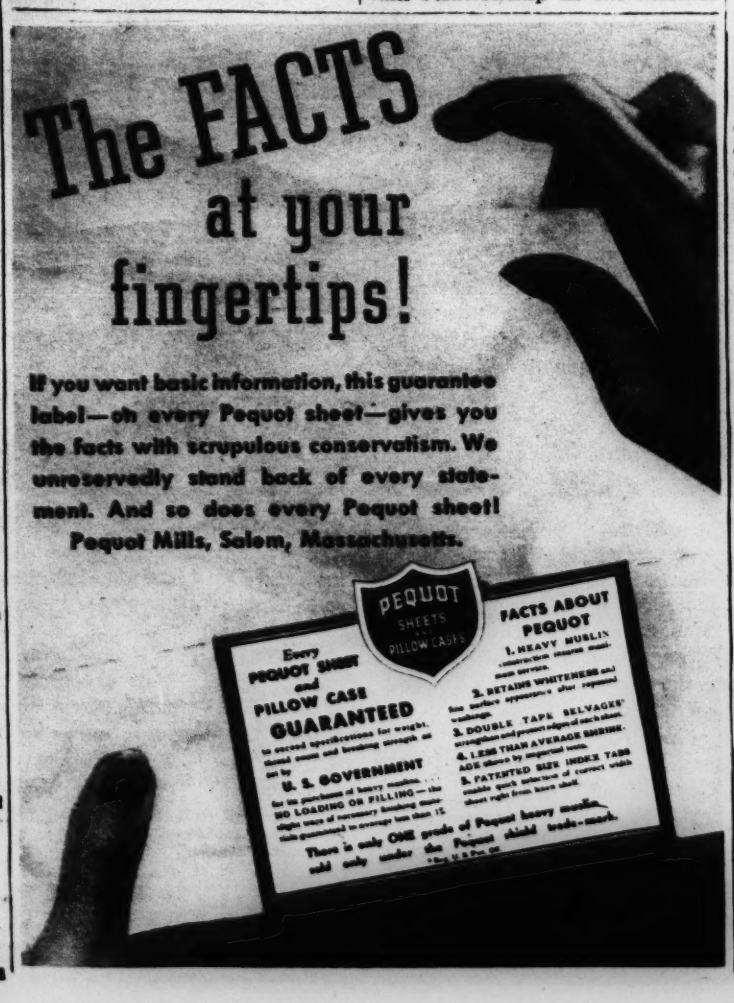
To Occidentals the answering of "Yes" or "No" to a question in English seems an absurdly simple thing. To the Japanese, it is practically incomprehensible. In Japanese, politeness requires that the affirmative or negative answer to a question depend entirely on how the question is put. For example, if a host says to his guest: "Do you want some potatoes?" and the guest doesn't, he says something that means approximately "Yes, I don't." Similarly, if the question had been put: "Don't you want some potatoes?" and he did want them, he would have to answer: "No, I do."

* * *

As a result of all this formalized courtesy in speaking, the Japanese school child—particularly the girls—must really learn four or five separate languages in order to be able to address their inferiors, their equals, their superiors and the nobility properly. Still for all its relative tonelessness, for all its soft sibilance, for all its strangeness to Occidental ways of thinking, it does offer unlimited possibilities for beauties of word painting and vivid verbal imagery, as is indicated by the sparse, sharply defined, crystal clarity of its verses. In English, some hint of this may be given in the song of a "*ronin*," or wandering knight of the feudal period on the eve of a battle against hopeless odds:

Twilight
Across my path
And
For an inn tonight
The shadow
Of a tree
And
For my host
A flower.

C. L.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Precious Metal

ATAHUALPA, the Inca of Peru, sought to purchase his freedom from the Spaniard, Pizarro, by filling a room 20 feet square with treasure as high as he could reach, but should a modern gold-hungry conquistador hold the city of Washington and President Roosevelt in his power, a pile of gold bricks as tall as a 12-story office building could be demanded as ransom—and paid.

From latest information compiled by the National Geographic Society, the United States has in its vaults at the present time more than ten billions of dollars in monetary gold, the most valuable gold store ever held by the American Government, and possibly by any government. It would make a solid structure of 715,000 gold bars of 400 ounces each. These "building bricks" would be worth $14,000 each, and piled up outside the Treasury Building, there would be nearly enough to give every other person in the State of Maryland one apiece.

If used to pave a two-lane highway, such as Marco Polo reported in his accounts of the golden cities of Kublai Khan, this de luxe "highway dressing" could be spread one sixteenth of an inch thick all the way from San Francisco to New York, and there would be enough left over to reach Washington, if it were thinned out a bit.

* * *

Near Fort Knox, Kentucky, 600 miles inland from the Atlantic coast, a huge new steel and stone fortress was designed to house much of this supply, to be guarded by the latest type burglar-proof vaults and by the army's most modern mechanized cavalry units. Another large supply has recently been moved from the coffers of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco to Denver, Colo., 1300 miles inland.

Gold is flowing to America partly because of its high price, $35 an ounce, established when the American dollar was devalued at the beginning of 1934, and partly because of trade requirements and of gold holders in disturbed regions of the world. America, it is felt by many Europeans, will be one of the last nations to become involved in any present war entanglements.

Much of the gold has never been in circulation. The high price of the metal has stimulated gold production all over the world to new activity. Last year, during 1935, the world produced 26,700,000 ounces of gold the first 11 months. By far the greater part of this came from South Africa, where nearly 10,000,000 ounces were produced up to Dec. 1. Soviet Russia drew attention by producing 3,900,000 ounces. The United States and Canada came third and fourth with 3,300,000 and 3,000,000 ounces, respectively.

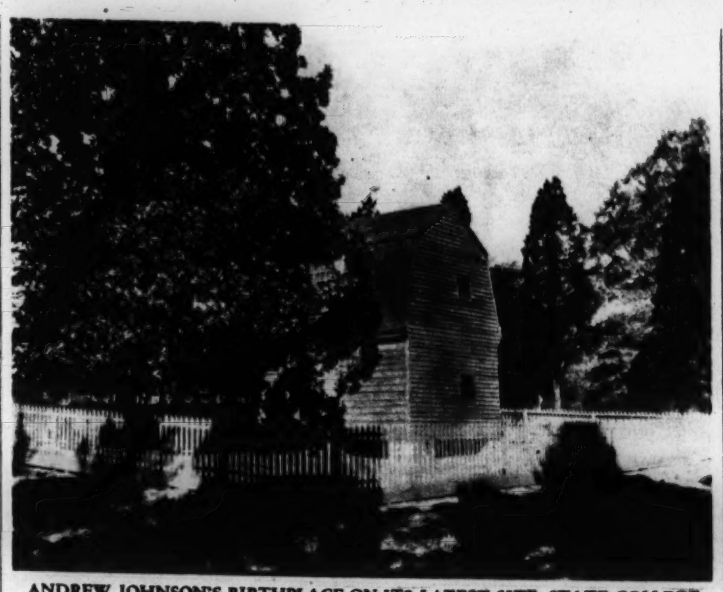
* * *

Mines that were formerly not considered worth working were reopened during 1934 and 1935. Actuated by the high price of gold in the world markets, new fields have been opened in Siberia, Manchoukuo, New Guinea and Canada. Planes are carrying mining equipment and supplies into regions not yet penetrated by roads, nor even mapped in some instances.

Gold as a mineral is widely distributed throughout the world. It is found even in sea water. According to some estimates, the sea contains more than ten billion tons of gold, but diluted to from five to 250 parts of gold to 100,000,000 of sea water. It can be extracted only at greater cost than the gold is worth.

The gold coins and gold reserves held by the governments of the world as backing for currency total 633,400,000 ounces, nearly half of which is now in the United States. Just how much more gold than this there is in the world today, no one knows. It is thought, however, that fully as much as is used for currency is scattered about the face of the earth as jewelry, ornaments, fillings in teeth, church, mosque, or temple ornaments, gold leaf signs, and in private hoards. In India, native princes and rulers have stored vast sums in gold through the centuries.

When Columbus sailed for America, all the gold in Europe would not make up enough to liquidate one of many modern fortunes in private hands. Since 1492 the way has been opened to the rich gold supplies of the New World, and nearly one billion ounces have been added to the world's store in the last 75 years as rich new "strikes" and improved methods have speeded up production.



ANDREW JOHNSON'S BIRTHPLACE ON ITS LATEST SITE, STATE COLLEGE CAMPUS, RALEIGH

Home of a President

The humble cottage in which Andrew Johnson, seventeenth President of the United States, was born in Raleigh, N. C., appears to possess an insatiable disposition to rove. Recently it made its third ramble around the city, trying to find a satisfactory home. It settled down on a tree-shaded plot adjacent to North Carolina State College campus, ensconced behind an old-fashioned picket fence. Perhaps it has now been permanently anchored down.

When the "Reconstruction President" first saw the light of day, the house stood in the shadow of the State Capitol, at the rear of an inn. It was a few days after Christmas, in 1808, that this event occurred, and holiday merrymakers trooped over from the inn to welcome the new son of a humble workman.

* * *

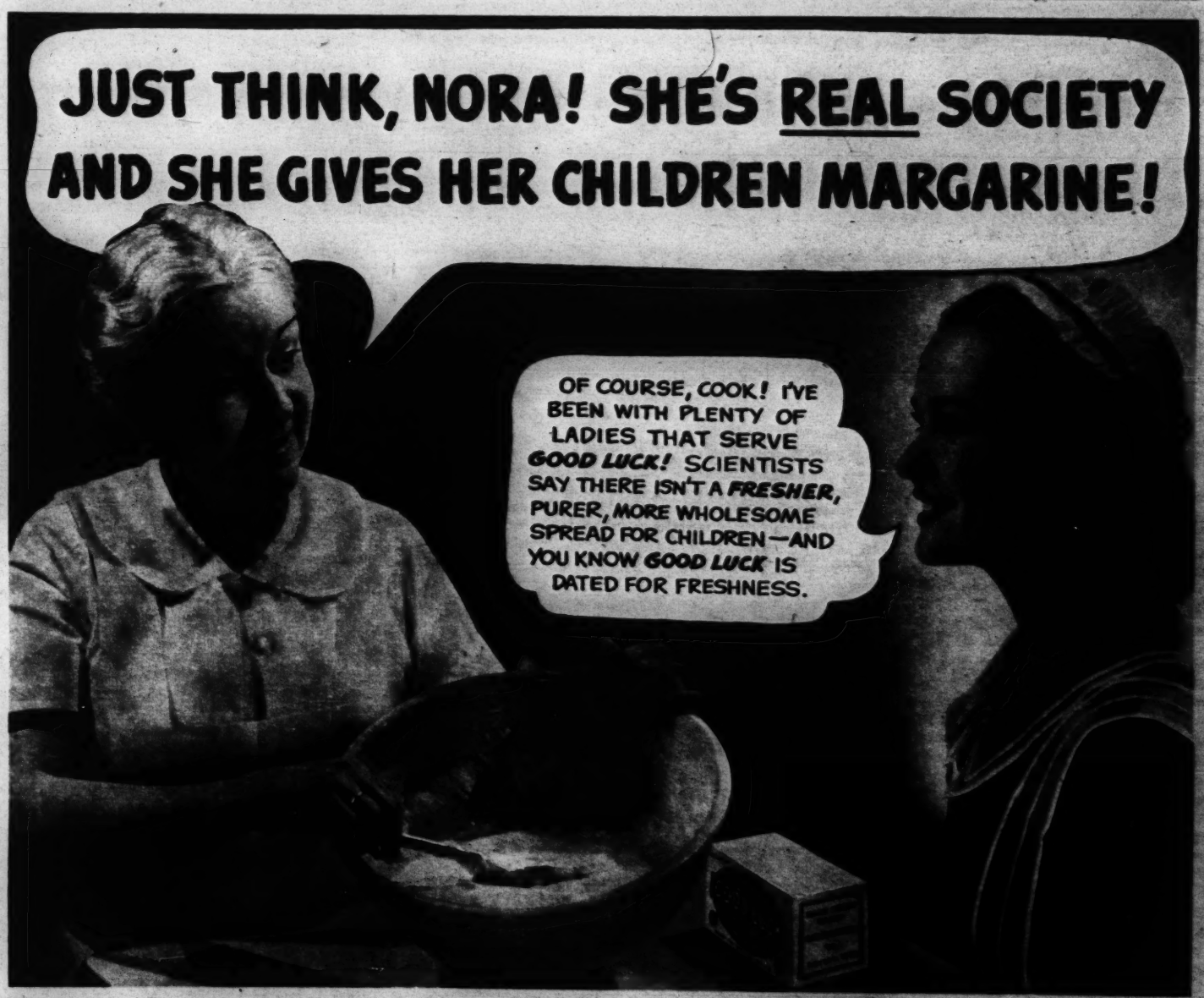
For many years, the little frame dwelling stood neglected on East Cabarrus Street. Prideful southerners, who still think kindly of Johnson's efforts to help reconstruct the South after the Civil War, had it towed to Pullen Park, where it could be accorded more prominence. Here it was close to railroad tracks, and vulnerable both to locomotive sparks and hoboes. So the old cabin was once more jacked up, and, with every timber squeaking, it was wheeled to its latest site.

At the age of 10, young Andrew was bound out to a tailor for a term of eight years. A slave to a table and a pair of shears, the lad had no chance to play or attend school. After six years of this hardship, he ran away with another apprenticed boy, migrating to Tennessee.

* * *

The North Carolina Historical Museum displays a copy of an advertisement in which the tailor offered a reward of $10 for the apprehension of his helper. The story goes that later he did return to his employer, but his services were rejected.

In his adopted State, Johnson studied law and became a power in politics, serving as Governor, United States Senator and Vice-President before succeeding Lincoln in the spring of 1865. While Governor of Tennessee, Johnson picked up his tailor shears and thread and made a fine coat for his friend, Judge W. W. Pepper. This garment is still preserved by the Tennessee State Historical Museum.


JUST THINK, NORA! SHE'S REAL SOCIETY AND SHE GIVES HER CHILDREN MARGARINE!
OF COURSE, COOK! I'VE BEEN WITH PLENTY OF LADIES THAT SERVE GOOD LUCK! SCIENTISTS SAY THERE ISN'T A FRESHER, PURER, MORE WHOLESOME SPREAD FOR CHILDREN—AND YOU KNOW GOOD LUCK IS DATED FOR FRESHNESS.

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GOOD LUCK is approved by Good Housekeeping Bureau. Be sure the margarine you buy has all these advantages. Buy a package of Jelke's GOOD LUCK Margarine from your grocer today. Serve it to the whole family. See how they enjoy its delicious, fresh flavor.

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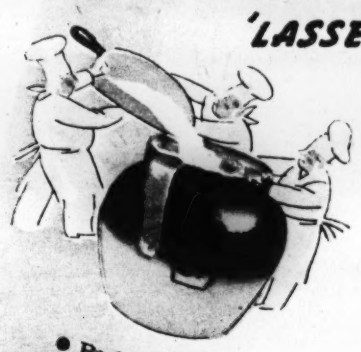
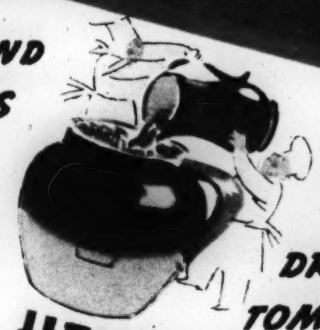


WITH SUGAR AND 'LASSES



OR

DRENCHED IN TOMATO SAUCE!

HEINZ BAKES 'EM BOTH WAYS!

• Perhaps you like beans Boston style—with pork and rich sugar-and-molasses sauce. Or you may prefer 'em in tomato sauce with pork. *Take your pick*—Heinz bakes both kinds! Uses the finest beans money can buy. Hand culls them. Soaks 'em. And then oven bakes them in the best old tradition! Heinz also bakes "vegetarian" beans in tomato sauce *with* out pork and red kidney beans. All 4 kinds are the real, old-fashioned, *oven-baked* beans you like best!

Heinz OVEN-BAKED BEANS

THE BIGGEST FLAVOR BARGAIN of the Year!

You get the year's greatest flavor bargain when you buy Heinz Tomato Ketchup! For this racy sauce is a zestful blend of Heinz prize tomatoes, Heinz sparkling, mellow vinegar, and rare imp ted spices. It's so rich and thick that it goes *twice as far*. And that's why Heinz is the world's largest selling Ketchup!

Special Tomatoes — Imported Spices

To give this ketchup such extraordinary zip, lift, and lure, Heinz sends spice-hunters to the orient for seasonings. Special strains of tomatoes are crossbred to produce big, juicy "aristocrats." And vinegar is patiently aged in the wood. All these choice ingredients are skillfully cooked in shining kettles until their boiled-down essence attains a matchless tang!

Million-Dollar Flavor

Keep a bottle on the table—and another one near the stove. This economical condiment gives your cooking a million-dollar flavor!

Heinz TOMATO 57 KETCHUP